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MARE SUPERUM
SCALE OF MILES

SELECTIONS

FROM

VIRI ROMAE

EDITED BY

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E. P. 6

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PREFACE

Upon the reviving perception of the true scope of Latin teaching has followed a return to some of the methods of former times, which, with all their faults, were yet imbued with the true spirit of the Classics. Since for many years the study of Latin lay in bondage to the spirit which regarded the language merely as a *corpus vile* for grammatical dissection, and ignored the rich literature lying beyond the classical trinity of authors, it is not surprising that it fell into disfavor as unsuited to the requirements of the times. The revival upon which the study has now entered is due largely to a recognition of the fact that mental culture rather than mere mental training is its true aim, and that, with this aim kept steadily in view, the study of Latin is not a barren waste of time and energy, but a most potent agency in securing that broad and sympathetic culture which must ever remain the mark of the educated man. The results of classical study most valuable to the character are surely not to be found in the ability, usually lost after a few years, to recite paradigms faultlessly, to give the principal parts of verbs, and to enumerate the various kinds of *cum*-constructions and the subdivisions of the ablative. Of far greater worth are the mental breadth and sympathy, the weakening of prejudice and Philistinism, and the increased power of entering into higher forms of enjoyment which must inevitably flow from the study of the life of a great people as revealed in its literature and art.

This conception of the sphere of Latin study has brought with it some modifications of the initial steps and a return to some of the texts in use fifty years since. In the traditional sequence of authors, and particularly in the selection of a purely military work as the means by which to introduce the student to the language, the entrance into the fields of Latin literature has frequently been made so distasteful as to destroy the desire for further exploration. More attractive paths, however, are opening to the beginner; and of these the *Viri Romae* offers in a notable degree material of real interest to the young, and, from the very outset, gives a foretaste of the contents of the literature.

The history of this work is of interest, as showing an early recognition of the correctness of the standpoint to which we are now returning. It was compiled by a Professor of the University of Paris, Charles François Lhomond, who lived from 1727 to 1794, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a successful teacher, especially of younger pupils. His experience taught him the need of an introductory text combining interest of story with simplicity of style. The best proof of the excellence of his work is the fact that it has ever since remained a favorite with teachers of Latin. The material is taken from the works of various authors, chiefly Livy and Eutropius, but was simplified by Lhomond in vocabulary and construction wherever necessary to fit it to the requirements of beginners. As its title indicates, it deals with the early stories of Rome, so fascinating in any dress to the young, and it is therefore eminently fitted to arouse a desire for further reading.

The present edition has been prepared with reference to the difficulties most likely to embarrass the young pupil at the outset of the new study. One of the most perplexing of these difficulties is the inability to discover in an alphabetical vocabulary the inflected forms encountered in the text. This is met, in part at least, by giving in italics in the footnotes the vocabulary form of verbs not easily recognizable. For a similar reason grammatical

constructions are, on their first occurrence, explained in simple language, or their nature briefly indicated, in order that the student may more intelligently consult the grammatical references which follow. For purposes of comparison, and as a means of helping the pupil to form proper habits of study and observation, subsequent occurrences are referred to previous instances, or to the tables of constructions on pages xvi–xxvi.

Although the compiler of the *Viri Romae* greatly simplified the language of his authorities, there yet remain in the early part of the book many constructions which the beginner is not fitted to discuss. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that the treatment of the more difficult and complex of these constructions be postponed to a later period. At the outset the attention of the pupil should be centered upon matters of primary importance and upon the simplest and most common usages, such as the form of the sentence, the relation of its parts to one another, the significance of terminations, and the modes of expressing the constantly recurring relations of time, place, cause, means, purpose, and result. Even these should be treated as simply as possible and with constant regard to English usage. It is the experience of many teachers that reference to a Latin grammar to explain a construction possessed by English as well as by Latin frequently creates a difficulty where the student, if left to his own devices, would have experienced none.

The notes on matters of Roman custom have been made intentionally full with the aim of adding reality to the stories, and of inducing the pupil, under the teacher's guidance, to discover for himself further details. The use of other accounts, whether in ancient or modern authors, of photographs, plates, and other graphic aids can not be too strongly encouraged, in accordance with the dictum of Horace: —

> Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
> Quam quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus.

All vowels known to be long have been carefully marked. The text of this edition is, in the main, that of C. Holzer (tenth edition, Stuttgart, 1889). In orthography, however, Braunbach has been followed. In the vocabulary compound verbs are given under the simple verbs as an aid to the fuller appreciation of the methods by which they are formed and their meanings derived. The exercises in prose composition have been made simple in order that they may occupy their legitimate place as subordinate and auxiliary to the development of the more important reading power.

The thanks of the editors are due to Mr. E. G. Warner, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, for his hearty cooperation in the work, and particularly for the labor which he has expended upon the exercises.

ROBERT ARROWSMITH.
CHARLES KNAPP.

AUGUST, 1895.

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SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENT

To read Latin quickly and intelligently, and to enjoy the reading properly, we must possess (1) a vocabulary, *i.e.* a collection of Latin words with whose meanings, whether used singly or in combination, we are thoroughly familiar; (2) a knowledge of the inflectional system of the language, *i.e.* its declensions and conjugations; (3) a knowledge of its syntax; and (4) a knowledge of the plan upon which the Latin sentence is constructed, or, in other words, we must be able to overcome the difficulties arising out of the peculiar order of the words and clauses that form a Latin sentence.

Vocabulary. — Words are the material out of which sentences are constructed. Hence it is of prime importance to know their meanings. The best way, in fact the only way, to acquire a vocabulary, is by constant reading, and by noting carefully the force of individual words as they occur. It soon becomes evident that certain words are very frequently used, especially verbs which denote actions that have to do with everyday life, such as *dīcō, eō, faciō, habeō, veniō, sum,* and their compounds. These at least must be mastered at the very outset. It is worth while to notice what prefixes are used in forming compound verbs, and the modifications of meaning which they produce. If the force of the simple verb is mastered, a little practice will enable the student to detect at sight the meaning of any of its compounds without reference to any dictionary.

It is useful also to group together in memory words derived from the same stem, *e.g. canō, cantus; certō, certāmen; dūcō, dux; regō, rēx, rēgius; caedō, caedēs.* A specially interesting study consists in noting the English words which go back to Latin originals. From various causes a large part of our English vocabulary is borrowed from Latin. Cf. *donate* with *dōnō* and *dōnum, lucid* with *lūx, regent* with *rēx* and *regō.*

Finally, it will be found very helpful constantly to read Latin aloud, for thus the *ear* will help the *eye* and words will have meaning when *heard* as well as when *seen.* Indeed, we ought to use our ears far more than our eyes in acquiring a Latin vocabulary, in order that Latin words, when heard, shall suggest at once to our minds the same pictures which they suggested to the minds of Roman boys.

Inflections and Syntax. — It is not enough, however, to be familiar with the meanings of individual words, however many we may succeed in mastering. We must possess a knowledge also of *inflections, i.e.* of the declensions and conjugations, which tell us how individual words may be altered in form in order to express different relations to other words, and of *syntax,* which tells us how words are combined together into sentences. A knowledge of inflections and an understanding of syntax are the tools by which we arrive at the meaning of sentences as a whole. As the wise workman uses the best and most efficient tools, so one who undertakes to read Latin with speed and pleasure must make his mastery of inflections and syntax as complete as possible. It is assumed that students of this book have already had some drill in the commoner inflections. The principles of syntax can best be studied as they occur in actual reading. The commonest, and therefore most important, are discussed in the notes and illustrated by appropriate references to the grammars in common use and by the tables of constructions on pages xvi to xxvi. A very practical way of fixing the principles of syntax firmly in mind is

by frequent translation from English into Latin. It should be remembered, however, that we study syntax simply because such study enables us to read and enjoy the great works of Latin literature.

The Order of Words. — The greatest difficulty that confronts the student of Latin literature is the fact that the order of the words in a Latin sentence is widely different from that which he ordinarily finds in an English sentence. This difference is due mainly to two causes. (1) Every Latin sentence is a kind of word picture, in which the meaning is developed stroke by stroke, *the separate parts being introduced in the order of their importance.* (2) It is a principle of Latin to keep the meaning in suspense until the very end, so that the last word completes not only the form, but also the meaning of the sentence. Both these principles may be seen at work in lines 1 to 5 of selection I, page 1. *Proca* naturally stands first, partly because the whole work is a story of the deeds of men, partly because at this point he is especially important, as being the reigning king, with power to choose his own successor. The phrase *rēx Albānōrum* very properly follows, as defining the scene of the action. *Numitor* and *Amūlius* are next mentioned because the Latin loves to emphasize contrasts of persons. The sense of the whole is not complete till we reach the very last word, *habuit*. In the next sentence *Numitōrī* is first, because now Numitor is more important, as being Proca's successor. The relative clause *quī . . . erat* not only states a fact, but also gives the reason why Proca bequeathed his kingdom (*rēgnum relīquit*) to Numitor. So in the words *at . . . fēcit*, the *at*-clause tells why Amulius performed the act indicated by the words *Rhēam Silviam . . . fēcit*, so that by the time we know *what* the act was we know also exactly *why* it was performed. The Latin thus pictures the parts of the scene in their true order, for the motive in every case precedes the act. We see therefore that, however strange at times the Latin order may seem to be, there is

always good reason for it. It is our task at the outset, as it soon will be our pleasure, to determine just what this reason is.

Now this freer order of words in the Latin sentence is rendered possible by the fact that Latin possesses an elaborate inflectional system, whereas English does not. Note, however, that one familiar with Latin declensions would know at once that in the first sentence discussed above Proca was actor (*i.e.* subject), and Numitor and Amulius acted upon (*i.e.* object). So in the sentence *ut . . . fēcit* it is clear that Amulius is the actor and that Rhea Silvia is acted upon. Thus the inflectional system serves to relieve, in part at least, the very difficulty which it creates.

How to Read. — By far the best way for the beginner to make himself familiar with the Latin order and its meaning is to *make a practice from the very outset of reading the sentence aloud from beginning to end before attempting to translate at all.* If the meaning is not clear at once, a repetition of such reading will often serve to make it clear, provided the student knows the force of the individual words and constructions. If he does not, he must seek the aid of the vocabulary or the notes. Then let him read the sentence once more aloud, slowly and carefully. He should not, however, look into either vocabulary or notes until he has read the Latin through at least once. Progress at first will necessarily be slow, but it will be sure. By every page read in the manner indicated above the pupil is preparing himself to read with more and more intelligence and pleasure the pages that remain. Besides, in this way he reads his Latin precisely as he reads English, word after word, in the order in which it is written, and precisely as a Roman boy 1800 years ago read his Latin story or poem. He will gain further the advantage of training his ear as well as his eye and of making it do its fair share of the work. In translating, too, it will be wise to follow as closely as possible the Latin order. Often it will be found that the resulting English

order, even if not very common, is none the less intelligible. So the sentence *ut . . . fēcit* discussed above may be translated almost exactly in the Latin order.

Latin Composition

Its Value. — An exercise which is very practical and helpful, and which may also become extremely delightful, is the rendering into Latin of English sentences based upon that portion of the Latin text which has already been carefully studied. This exercise is helpful, because it calls upon us to put into practice the knowledge which we have acquired in reading; it may become delightful because it shows us accurately the measure of our advance and thus affords us the pleasure which comes from the feeling that one is making sure progress in a given line of study.

Essentials. — To write Latin well one needs precisely the things which we found necessary in reading (page ix). The words and constructions required in the sentences for translation given on pages 112 to 129 are illustrated by the corresponding pages of the Latin text. The pupil should always endeavor to recall the word, inflectional form, phrase, or construction for himself before referring to his text or to his grammar. In other words, he should make the exercise one of thought rather than of mere mechanical copying from a printed model.

The Object. — We read the Latin text in order to understand the thoughts of the writer. So in turning English sentences into Latin our chief object is to clothe the *thoughts* which such sentences convey in proper Latin dress, not merely to substitute Latin *words* for English *words*. Every language has its own peculiar expressions, which are called *idioms*. Such expressions can never be literally translated from one language into another. Hence in attempting to turn an English sentence into Latin, we must begin by noting carefully the thought which it expresses,

and then consider how the Romans gave expression to that thought.

Choice of Expression. — In Latin, just as in English, it often happens that the same thought may be expressed in several ways, which differ greatly in the words used as well as in the form and expression. In English it is often impossible to give a reason for the choice of one form of expression in preference to others. Sometimes the choice is made consciously for the sake of variety, or because there is a very slight shade of difference in meaning, so slight that we can perhaps feel it, but cannot put it into words; sometimes unconsciously, because every one falls into the habit of using certain phrases and manners of speech with no deeper reason than the habit. The same is true of Latin writers. Their various forms of expression have been noted and collected, and we find them laid down in the grammars as *rules*. Some of these expressions are found to be used by the best writers more frequently than others, and these are considered the best models. But the student must avoid the error of confining himself absolutely to one iron-bound form because most stress is laid upon it by the grammars, if he finds other modes of expression in the writings of good authors. By searching out the greatest variety of forms in which an idea may be expressed, by trying to discover the differences in meaning between them, and by placing yourself as far as possible in the writer's place, you will gain a far greater grasp and appreciation of the language than by learning a single rigid rule and forcing it to fit every case.

One of the central ideas of the following exercises, then, should be to render the thought in as many ways as possible, drawing your authority from the text on which the exercise is based, as well as from your grammar.

Examine the tables on pages xvi to xxvi, where you will find several of the most important constructions treated. Compare the examples given and try to trace out the reasons for the differ-

ent forms. In many cases you will not be able to do so, and are free to choose one of several modes of expression. In others the meaning of the sentences and the aid of the grammar will give the reason for your choice.

Caution. — The pupil should note that all the words and constructions necessary to enable him to write in Latin the sentences given below, pages 112 to 129, are to be found on the pages of the Latin text upon which the exercises are based. *An English-Latin vocabulary or dictionary is, therefore, wholly unnecessary.* Additional sentences based on the text may be made up by student or teacher as required.

Tables of Constructions

The following tables have been prepared for the purpose of affording the pupil material for study and comparison, by grouping together under appropriate heads examples of certain constructions as they actually occur in this book. It is expected that they will be helpful to the student in two ways: (1) by supplementing and illustrating the notes, and (2) by affording him guides which he may follow in his writing of Latin. No attempt whatever has been made to include under any given head all the examples that are to be found in the text. The pupil will find it both interesting and instructive to add to the lists himself as he finds new instances in his own reading.

A. EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE

1. Place at or near which:

Rōmae, VII, 26, and often; **Tarentī**, XV, 30; salūbriōra **mīlitiae** quam **domī** esse iuvenum corpora, IV, 70 (locative? chiefly used with names of towns); — **in siccō**, I, 10; **in iīs locīs**, I, 11; **in** (on) **sinistrīs manibus**, II, 21; **in colle Quirīnālī**, II, 54; **in ārā**, III, 4; **in mediā urbe**, V, 23; ponte . . **in** (over) **Tiberī** factō, **in** (at) **ōre** Tiberis, V, 27; — **multīs locīs**, XXV, 17; **terrā marīque**, XXI, 125; — **apud Tīcīnum** amnem . . **apud Trebiam**, XIX, 16; — **ad** Caprae palūdem, II, 44; **ad** tertium **lapidem**, XIII, 12; **ad flūmen** Bagradam, XVII, 18.

B. EXPRESSIONS OF MOTION

1. Place from which:

Curibus . . accītus est, III, 2; **Tarquiniīs** . . profectus, VI, 1 (simple abl., especially with names of towns); — **ā portā** . . pergit, XIII, 5; **ab urbe** profectus, XIII, 13; **ā lūdīs** publicīs revertens, XVIII, 17; — delābitur **ē caelō scissō** scūtum, III, 15; **ex eō locō** . . aufūgerat, IV, 20; dōnec novae copiae **ex Āfricā** advenīrent, XVII, 3; **ex angustiīs** ēvāsit, XIX, 38.

2. Place towards which:

Albam properavit, I, 25; Qui cum **Rōmam** vēnisset, III, 3; **Rōmam** also in IV, 61, V, 20, and often; Pergunt inde **Collātiam**, VIII, 21; Profectus **Delphōs**, IX, 4; **Carthāginem** rediit, XVII, 54; **domum** dēdūcunt, IV, 31; **domum** refugiens, VII, 45; cum . . **domum** rediret, VII, 48 (simple accusative, chiefly with names of towns); Cum lupa saepius **ad parvulōs** . . reverteretur, I, 16; Rēmum . . **ad Amūlium** regem perdūxērunt, I, 27; **ad Gabīnōs** sē contulit, VIII, 4; — **in Āfricam** . . trāiecit, XVII, 15; **in Ītaliam** vēnit, XIX, 15; abiecit **in Tiberim**, I, 7; Sabinos **in urbem** recēpit, II, 38; aciem **in** (to) **collem** subdūxit, IV, 58; cum **in** (upon)

tribūnal ēscendisset, XII, 20; **In** (against) **eum** . . rediit, IV, 22; ausae sunt sē **inter tēla** . . inferre, II, 36.

3. Way by which:

portā (abl. of means) **quā** profectī erant, XI, 19; **Per** (over) **loca alta** agmen dūcēbat, XIX, 23; Quī cum . . **per montēs, per silvās** hūc illūc discurrerent, XIX, 35.

C. EXPRESSIONS OF TIME[1]

1. Time at which:

Posterō diē, IV, 61, VIII, 24; **Prīmō impetū**, II, 29; **Kalendīs Mārtiīs**, III, 20; **eā tempestāte**, VI, 17; **nocte mediā**, XIX, 68.

2. Time within which or in the course of which:

Annō trecentēsimō ab urbe condita, XII, 1; **eōdem annō**, XIII, 11; **bellō Latīnō**, XIV, 11; **hōc bellō**, XIV, 12; **in proeliō**, VI, 26; **In proeliō quōdam, in quō**, VII, 8; **In quō bellō**, XV, 2.[2]

3. Age:

fīlium **tredecim annōrum**, VI, 25; Hannibal . . **novem annōs nātus**, XIX, 1.

D. DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE

1. Duration of time:

Rōmulus **septem et trīgintā** regnāvit **annōs**, III, 38; regnāvit annōs **duōs et trīgintā**, IV, 75; regnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā VII, 52; per tōtum **bīduum**, XIII, 87; omnī deinde vītā, XIII, 60. (This last form should not be imitated.)

2. Extent of space:

Iam **aliquantum** spatiī . . cōnfūderat, IV, 20; centum et vīgintī **pedēs** longum, XVII, 27; quīnque diērum **iter** . . abest, XXI, 163.

[1] See also below, Ablative Absolute, *K* 3.
[2] The form with **in** is the more exact.

E. EXPRESSIONS OF PURPOSE

1. Pure purpose: **ut** or **nē** with the subjunctive:

ut eum subole **prīvāret**, I, 3; **ut** populum ferum religiōne **mītigāret**, III, 3; **ut esset** index pacis et bellī, III, 25; — **nē** fūrtō auferrī **posset**, III, 16; **nē** duo violenta ingenia mātrimōniō **iungerentur**, VII, 38.

2. Relative clause:

mīsit **quī** societātem . . **peterent**, II, 5; Centum . . ēlēgit, **quōrum** cōnsiliō omnia **ageret**, II, 10; sacerdotes lēgit, **quī** auctōritātem . . **cūstōdīrent** et . . **ferrent**, III, 19; Romam missus, **ubi** (= ut ibi) . . **interesset**, XXVIII, 8.

3. **Quō**[1] (whereby) with subjunctive:

quō frequentius habitārētur, IV, 66 (see note); **quō minor** turba Romae **foret**, XVIII, 21; **quō diūtius** in magistrātū **esset**, XIX, 46.

4. Gerundive:

coniugī dedit **ēducandōs**, I, 19; ignem . . perpetuō **alendum** virginibus dedit, III, 4; agellum **colendum** locavit, XVII, 36; **ad exercitum lūstrandum**, II, 11; mīlitēs **ad vindicandum** facinus accendit, XII, 26.

5. Future participle:

quasi de pace **āctūrus**, re vera ut tempus extraheret, XVII, 2 (see note).

6. Supine:

aquam . . **petītum** ierat, II, 17; e suis unum . . mittit **scīscitātum**, VIII, 8; Cum . . lēgātī Rōmam vēnissent **conquestum**, XIII, 81; pecora . . quae **pāstum** prōpulsa essent, XIX, 63.

7. Substantive clauses:

adfirmans . . Romulum . . praecipere **ut** sēditionibus **abstinērent** et rem militarem **colerent**, II, 51–53; Latinōrum populīs suāsit **ut** . .

[1] This is merely a special form of (2), but its importance entitles it to separate treatment.

fānum Diānae . . in Aventīnō monte **aedificārent**, VII, 25; optāvit **ut** frāter . . **revīvīsceret** atque iterum classem **āmitteret**, XVIII, 19; ēdixit **nē** quis . . in hostēs **pūgnāret**, XIII, 42; Veritus autem **nē** . . poenas **daret**, XVI, 21; petiit ā patribus cōnscrīptīs **nē** quid **dē** eā rē **statuerent**, XIII, 83.

F. EXPRESSIONS OF RESULT

1. Pure result: **ut** or **ut nōn** with the subjunctive:

ita omnium animos eā pietāte imbuit **ut** fidēs . . cīvēs **continēret**, III, 33; adeō fracti . . sunt spiritūs . . **ut** nūllī reī posthāc nisi sacrīs operam **daret**, IV, 72; ita eōs adliciēns **ut** apud omnēs plūrimum **posset**, VIII, 6.

Note that in the main clause there is usually some word like **ita**, **adeō**, **tam**, **tālis**, **is**, which paves the way for the result clause.

2. Relative (characteristic):

invenīrī potuit nēmō, **quī** . . **peteret**, XXIII, 119; Ūnus adulēscēns fuit, **quī audēret** querī, XXIV, 50. Here too belongs **quīn** with the subjunctive: haud procul erat **quīn** . . **āgnōsceret**, I, 33; nōn esse dubium **quīn** . . **oportēret**, XVI, 27; Nēminī dubium est **quīn** . . **restituerit**, XIX, 105.

3. Substantive:

(Rōmulus dīxit) **futūrum ut** omnium gentium dominī **exsisterent**, II, 53; **oportet** disciplīnam, quam solvistī, . . **restituās**, XIII, 54; **concessum est ut** . . praecinente tībicine a cena **redīret**, XVI, 16.

G. TEMPORAL CLAUSES[1]

1. **Ubi**, **ut**, or **postquam** with the indicative mood, especially the perfect tense:

Ubi spectāculi tempus **vēnit**, II, 11; **Ut** . . increpuēre arma micantēsque

[1] Cf. also Ablative Absolute, *K* 3.

fulsēre gladiī, IV, 13; Is **postquam adolēvit**, VII, 7; Quī **postquam** frequentēs **convēnēre**, XIII, 52.

2. **Dum** (while) with the indicative (the tense employed is generally the present):

Ea res **dum** Numitōris animum anxium **tenet**, I, 36; **dum** Albānus exercitus **inclāmat** Curiatiīs, IV, 23; Latīnus **dum** ad Tiberim **dēscendit**, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit, VII, 34.

3. **Dum, dōnec** (until) with the subjunctive:

dum convalēsceret (indirect discourse also), VII, 17; ut tempus extrāheret, **dōnec** novae cōpiae ex Āfricā **advenīrent**, XVII, 3 (partly purpose).

4. **Antequam** and **priusquam** with the subjunctive:

Alterum . . **priusquam** tertius **posset** cōnsequī, interfēcit, IV, 24; **priusquam** eis bellum **indīceret**, lēgātōs ad mīsit qui res repeteret, V, 7; petiit . . ne quid . . statuerent **antequam** ipse **īnspexisset** Macedonum . . causam, XIII, 83 (indirect discourse).

5. **Cum** with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive:

cum is **īnsidiātī essent** latrones, I, 22; **cum** Numitor . . **comparāret**, I, 30; **cum** (as) Romae **appropinquārent**, II, 15; **cum** (while) . . contionem . . **habēret**, II, 44; Qui **cum** Romam **vēnisset**, III, 2. This form of temporal clause is extremely common.

H. CAUSAL CLAUSES[1]

1. Relative clause with the subjunctive:

quippe quī **cerneret** ferr[illegible]nte oculos micāns, accūsātiōnem dīmīsit, XIII, 8; cum in eam cīvitatem animadvertere **decrevisset quae** (= cum ea) sibi **adversāta fuisset**, XXVII, 37.

2. **Cum** with the subjunctive:

Cum vero uxores . . non **habērent**, lēgātōs circā vīcīnās gentēs mīsit,

[1] Cf. also Ablative Absolute, *K* 4.

II, 3; **cum** sē invidiōsum . . **vidēret**, Vēientēs . adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit, IV, 55; **Cum** . . facinora clandestīna **fierent**, Ancus carcerem . . aedificāvit, V, 21–25.

3. **Quod**,[1] **quia**, **quoniam**, or **quandō**, with the indicative:

quia tribus impar **erat**, . . fugam capessīvit, IV, 18; **quandōquidem** . . **pūgnāvistī**, XIII, 53; **quia** nōn **pāruistī**, XIII, 77.

4. **Quod** with the subjunctive:

cum sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret, **quod** bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine **fīnīsset**, IV, 55–56 (see note); Tarquinius fīlium . . **quod** in proeliō hostem **percussisset**, praetextā . . dōnāvit, VI, 25–27.

5. **Quasi** with the subjunctive (assumed reason):

eum accusantēs, **quasi** Numitōris agrōs īnfēstāre **solitus esset**, I, 28; Is cum īratus ad mortem ducī iussisset mīlitem, **quasi** (because, as was supposed,) **interfēcisset** commīlitōnem, XIII, 65.

NOTE. — These clauses resemble those in 4, as giving the reason ascribed to some one other than the writer. They show also that the reason is fictitious, and invented by the person who advances it.

I. CONCESSIVE OR ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES

1. **Cum** (although) with the subjunctive:

cum retinērētur ā propinquīs et amīcīs, tamen Carthāginem rediit, XVII, 53.

2. **Quamquam** with the indicative:

quamquam . . **pellēbātur**, XXI, 242.

3. **Quamvīs** with the subjunctive:

quamvīs sīs molestus, XXVI, 158.

[1] These conjunctions are regularly used with the indicative. They are employed with the subjunctive only when the writer is indirectly quoting the reason given by some one else.

J. CUM CLAUSES

The temporal, causal, and concessive uses of **cum** have already been given separately. **Cum** was originally a temporal conjunction. From the temporal idea were developed its other meanings. So the English often frequently combines the ideas of time and cause, or time and concession, or cause and concession, and often does not distinguish at once temporal and concessive. So **cum** can very well represent these ideas in combination as well as separately. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide which meaning is more prominent: cf.

Cum [illegible] **reverterētur**, I. 16; His rebus **cum** [illegible] **Hannibalem** [illegible] **clausisset**, ille . . **sē expedīvit**, XIX, 31.

K. THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

1. **Form.** — The ablative absolute consists usually of a noun and a participle. The participle is usually passive, but often active: **Eō rēgnante**, IV, 5; **relabente flūmine**, I. 9.

2. **Without a participle.** The ablative absolute consists of a noun and adjective, or of a noun and noun, or a noun and pronoun. In such cases there is an ellipsis of the lost present participle of **sum**:

mīlitē ūtērē [illegible] IV, 75; **patre** [illegible] **frūstrā**, X [illegible] **Appiō rēdūce**, XII, 15; **Valeriō et Cossō cōnsulibus**, XIV, 1.

3. **Meaning.** — The ablative absolute may denote

Time: compare Temporal Clauses, *G* 1, 2, and 5.

pulsō frātre [illegible] **Eā rē** [illegible] [illegible] **Tiberim**, I, 5; **armātīs pāstōribus**, Albam properāvit, I, 25.

Note. — This is the original and most frequent use of the ablative absolute.

4. Cause: compare Causal Clauses, *H* 2 and 3.

ortā inter eōs **contentiōne**, I, 40; durissimā squamarum **lōrīcā** omnia tela facile **repellente**, XVII, 22; in conferta multitudine aegre **prōcēdente carpentō**, XVIII, 17.

5. Concession:

agrum ēius, **omnibus** cinctā **vāstātīs**, intāctum relīquit, XIX, 39.

6. Often time and cause together: compare note on Cum Clauses, *J*. Examples are:

mīlitibus signum **dīmicantibus**, raptum signum in hostem mīsit, VII, 9; **occīsō Tatiō**, ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit, II, 40.

7. Condition:

rē male **gestā** (if he fails), XVI, 31; nē, **dēsertō** agrō, nōn esset (lest, if he neglected his farm, he might not have), XVII, 34.

8. Means:

advectīs ballistīs et **catapultīs** (by bringing up, etc.) . . dēiciendus hostis fuit, XVII, 23.

9. Attendant circumstance:

crīnibus passīs, II, 36; **māgnā glōriā bellī** regnavit, IV, 75; scrībā cum rēge **parī ferē ōrnātū** sedēbat, X, 6.

10. The ablative absolute is often best translated by the English perfect active participle with an object: **armātīs pāstoribus**, I, 25, *having armed* the shepherds. A combination of an ind. abs. and a finite verb is often best rendered by two verbs in the same mood and tense: **interemptō Amulīō**, Numitōrem in regnum **restituit**, I, 37, *he killed* Amulius *and restored* Numitor to the throne.

L. PARTICIPLES

In Latin the participles, especially the perfect passive participle, are used far more frequently than in English, and with a

much larger variety of meanings. The use of the participle tends to produce brevity of expression. Thus the Latin participle may be equivalent to

1. A RELATIVE CLAUSE:

raptae mulierēs, II, 35; Rōmānus . . male **sustinentem** (= quī male sustinēbat) arma Cūriātium cōnfēcit, IV, 29; ab laniō cultrō **adreptō** (with a knife *which he caught up* from a butcher's stall), XII, 24 **volentibus** (= **eīs quī** volēbant) cōnsulere sē dē iūre praebuit, XIII, 97.

2. A CAUSAL CLAUSE:

necessitāte compulsus indicāvit, I, 24; nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit **dēterritus** . . Nāviī auctōritāte, VI, 16; Hōc terrōre cēterī **adāctī** nōmina prōmptius dedērunt, XV, 25.

3. A CONCESSIVE CLAUSE:

victus (though beaten) crucis supplicium effūgit, XVI, 30.

4. Latin often uses a perfect passive participle in agreement with a noun, where, judging from English usage, we should expect a noun with a limiting genitive:

ob virginēs raptās (on account of the *seizure of* the maidens), II, 14; Annō trecentēsimō ab **urbe conditā** (from the *founding of* the city), XII, 1.

5. English is fond of coördinated verbs, that is, verbs in exactly the same mood, tense, and construction, *e.g.* 'They took the ass and saddled him.' Latin, however, objects to such constructions and prefers to replace the former of the two verbs by some other form of expression, *e.g.* a passive or deponent participle. We have to notice here two classes of sentences:

(*a*) Such sentences as fulmine **ictum cōnflagrāsse**, IV, 74, which = fulmine ictum esse et conflagrāsse, *i.e.* 'he *was struck* by lightning *and burned*,' etc.

(*b*) Such sentences as the following: parvulōs alveō **impositōs**

abiēcit, I, 6 = parvulōs alveo **imposuit et abiecit**; ēlatam secūrim in ēius caput **dēiēcit**, VI, 37 = **extulit** secūrim **et** in ēius caput **dēiēcit**; coniugem ē Curiā **evocātum** . . rēgem **salūtāvit**, VII, 17 = cōniugem ē Curiā **ēvocāvit et** eum rēgem **salūtāvit**.

M. INDIRECT DISCOURSE

1. INDIRECT DISCOURSE DEFINED. — The terms *Direct Discourse* and *Indirect Discourse* denote the two distinct ways in which a writer may quote the statement or represent the thought of another person. If the writer gives the exact words in which the statement was made, or in which the thought was formulated (if put into words at all), he is said to use the *direct* discourse. If, on the other hand, he gives merely the substance or the gist of his own or another's statements or thoughts, he is said to use the *indirect* discourse. In Latin, as in English, the indirect discourse is more common than the direct.

2. In passing from the direct discourse to the indirect, numerous changes become necessary. These may, however, be readily grouped under two heads: (*a*) those which occur in principal clauses, and (*b*) those which occur in subordinate clauses.

3. CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES. — Principal clauses may be declarative, interrogative, or imperative; that is, they may make a statement, ask a question, or give expression to a command. We thus have to consider three forms of principal clauses: (*a*) Statements, (*b*) Questions, (*c*) Commands.

4. STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Statements of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the infinitive mood, because they become objects of verbs of saying:

adfīrmant **vīsum** (sc. **esse**) **a** sē Rōmulum . . eundemque **praecipere** II, 51 (direct form, **vīsus est** ā mē Rōmulus . . īdemque **praecipit**): prōclāmābat fīliam suam iūre **caesam esse**, IV, 43 (direct

form, fīlia mea iūre **caesa est**); minātur sē vī **abstrāctūrum, XII, 12 (direct form (ego)** vī tē **abstraham).**

5. Questions in Indirect Discourse.

All Questions of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive mood, because they are in reality dependent on a verb of asking. No example of a question in formal indirect discourse occurs in the selections contained in this book. Indirect questions (cf. p. 3, n. 2), however, fall under this general head as giving some one's thoughts without quoting his exact words.

6. Commands in Indirect Discourse.

All Commands of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive, because they are in reality dependent on some verb like *imperāvit*, to be supplied in thought:

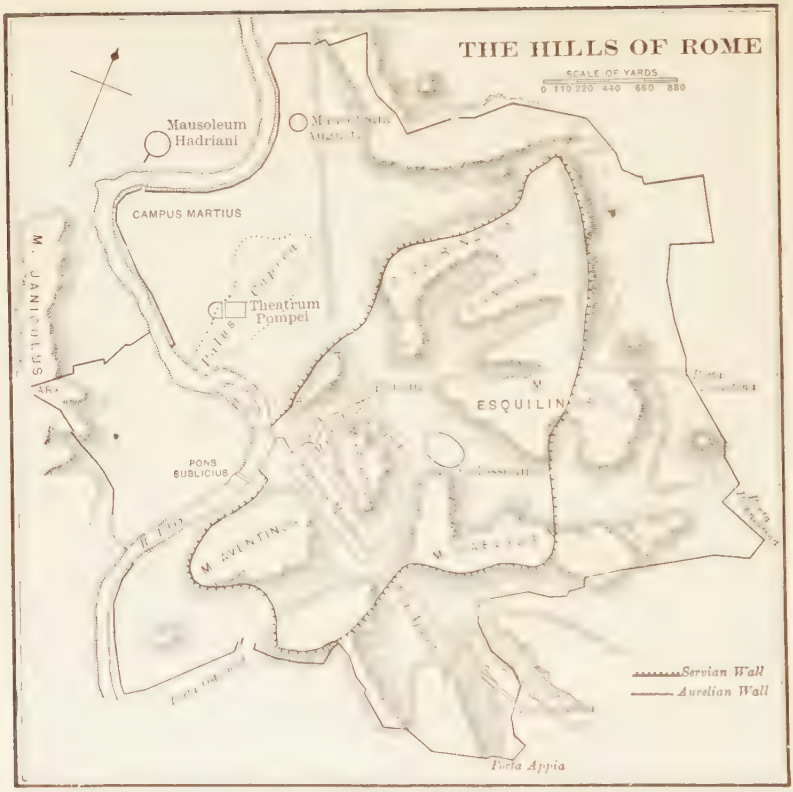
proinde **nē gravārētur** sē spectandum praebēre, XXI, 289 (direct form, **Nōlī gravārī** tē spectandum praebēre); satis cōnstat Sullam . . prōclāmasse, **vincerent**, dummodo scirent, XXVII, 12–15 (direct form, **Vincite**, dummodo sciātis).

7. Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Discourse.

All Subordinate Clauses of the Indirect Discourse have their verbs in the subjunctive mood:

Tatius . . Tarpēiae optionem mūneris **dedit, sī** . . **perdūxisset**, II, 19–21 (direct form, do or dabo optiōnem mūneris, **sī** . . **perdūxeris**, see note); Illa petīit quod **gererent, II, 21** (direct form, Petō quod . . **geritis**).

The grammatical references in the footnotes are to the Latin Grammars in most common use; H = Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar, references to Harkness' Standard Grammar being inclosed in parentheses; M = Lane & Morgan; A = Allen & Greenough; G = Gildersleeve; B = Bennett.



The original Latin city comprised only the Palatine and a small portion of the surrounding territory. The Etruscans inhabited the Caelian Hill, and extended toward the Esquiline. The Sabine town occupied the Quirinal, which was originally connected with the Capitoline, on which was the Sabine citadel, by a ridge sloping toward the Forum and the Campus Martius. Ancus Marcius added to the city the Aventine, and built a fortress on the Janiculum. Servius Tullius added the Viminal and Esquiline, and inclosed the seven hills with a line of fortifications, of which one portion is still traceable. The ridge connecting the Capitoline and Quirinal was a barrier which cut the town in two. The only means of communication between the two halves of the city, when its population had reached nearly two million inhabitants, were the narrow strip of land between the Capitoline and the river and a lane ten feet wide crossing the ridge. To relieve the pressure, this ridge was cut away by the Emperor Trajan, in whose Forum on the site of the excavations stands the well-known 'Trajan's Column,' 140 feet high, 'erected to show to posterity how high was the mountain leveled by the Emperor.' The business portion of the modern city occupies the Campus Martius, its main artery, the famous 'Corso,' following the line of the ancient street shown on the plan. See Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 86.

URBIS RŌMAE VIRĪ INLŪSTRĒS

I. Rōmānī imperiī exōrdium

Proca,[1] rēx Albānōrum, Numitorem et Amūlium fīliōs habuit. Numitōrī, quī nātū[2] māior erat, rēgnum relīquit;[3] sed Amūlius, pulsō[4] frātre, rēgnāvit et, ut[5] eius subolem[6] prīvāret,[5] Rhēam

Among the few Trojans who escaped after the fall of Troy was Aeneas, the son of Venus and the hero Anchises. After many wanderings Aeneas reached Italy, married there Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and founded a town called Lavinium, from the name of his wife. He was succeeded by his son Ascanius, who founded a second city, called Alba Longa, and transferred thither the seat of government. The date traditionally assigned to the capture of Troy was 1184 B.C. Hence it is clear that Alba Longa was settled more than 400 years before the foundation of Rome in 754 B.C. To fill this gap a list of fourteen Alban kings, all descendants of Aeneas, was given by the Roman writers. How Rome itself was founded from Alba Longa is described in the text. It should be kept constantly in mind that little faith is to be put in these traditional accounts of Rome's early history, at least as far as details are concerned. Latin writers tell us that the oldest records of the city perished in the sack of Rome by the Gauls in 388 B.C. The first historical work written by a Roman was published about 215 B.C., more than 500 years after the foundation of the city. Many of the stories were obviously invented to account for institutions which existed in the later times, and the traditional narrative is full of inconsistencies and contradictions.

[1] **Proca** was the twelfth king of Alba Longa. [2] **nātū māior**: 'greater by birth'='elder.' [3] from *relinquō*. [4] **pulsō (*pellō*) frātre**: abl. abs.; 'his brother having been driven out' (pass.)='having driven out,' *or* 'when he had driven out his brother' (act.): H 489 (431): M 638: A 255: G 409: B 227. [5] **ut prīvāret**: purpose: H 568 (497, II): M 893: A 317, 1: G 545: B 282. [6] abl. of separation: H 462 (414, I): M 601: A 243, *a*: G 405: B 214, 1, *c*.

Silviam, ēius fīliam, Vestae[1] sacerdōtem fēcit, quae[2] tamen Rōmulum et Remum geminōs ēdidit.[3] Eā[4] rē cōgnitā Amūlius ipsam[5] in vincula coniēcit,[6] parvulōs alveō[7] impositōs[8] abiēcit in Tiberim, quī tunc forte super rīpās erat effūsus[9]; sed, relābente flūmine, eōs aqua in siccō relīquit. Vāstae tum in īīs locīs sōlitūdinēs erant. Lupa, ut fāmā[10] trāditum est, ad vāgītum[11] accurrit, īnfantēs linguā[10] lambit, ūbera eōrum ōrī[7] admōvit mātremque[12] sē gessit.

TEMPLE OF VESTA
From a coin

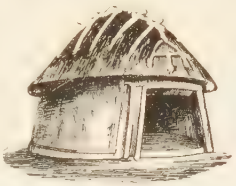
Cum[13] lupa saepius[14] ad parvulōs velutī ad catulōs reverterētur,[13] Faustulus, pāstor rēgius,[15] rē[16] animadversā eōs tulit in casam et Accae Lārentiae coniugī dedit[17] ēducandos.[18] Adultī[19] deinde hī inter pāstorēs prīmō lūdicrīs[20] certāminibus vīrēs auxēre.[21] deinde vēnandō[22] saltūs peragrāre et latrōnēs ā rapinā[23] pecorum arcēre coepērunt. Quārē cum[13] iīs insidiātī essent[13] latrōnēs, Remus captus est, Romulus[24] vī sē dēfendit. Tum Faustulus,

A VESTAL

[1] See Voc., *Vesta*. [2] **quae** *sed ea*. [3] **ēdō**. [4] **eā rē cōgnitā** (*cōgnōscō*): cf. p. 1, n. 4. [5] i.e. Rhea Silvia. [6] *coniciō*. [7] dat. with compound verb: H 429 (386): M 534: A 228: G 347: B 187, III. [8] **impositōs** (*impōnō*) **abiēcit** (*abiciō*) = *imposuit et abiēcit*. English is fond of coördination of clauses; Latin prefers to subordinate clause to clause. Hence, in general, Latin avoids two coördinated verbs. See p. xxiv, L 5, and H 639 (549, 5): A 292, R.: G 664, R. 1, 2: B 337, 2. [9] *effundō*. [10] abl. of means: H 476 (420): M 645: A 248, *c*, 1: G 401: B 218. [11] **ad vāgītum**: 'to (their) squalling,' i.e. to them as they were crying. [12] **mātrem sē gessit** (*gerō*): 'conducted herself, acted like a mother.' [13] not only '*when*,' but also '*because* the wolf kept coming back.' See p. xxii, J. [14] 'very often.' The comparative often has this intensive force. [15] adj. = the genitive of *rēx*. [16] **rē . . . tulit** (*ferō*) = *rem animadvertit et eōs tulit*; cf. p. xxiii, K 10. [17] *dō*. [18] = *ut ēducārentur*. The gerundive expresses purpose here, as often. See p. xviii, E 4. H 622 (544, N. 2): M 994: A 294, *d*: G 430: B 337, 7, 2). [19] **adultī** (*adolēscō*): 'having grown' = 'when grown.' [20] **lūdicrīs certāminibus**: 'with playful contests,'—such as running, wrestling, and boxing. For the case, cf. n. 10. [21] = *auxērunt* (*augeō*). [22] The abl. of the gerund here denotes manner. [23] 'from the seizure of' = 'from stealing.' [24] = '*but* Romulus.'

necessitāte compulsus,[1] indicāvit Rōmulō quis esset[2] eōrum avus, quae māter. Rōmulus statim armātis[3] pāstōribus Albam[4] properāvit.

Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt,[5] eum accūsantēs, quasi[6] Numitōris agrōs īnfēstāre solitus[7] esset; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōrī ad[8] supplicium trāditus est; at cum Numitor, adulēscentis vultum cōnsīderāns, aetātem[9] minimēque servīlem indolem comparāret, haud[10] procul erat quīn nepōtem āgnōsceret. Nam Remus ōris līneāmentīs[11] erat mātrī[12] similillimus[13] aetāsque expositiōnis temporibus congruēbat. Ea rēs dum Numitōris animum anxium tenet,[14] repente Rōmulus supervenit,[15] frātrem līberat,[15] interēmptō Amūliō avum Numitōrem in rēgnum restituit.[15]



CASA

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbem in īisdem locīs, ubi expositī[16] ubique ēducātī erant, condidērunt[17]; sed ortā[18] inter eōs con- B.C. 754. tentiōne, uter nōmen novae urbi daret[19] eamque imperio regeret, auspicia[20] dēcrēvērunt[21] adhibēre. Remus prior[22] sex

[1] *compellō*. [2] indir. quest.: H 649, II (529, I): M 810: A 334: G 467: B 300. [3] See p. 1, n. 4. [4] acc. of limit without preposition: H 418 (380, II): M 515: A 258, *b*: G 337: B 182, 1, *a*); cf. English 'to go *home*.' [5] *perdūcō*. [6] 'because, as they said'; *quasi* often denotes a statement or thought of some person other than the writer himself. See p. xxi, H 5. [7] *soleō*. [8] **ad supplicium**: 'to be punished'; *ad* with its noun often denotes purpose. [9] **aetātem . . . comparāret**: 'compared his age with his nature, (which was) by no means that of a slave'; i.e. his appearance and demeanor indicated that he belonged to a higher station than the shepherds. [10] **haud . . . āgnōsceret**: 'he came very near to recognizing him'; how literally? In this construction *quīn* = *ut nōn*, and the subjunctive is one of result: H 595 (504): M 913: A 319, *d*: G 555: B 284, 3. [11] abl. of specification: H 480 (424): M 650: A 253: G 397: B 226, 1. [12] *similis* is construed with both gen. and dat. [13] 'very like'; cf. a similar use of the comparative in l. 16. [14] *dum*, 'while,' regularly takes the pres. indic. where English uses the imperfect: H 533, 4 (467, 4): M 917: A 276, *e*: G 570, R.: B 293. [15] historical presents: H 532, 3 (467, III): M 734: A 276, *d*: G 229: B 259, 3. [16] *expōnō*. [17] *condō*. [18] **ortā** (*orior*) . . . **contentiōne** = '*because* a strife arose'; see p. xxiii, K 4. [19] indir. quest. depending on *contentiōne*; cf. n. 2. The strife centered in the question, "Which of us shall rule?" [20] Romulus stood on the Palatine Hill, and Remus on the Aventine. [21] *dēcernō*. [22] 'first.'

vulturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vīdit. Sic Rōmulus, victor auguriō,[1] urbem Rōmam vocāvit. Ad[2] novae urbis tūtēlam sum-
45 cere vāllum vidēbātur. Cūius[3] angustias inrīdēns eum Remus saltū id trānsīcisset, eum īrātus[4] Rōmulus interfēcit, hīs increpāns verbīs: "Sīc[5] deinde, quicumque alius trānsiliet moenia mea!" Ita sōlus potītus est imperiō[6] Rōmulus.

TIBER STATUE
Paris

II. Rōmulus, Rōmānōrum rēx prīmus

753–715 B.C.

Rōmulus[7] imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcerat; incolae deerant.[8] Erat in[9] proximō lūcus[10]; hunc asȳlum fēcit. Et statim eō mira vis[11] latronum pastorumque cōnfūgit. Cum[12] vērō

[1] 'by virtue of the augury'; abl. of cause: H 475 (416): M 612: A 245: G 408; B 219. [2] **Ad . . . tūtēlam**: 'to guard the new city.' Cf. p. 3, n. 8. [3] Render 'its.' Latin is fond of closely connecting successive clauses, and for this purpose often employs a relative pronoun, where English uses a simple demonstrative, or a demonstrative or personal pronoun with a conjunction, — generally *and*, often *but* or *for*: cf. p. 2, n. 2. [4] 'in anger.' An adjective may often be best rendered by an adverb or adverbial phrase. [5] Se. *perent* (subjunctive of wish). [6] H 477, I (421, I): M 646: A 249: G 407: B 218, 1. [7] It has been suggested that the name *Rōmulus* is derived from *Roma*, and that this in turn was made from an ancient word *Rumon*, 'river.' *Rōma* would then be 'the town by the river,' 'Rivertown' (cf. English 'Watertown,' etc.), and *Rōmulus* would be 'the man from Rivertown.' [8] *dēsum*. [9] **in proximō**: 'near by.' Phrases consisting of a preposition and a neuter adjective are common, and have the force of adjectives or adverbs. [10] This grove lay between the two summits of the Capitoline Hill. [11] **vīs** often means 'number,' as here, or 'quantity'; 'power' is used in the same sense in some parts of Great Britain. [12] **cum**: 'since': H 598 (517): M 863: A 326: G 586: B 286, 2.

uxōrēs ipsōrum[1] populumque non habērent, lēgātōs circā vīcīnās gentēs mīsit,[2] quī societātem cōnubiumque[4] novō populō peterent.[3] Nusquam benignē audīta lēgātiō est; lūdibrium etiam additum[5]: "Cūr nōn rēminis quoque asylum aperuistis? Id enim compar foret" cōnūbium." Romulus, aegritudinem animī dissimulāns, lūdōs parat; indīcī[7] deinde finitimīs spectāculum iubet. Multī convēnēre,[8] studio etiam[9] videndae novae urbis, maximē Sabini cum līberīs et coniugibus. Ubi spectāculī tempus vēnit eōque[10] conversae[11] mentēs[12] cum oculīs erant, tum signō datō iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrunt, virginēs rapiunt.[13]

Haec[14] fuit statim causa bellī. Sabīnī enim ob[15] virginēs raptās bellum adversus Rōmānōs sūmpsērunt,[16] et cum Rōmae[17] appropinquārent, Tarpēiam virginem nactī sunt,[18] quae aquam forte[19] extrā moenia petītum[20] ierat. Hūius pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, Sabīnōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī exercitum suum in Capitōlium perdū-

ARMILLA

[1] = *Rōmulus*. Cf. *ipsum*, I, 5. [2] *mittō*. [3] **quī . . . peterent**: rel. clause of purpose; see p. xviii, E 2, and H 590 (497, I): M 835: A 317, 2: G 630: B 282, 2. [4] In early times the right of intermarriage did not exist between neighboring tribes, except by special treaty. [5] Sc. *est*, which, like *esse*, is often omitted with the passive, especially in rapid narrative. [6] = *esset*: H 205, 2 (204, 2): M 327: A 119, N.: G 116, N. 1, c: B 100, N. 2. [7] **indīcī . . . iubet**: 'he bids a show to be announced.' Such an announcement would carry with it an invitation to be present. [8] Cf. p. 2, n. 21. [9] i.e. they were not only interested in the games, but they were also curious to see the new city. [10] = *in spectāculum*. [11] *convertō*. [12] **mentēs cum oculīs**: 'minds and eyes alike.' The emphasis is on *mentēs*; they were thinking only of the show. [13] In rapid historical narrative, clauses are often set side by side without a connective. See also n. 5 above. [14] **Haec**, referring to the matters related in the preceding paragraph, should theoretically be neuter, but is feminine because the predicate noun **causa** is feminine. Such attraction is the rule in Latin. H 396, 2 (445, 4): A 195, *d*: G 211, 5: B 246, 5. [15] **ob virginēs raptās**: 'on account of the stolen maidens' = 'on account of the seizure of the maidens.' A participle agreeing with a noun is preferred in Latin to an abstract noun with a dependent genitive. [16] *sūmō*. [17] dat.; why? [18] 'they happened upon' (*nancīscor*). [19] **forte . . . ierat**: 'had gone by chance' = 'happened to have gone.' *Forte* is often best rendered by a clause: 'as it happened,' or 'it so happened.' [20] supine denoting purpose; see p. xviii, E 6, and H 633 (546): M 1005: A 302: G 435: B 340, 1.

xisset.[1] Illa petīt quod[2] Sabum in sinistrīs manibus[3] gererent,[4] vidēlicet aureos anulos et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissīs,

Tarpēia Sabīnōs in arcem perdūxit, ubi Tatius scūtīs[5] eam obruī iussit; nam et[6] ea in laevīs[7] habuerant.[8] Sīc impia prōditiō celerī poenā[5] vindicāta est.

DEATH OF TARPEIA

Deinde Rōmulus ad certāmen prōcessit, et in eō locō, ubi nunc Rōmānum Forum[9] est, pūgnam cōnseruit. Primō[10] impetū vir inter[11] Rōmānōs insīgnis, nōmine[12] Hostīlius, fortissimē dimicāns cecidit; cūius interitū[13] cōnsternātī Romānī fugere coepērunt. Iam Sabīnī clāmitābant: "Vīcimus perfidos hospites,[14] rebellēs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē[15] aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs." Tunc Rōmulus, arma ad caelum tollēns, Iovī aedem[16] vovit, et exercitus seu forte seu divinitus restitit.[17] Itaque proelium redintegrātur; sed raptae mulieres crinibus[18] passīs audent sē inter tēla volantia īnferre et hinc patrēs, hinc virōs ōrantēs,[19] pācem conciliārunt.

Romulus, foedere[20] cum Tatio ictō, et Sabīnōs in urbem recēpit

[1] The subjunctive here, as in **gererent**, is due to implied indirect discourse; **sī perdūxisset** represents the fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse *sī perdūxeris*, 'if you shall have led' = 'if you (shall) lead': H 646 (527, I); M 1034, 1038; A 337; G 656–7; B 349, 3. [2] 'that which.' [3] *manus* often = 'arm,' just as *pēs* = 'leg.' [4] **gererent**: either 'wore' or 'bore.' Tarpēia meant it in the former sense. Tatius chose to understand it in the latter. [5] Why abl.? [6] **et ea** = *ea quoque*: 'these too,' as well as the *armillae* and *anulī*. [7] Sc. *manibus*. [8] Note the tense; they *had had* these, too, on their arms when the bargain was struck. [9] See Vocab., *Forum*. [10] **Primō impetū**: 'in the very first charge.' The ablative fixes the time of **cecidit**. [11] **inter . . . insīgnis**: 'the most conspicuous of the Romans.' How literally? [12] abl. of specification. [13] = *morte*. The abl. includes the ideas of means and cause. [14] 'hosts.' The relation of host and guest was regarded by the Romans, as by other ancient peoples, as peculiarly sacred. [15] **longē aliud . . . aliud**: 'one thing . . . quite another.' Note here the difference between the English and the Latin idiom. [16] Infinitives, because the clauses in which they stand are subjects of **esse**: H 615 (538); M 972; A 270; G 422; B 377. [17] This temple was called the Temple of *Iuppiter Stator*, i.e. the 'Stayer,' the god who had *stayed* the army's flight. [18] *resistō*: 'maintained its ground,' 'held its own,' as contrasted with its previous flight (*fugere coepērunt*). [19] **crīnibus passīs** (*pandō*): 'with streaming hair.' [20] '*by* beseeching'; the abl. of the gerund (*ōrandō*) might have been used. [21] **foe-**

et rēgnum[1] cum Tatiō sociāvit. Vērum haud ita multō post, occīsō[2] Tatiō, ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit.[3] Centum deinde ex seniōribus ēlēgit, quōrum consiliō[4] omnia ageret,[5] quōs senātōrēs nōminmāvit propter senectūtem. Trēs equitum[6] centuriās cōnstituit, populum in trīgintā cūriās distribuit. Hīs ita ordinātīs, cum[7] ad[8] exercitum lūstrandum cōntionem in campō[9] ad Caprae[10] palūdem habēret, subitō coorta est tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque et Rōmulus ē cōnspectū ablātus[11] est. Ad deōs trānsīsse vulgō crēditus[12] est; cuī[13] reī fidem fēcit Iūlius Proculus, vir nōbilis. Ortā[14] enim inter patrēs et plēbem sēditiōne, in cōntiōnem prōcessit,[15] iūreiūrandō adfīrmāns vīsum[16] ā sē Rōmulum augustiōre [17] fōrmā, eundemque[18] praecipere[19] ut sēditiōnibus abstinērent[20] et rem mīlitārem cōlerent[20]: futūrum[21] ut

RŌMULUS AS QUIRĪNUS
From a coin

dere . . . ictō (*icō*): 'having struck a treaty.' How literally? The abl. abs. is one of the regular substitutes in Latin for the missing perfect active participle. In the phrase *foedus īcere*, the verb suggests the striking of the victims in the sacrifice which accompanied the making of the treaty.

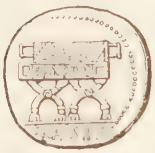
[1] **rēgnum . . . sociāvit**: i.e. henceforth there were two kings. [2] By the inhabitants of Laurentum, whose ambassadors he had insulted. [3] Note the force of the prefix: the sovereignty 'came *back*,' or 'devolved *again*' upon Romulus, precisely as before he shared it with Tatius. [4] abl. of means. [5] Cf. p 5, n. 3. [6] See Vocab., *eques*. [7] 'When' H 600, II (521, II): M 858: A 325: G 585: B 288. [8] **ad . . . lūstrandum** = *ut . . . lūstrāret*. What does the gerundive construction express? [9] Sc. *Mārtiō*. See Vocab., *campus*, and map, p. xxviii. [10] **Caprae palūdem**: 'Goat Swamp.' [11] *auferō*. [12] **crēditus est**: we would say: 'it was believed that he,' etc.: Latin prefers the personal construction, and says: 'he was believed to have,' etc. [13] **cuī . . . fēcit**: literally 'for which thing he made (i.e. secured) belief (i.e. general acceptance).' [14] What does the abl. abs. here express? See p. xxiii, K 6. [15] *prōcēdō*. [16] Sc. *esse*. **vīsum esse** and **praecipere** depend on **adfīrmāns**: see H 642 (523, I): M 1023: A 336, 2: G 670: B 311: and p. xxv, M 4. [17] **augustiōre fōrmā**: 'of more imposing presence' (than he was while on earth); abl. of characteristic H 473, 2 (419, II): M 643: A 251: G 400: B 224. [18] i.e. *Rōmulum*. [19] Note the change of tense from that in *vīsum (esse)* above. Proculus actually said: (*Rōmulus*) *praecipit*, i.e. he used the historical present. Above *vīsum (esse)* represents *vīsus est* of the direct discourse. [20] substantive clause of purpose; H 565 (498, I): M 892: A 331: G 546: B 295, 4. [21] **futūrum ut . . . exsisterent** gives the statement, not of Proculus, but of Romulus himself. The inf. **futūrum** (*esse*) depends on a verb of saying implied in **praecipere**.

omnium gentium dominī exsisterent. Aedēs in colle Quirīnālī Rōmulō[1] cōnstitūta,[2] ipse[3] prō deō cultus[4] et Quirīnus est appellātus.

III. Numa Pompilius, Rōmānōrum rēx secundus

716–673 B.C.

Successit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inclitā iūstitiā[5] et religiōne.[5] Is Curibus,[5] ex oppidō Sabīnōrum, accītus est. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, ut[6] populum ferum religiōne mītigāret, sacra plurima īnstituit. Āram Vestae cōnsecrāvit, et ignem[7] in ārā perpetuō alendum virginibus dedit. Flāminem[8] Iovis sacerdōtem creāvit eumque īnsīgnī veste[9] et curūlī[10] sellā adōrnāvit. Dīcitur[11] quondam ipsum Iovem ē caelō ēlicuisse.[12] Hīc, ingentibus fulminibus in urbem dēmissīs, dēscendit in nemus Aventīnum, ubi Numam docuit quibus sacrīs fulmina[13] essent prōcūranda,[13] et praetereā imperiī



SELLA CURŪLIS
From a coin

Romulus said *exsistētis*. Since, however, *exsistō* has no supine and so no future participle, no direct future infinitive can be formed from it. Hence the phrase *futūrum ut* with subjunctive becomes necessary: 'it would happen that they would become,' etc.

[1] 'in honor of Romulus'; dat. of advantage. [2] With **cōnstitūta** and **cultus** (*colō*) sc. *est*. [3] For the omission of the conjunction before **ipse**, cf. p. 5, n. 13.

[4] See p. 7, n. 17. [5] **Curibus . . . Sabīnōrum**: 'from Cures, a town of the Sabines.' H 462 (412, II); M 605; A 258, *a*; G 391; B 229, 1. 'At Cures, a town of the Sabines,' would be *Curibus, in oppidō Sabīnōrum*. The two phrases well illustrate the difference between the treatment of names of towns, and that of common nouns, in expressions intended to denote rest in a place, or motion from a given point. [6] **ut . . . mītigāret**: purpose clause, to be joined with what follows. Phrases and clauses often thus precede the words which they modify. [7] **ignem . . . alendum**: for the form of expression, see p. 2, n. 18. [8] **Flāminem . . . creāvit**: 'he appointed a priest to be Jupiter's Flamen.' See Vocab., *flāmen*. [9] The distinctive parts of the dress worn by the *Flāminēs* were (1) a close-fitting woolen cap, from which projected a stick of olive wood, called *apex*; (2) the *toga praetexta* (see Vocab., *toga*); and (3) a laurel crown. [10] See Vocab., *sella*. [11] Cf. p. 7, n. 12. [12] *ēliciō*. [13] The Romans derived many omens from thunder. *Prōcūrāre* is the technical

certa[1] pignora populō Rōmānō datūrum sē esse prōmīsit. Numa laetus rem populo nuntiāvit. Postrīdiē omnēs ad aedēs[2] rēgiās convēnērunt silentēsque exspectābant[3] quid futurum esset.[4] Atque sōle ortō dēlābitur ē caelō scissō[5] scūtum, quod ancīle appellāvit Numa. Id nē[6] fūrtō auferrī posset,[6] Māmurium fabrum ūndecim scūta eādem fōrmā fabricāre iussit. Duodecim autem Saliōs[7] Mārtis sacerdōtēs lēgit, quī ancīlia, sēcrēta illa imperiī pignora, cūstōdīrent[8] et Kalendīs Mārtiīs per urbem canentēs et rīte saltantēs ferrent.[8] Annum in duodecim[9] mēnsēs ad cursum lūnae dēscrīpsit; nefāstōs[10] fāstōsque diēs fēcit; portās Iānō[11] geminō[12] aedificāvit ut esset index pācis et bellī; nam apertus,[13] in armīs esse cīvitātem, clausus,[13] pācātōs circā omnēs populōs, sīgnificābat.

ANCĪLIA
From a coin

IĀNUS

Lēgēs[14] quoque plūrimās et ūtilēs tulit Numa. Ut vērō maiorem institūtīs[15] suīs auctoritātem conciliāret,

word for 'caring for' an omen, i.e. warding off all harmful effects by sacrifices.

[1] 'trustworthy.' This word never = 'certain,' as in the phrase 'a certain man.' In that sense *quīdam* is used. [2] **aedēs rēgiās**: 'the palace.' What two meanings does *aedēs* bear? [3] 'waited (to see) what,' etc. [4] Why subjunctive? See p. 3, n. 2. [5] *scindō*. **dēlābitur . . . scūtum**: 'the heavens were opened and a shield descended.' [6] Negative clause of purpose: H 568 (497, II): M 893: A 317, 1: G 545, 3: B 282. On the possession of this *ancīle* Rome's power was believed to depend: hence Numa's care in guarding it. [7] **Saliōs . . . fēcit**: 'he chose twelve Salii as priests of Mars.' [8] Why subjunctive? Cf. p. 5, n. 3. [9] Roman writers say that before Numa's time the year contained only ten months, a statement hardly credible [10] **nefāstōs . . . fēcit**: 'he made a distinction between *diēs nefāstī* and *diēs fāstī*.' See Vocab., *fāstus* and *nefāstus*. [11] Cf. p. 8, n. 1. [12] 'two-headed.' The reference is to a temple of Janus in the Forum, with two doors opposite each other, so that the whole structure resembled an arch. [13] Both adjectives = temporal clauses, signifying respectively 'when open,' 'when shut.' They agree with *Iānus* understood, which means the temple, not the god. After Numa's time the temple remained open till 235 B.C. It was opened again in the same year, and not closed till 29 B.C. [14] **Lēgēs quoque**: '*Laws* too,' i.e. laws as well as religious ceremonies and priestly orders. [15] **īnstitūtīs**: dative with **conciliāret**

simulāvit[1] sibi[2] cum dea Ioviā esse conloquia nocturna eiusque[3] monitū sē omnia, quae ageret, facere. Lucus erat, quem[4] medium fons perennī rigabat aquā; eō saepe Numa sine arbitrīs[5] sē inferēbat, vel ad[6] eā congressum deae; ita[7] omnium animōs eā[7] pietate imbuit, ut fides[8] ac iūsiūrandum[8] eō minus quam lēgum et poenārum metus cīvēs continēret.[9] Bellum quidem[10] nūllum gessit, sed[10] nōn minus cīvitātī prōfuit quam Rōmulus.[11] Morbō[12] exstīnctus in Iānīculō monte sepultus[13] est. Ita duo[14] deinceps rēgēs, ille bellō, hīc pace, cīvitātem auxērant. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs,[15] Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

IV. Tullus Hostīlius, Rōmānōrum rēx tertius

673–641 B.C.

Mortuō[16] Numā Tullus Hostīlius rēx creātus est. Hīc nōn sōlum proximō[17] regi dissimilis, sed ferōcior etiam Rōmulō[18] fuit.

[1] How different in meaning from *dissimulāns*, II, 9? [2] **sibi** . . . **esse conloquia**: 'that he had conversations.' **sibi** is dat. of the possessor; H 430 (387): M 542: A 231: G 349: B 190. [3] **ēius monitū**: 'at her suggestion.' Cf. *quōrum cōnsiliō*, II, 41. [4] **quem medium**: 'the middle of which.' [5] Here in its original sense of 'witness.' [6] **velut** . . . **deae**: 'giving it out that he was going to meet the goddess'; **velut** is used here as *quasi* is in I, 28. See note there. For **ad congressum** see p. 3, n. 8. **deae** is dat. after the prefix in **congressum**; cf. H 429 (386): M 532: A 228: G 347: B 187, III. [7] **ita** and **eā** reinforce each other. 'To such a degree (**ita**), and with such (**eā**) piety,' etc. [8] Here = 'respect for their oaths (and obligations).' **fidēs ac iūsiūrandum** together = 'their own moral sense,' as opposed to the restraints of the law. [9] subjunctive of result; H 570 (500, II): M 905: A 319, 1: G 552, 2: B 284. [10] **quidem** is concessive, and so = 'to be sure, it is true.' Hence **quidem** . . . **sed** = *quamquam* . . . *sed tamen*. [11] Sc. *prōfuerat*. [12] **Morbō exstīnctus** (*exstinguō*) means that he died a natural death. We are to feel a contrast here to the miraculous disappearance of Romulus, as described on page 7. [13] *sepeliō* [14] **duo deinceps rēgēs**: 'two *successive* kings.' When an adverb like *deinceps* stands between an adjective and a noun, it has the value of an adjective. [15] acc. of extent of time: H 417 (379): M 513: A 256, 2: G 336: B 181. See also p. xvii, D 1.

[16] **Mortuō Numā**: abl. abs = *post Numae mortem*. [17] **proximō rēgī**: 'his predecessor.' Join with **dissimilis**, which has the same constructions as *similis* (p. 3, n. 12). *Proximus* may mean 'nearest (in the past)' = 'last,' or 'nearest (in the future)' = 'next.' The context must determine the sense. [18] abl. of comparison. H 471 (417): M 615: A 247: G 398: B 217.

Eō rēgnante[1] bellum inter Albānōs et Rōmānōs exortum[2] est. Ducibus[3] Hostīliō et Fūfetiō placuit rem[4] paucōrum certāmine[5] fīnīrī. Erant apud Rōmānōs trigeminī frātrēs Horātiī, trēs apud Albānōs Curiātiī. Cum[6] eīs agunt rēgēs ut prō suā quisque patriā dīmicent[7] ferrō. Foedus[8] ictum est eā[9] lēge, ut, unde[10] victōria, ibi imperium esset.

Ictō foedere trigeminī arma capiunt et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo exercitūs. Datur sīgnum, īnfēstīque[11] armīs ternī[12] iuvenēs, māgnōrum[13] exercituum animōs gerentēs, concurrunt. Ut primō concursū increpuēre[14] arma micantēsque fulsēre[15] gladiī, horror ingēns spectantēs[16] perstringit. Cōnsertīs[17] deinde manibus, statim duo Rōmānī alius super alium exspīrantēs cecidērunt[18]; trēs Albānī vulnerātī. Ad[19] cāsum Rōmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rōmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Ūnum Horatium trēs Curiātii circumsteterant.[20] Forte[21] is integer fuit; sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distraheret hostēs, fugam capessīvit,[22] singulōs[23] per inter-

[1] **Eō rēgnante**: 'during his reign.' How does this abl. abs. differ from those in I, lines 3, 5, 18, 37, and 40? Cf. p. xxii, K 1. [2] *exorior*. [3] **Ducibus . . . placuit**: 'the leaders agreed that,' etc. The subject of **placuit** is the clause **rem . . . fīnīrī**. [4] The meanings of *rēs* are extremely varied. Here **rem** may be translated 'dispute,' and so practically = *bellum* above. For the mood of *fīnīrī*, see p. 6, n. 16. [5] The abl. here denotes both the means by which and the manner in which the quarrel was to be ended. [6] **Cum . . . rēgēs**: 'the kings urge them.' How literally? [7] Cf. p. 1, n. 5. [8] Cf. p. 6, n. 21. [9] **eā lēge ut**: 'with the understanding that,' 'with the proviso (**lēge**) that.' The clause **ut . . . esset** expresses the purpose which the leaders had in mind in striking the treaty. [10] Sc. *fuisset*. **unde** = *quā ex parte*. We would rather say 'on which side.' Latin often thus prefers to view an idea as one of *motion from* a place where the English views it rather as that of *rest at* a point. Why? [11] **īnfēstī armīs**: 'hostile in (respect of) arms,' i.e. 'with hostile arms.' [12] 'three on each side.' Why do we give this meaning to the adjective? [13] **māgnōrum . . . gerentēs**: 'breathing the spirit of mighty armies.' So we speak of a person as 'a host in himself.' [14] **increpuēre** describes the sound made by the spears as they struck the shields. [15] *fulgeō*. [16] = *spectātōrēs*. [17] *cōnserō*. [18] *cadō*. [19] **Ad cāsum**: we say '*at* the fall,' but the Latin thinks of the shout as rising *against* (i.e. to greet) the fall. [20] *circumstō*. [21] Cf. p. 5, n. 19. [22] **fugam capessīvit**: 'took (to) flight'; cf. 'to take to one's heels.' [23] **singulōs per intervālla**: 'one by one, at intervals.'

vālla secūtūrōs esse ratus. Iam aliquantum[1] spatiī ex eō locō, ubi pūgnatum est, aufugerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cūriātiīs haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In[2] eum māgnō impetu redit, et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat[3] Cūriātiīs ut opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius eum occiderat. Alterum[4] deinde, priusquam[5] tertius posset[5] cōnsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī[6] supererant,[7] sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs.[8] Alter[9] erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā victōriā ferōx[10]; alter fessum[11] vulnere, fessum cursū trahēbat[12] corpus. Nec illūdi prochium fuit. Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinentem arma Cūriātium cōnficit,[13] iacentem[14] spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs[15] ac grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt et domum[16] dēdūcunt. Princeps ībat Horātius, trium frātrum spolia prae sē gerēns. Cui[17] obvia fuit soror, quae dēspōnsa fuerat ūni ex Cūriātiīs, visoque[18] super umeros frātris paludāmentō spōnsī, quod ipsa contexerat, flēre et crīnēs[19] solvere coepit. Movet ferōcis iuvenis animum complorātio sorōris in tantō gaudio publicō; itaque strictō[20] gladio trānsfīgit puellam, simul eam verbis[21] increpāns: "Abī[22] hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, oblīta[23]

[1] **aliquantum spatiī** 'some distance.' **spatiī** is a partitive genitive; **aliquantum** is an acc. of extent of space: H 417 (379): M 513: A 257: G 335: B 181. [2] **In . . . redit** (*redeō*): 'he turned and made a furious attack upon him.' How literally? [3] **inclāmat . . . ferant**: 'was shouting . . . (bidding them) to bear aid.' For **inclāmat**, see p. 3, n. 14. [4] = *secundum*, as often. [5] H 605, II (520, 2): M 880: A 327: G 577: B 292. [6] 'one on each side.' Cf. *terni*, l. 11, and note there. [7] *supersum*. [8] 'equally matched.' [9] **alter . . . alter**: 'the one . . . the other (of the two).' With **intāctus** cf. *integer*, l. 18. [10] 'inspirited, emboldened.' [11] The repetition of **fessum** gives emphasis by dwelling upon the fact. [12] 'was dragging,' i.e. instead of moving with life and vigor. We would rather say, 'could barely drag his body along.' So we would render **male sustinentem arma**, l. 29, as 'barely able to endure (the weight of) his armor.' [13] = *occidit*. [14] 'as he lay prostrate.' [15] **ovantēs ac grātulantēs**: 'with rejoicing and congratulations.' Participles, like adjectives, may have adverbial force. [16] accus. of limit of motion; cf. p. 3, n. 4. [17] Cf. p. 4, n. 3. [18] **visō . . . spōnsī**: 'when she saw her lover's cloak,' etc. Cf. p. 1, n. 4. [19] **crīnēs solvere**: a common token of grief among the Romans. Cf. *crinibus passis*, II, 36. [20] *stringō*. [21] **verbīs increpāns**: cf. *his increpāns verbis*, I, 46. [22] *abeō*. [23] **oblīta** (*oblīviscor*) **frātrum**: 'you who have forgotten,' or 'since you have forgotten.' For the genitives **frātrum** and **patriae**, see H 454 (406, II): M 588: A 219: G 376: B 206, 1. Cf. the English 'forgetful of.' For the repetition of **oblīta** see n. 11.

frātrum, oblīta patriae. Sīc eat,[1] quaecumque Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem."

Atrōx id vīsum est facinus[2] patribus[3] plēbīque; quārē raptus est in iūs[4] Horātius et apud iūdicēs condemnātus. Iam accesserat lictor[5] iniciēbatque[6] laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater Horātiī senex prōclāmābat fīlium suum iūre caesum[7] esse; et iuvenem amplexus[8] spoliaque Cūriātiōrum ostentāns, ōrābat populum nē[9] sē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspexissent,[10] orbum līberīs[11] faceret.[9] Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās iuvenemque[12] absolvit admīrātiōne[13] magis virtūtis quam iūre[13] causae. Ut tamen caedēs manifēsta expiārētur, pater quibusdam[14] sacrificiīs perāctīs trānsmīsit per viam[15] tigillum et fīlium capite adopertō velut sub iugum[16] mīsit; quod tigillum *Sorōrium*[17] appellātum est.

FASCĒS

Nōn diū pāx[18] Albāna mānsit[19]; nam Mettius Fūfetius, dux Albānōrum, cum[20] se invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret,[20]

[1] 'fare, perish.' The subject is *fēmina*, or *illa fēmina*, as suggested by **quaecumque**. How? With the whole sentence cf. *Sīc . . . mea*, I, 47, and see note there. [2] **facinus**, by its derivation from *faciō*, properly = 'a deed,' whether good or bad, but generally 'a crime.' [3] = *senātōribus*, who were officially styled *Patrēs Cōnscrīpti*. **patribus plēbīque** virtually = *omnibus*. [4] 'court.' [5] See Vocab., *lictor*. [6] The tense has dramatic force and = 'was (actually) putting on.' [7] *caedō*. [8] *amplector*. [9] clause of negative purpose: see p. 9, n. 6. [10] *cōnspiciō*. The subjunctive may be explained (1) as caused by attraction to **faceret**, H 652, 1 (529, II): M 793: A 342: G 663: B 324, or (2) as in informal indir. disc. [11] abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6), to be joined with **orbum faceret**, which = *orbāret*. [12] After a negative clause the Romans often use *que* or *et*, where the English idiom requires *but*. [13] why abl.? see p. 4, n. 1. [14] Cf. p. 6, n. 21. [15] 'a (certain) street.' The street referred to ran up the slope of the Esquiline Hill. [16] See Vocab., *iugum*. The father of Horatius, by making him pass, as it were, beneath the yoke, symbolically executed the sentence of death passed by the judges. [17] Sc. *Tigillum*. Livy says that this beam was renewed from time to time at public expense, even down to his own day. Another memorial of this fight was the *Pīla* ('Column') *Horātia*, adjoining the Forum, on which Horatius is said to have hung the spoils taken from the Curiatii. [18] **pāx Albāna** = *pāx cum Albā icta*. [19] *maneō*. [20] **cum . . . vidēret**: subjunctive of cause. See p. 2, n. 13; p. 4, n. 12; and p. xx, H 2.

quod[1] bellum ūnō[2] pancōrum certāmine fīnīsset, ut[3] rem corrigeret, Vēientes Fidēnātesque adversus Rōmānos concitāvit. Ipse, ā Tullō in[4] auxilium arcessītus, aciem in collem subdūxit, ut fortūnam bellī exspectāret et sequerētur. Quā[5] rē Tullus intellēctā
60 māgna vōce ait[6] suō illud iussū Mettium facere, ut hostēs ā tergō circumvenīrentur. Quo audīto hostēs territī et victī sunt. Posterō diē Mettius cum ad grātulandum Tullō vēnisset, iussū illīus quadrīgīs[7] religātus et in[8] dīversa distrāctus[9] est. Deinde Tullus Albam propter ducis perfidiam dīruit et Albānos Rōmam trānsīre iussit.[10]
65 Rōma interim crēvit[11] Albae ruīnīs[12]; duplicātus est cīvium numerus; mōns Caelius urbi additus et, quō[13] frequentius habitārētur,[13] eam[14] sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit ibi-que deinde habitāvit. Auctārum[15] vīrium fīdūciā ēlātus[16] bellum Sabīnīs indīxit. Pēsti-

[1] **quod . . . fīnīsset**: 'because (as they said),' etc. The subjunctive is due to the implied indirect discourse, and expresses the thought, not of the writer, but of Mettius' subjects. See p. xxi, H 4. [2] **ūnō . . . certāmine**: 'by one contest (only), and that a contest in which but few fought.' Cf. l. 4. [3] **ut . . . corrigeret** 'to set the matter straight,' i.e. to regain the good will of his people. Join this clause with what follows. [4] **in auxilium** 'to give aid,' an expression of purpose. Cf. *ad supplicium*, I, 29, and note. Tullus summoned Mettius in accordance with the treaty made before the fight between the Horatii and the Curiatii (l. 7). [5] **Quā rē . . . intellēctā** (*cognitō*) 'when he noticed this state of things.' For **quā**, see p. 4, n. 3. [6] **ait . . . circumvenīrentur** Tullus' purpose in making this statement was partly to frighten the enemy, partly to reassure his own men. Livy relates that Tullus had stationed his own forces against the Veientes, the Albans against the Fidenates. The withdrawal of Mettius exposed the flank of the Romans to attack from the Fidenates, and so was regarded at once by the Romans as proof of treachery. [7] abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6). *Trahō* and its compounds are construed with either (1) the simple ablative, or (2) the ablative with *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*. [8] **in . . . est**: 'was torn limb from limb.' [9] *distrahō*. [10] *iubeō*. [11] *crēscō*. [12] abl. of means. [13] **quō . . . habitārētur** 'that it might be more densely inhabited,' i.e. that a larger number of people might be induced to live there. In purpose clauses containing a comparative, *quō* is used instead of *ut*: H 568, 7 (497, 2): M 909: A 317, *b*: G 545, 2; B 282, *a*. This *quō* is the abl. sing. neut. of the relative pronoun, and = *ut eō*, 'that thereby.' [14] **eam . . . cēpit** (*cēpisse*) 'Tullus chose it (the mountain) as the site of his palace.' Why is **eam** feminine, although referring to *mons Caelius*, which is masculine? Cf. p. 5, n. 14. [15] **Auctārum . . . fīdūciā**: 'because of the confidence (begotten) of his increased strength,' or 'by his confidence in his increased strength.' In the former case the gen. is subjective; in the latter it is objective; H 440, 1 and 2 (396, II and III): M 553, 571: A 213, I, 2: G 363, 1 and 2: B 199, 200. [16] *efferō*.

lentia īnsecūta[1] est: nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdēbat enim rēx bellicōsus[2] salubriōra mīlitiae[3] quam domī esse iuvenum[4] corpora, sed ipse quoque[5] diuturnō morbo est implicitus. Tunc vero adeō[6] frāctī[7] simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs[8] illī ferōcēs, ut nūllī reī posthāc nisi sacrīs operam daret. Memorant Tullum fulmine[9] īctum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnavit annos duōs et trīgintā.

V. Ancus Mārcius, Rōmānōrum rēx quārtus

641–616 B.C.

Tullō mortuō[10] Ancum Mārcium rēgem[11] populus creāvit. Numae Pompiliī nepōs Ancus Mārcius erat, aequitāte[12] et religiōne[12] avō similis. Tunc Latīnī, cum quibus Tullō rēgnante īctum foedus erat, sustulerant[13] animōs, et incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt. Ancus, priusquam[14] eīs bellum indīceret,[14] lēgātum mīsit, quī[15] rēs

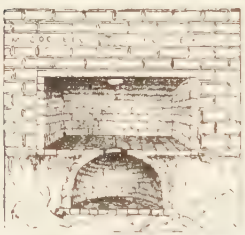
NUMA AND ANCUS MĀRCIUS

[1] *insequor*. [2] **bellicōsus**: a causal clause *quod ipse bellicōsus erat*. [3] **mīlitiae quam domī**: 'in war than in peace.' See II 484, 2 (426, 2); M 622; A 258, *d*; G. 411, R. 2; B 232, 2; XVI, A 1. [4] = 'the fighting men,' because *iuvenēs* (men under 45) were eligible for military duty. [5] **sed ipse quoque**: 'but (i.e. in spite of this statement) he too.' [6] 'so completely.' [7] *frangō*. [8] **spīritūs illī ferōcēs**: 'that high spirit of his'; **illī** = 'that for which he was so famous.' Cf. l. 2. [9] **fulmine īctum . . . cōnflagrāsse** = *fulmine īctum esse et cōnflagrāsse*. Instead of using two coördinated verbs with a common subject, Latin regularly represents the first verb by a perf. pass. part., or by the past part. of a deponent verb, in agreement with that common subject. Cf. p. 2, n. 8, and p. XXIV, L 5.

[10] What is the force of this abl. abs.? [11] **rēgem populus creāvit**: This phrase, as it stands, is somewhat misleading. As a matter of fact, the kingship was neither hereditary nor elective. On the death of a king an *interrēx*, or regent, was chosen, who took the auspices, and the augurs inferred from the signs that the gods favored a certain candidate. He was then elected by the Assembly, and the choice was confirmed by the Senate. [12] abl. of specification. [13] **sustulerant** (*tollō*) **animōs**: 'had plucked up courage.' [14] Cf. *prīnsquam . . . posset*, IV, 25, and note. [15] **quī . . . repeteret**: relative clause of purpose. *Rēs repetere* = 'to demand the (stolen)

repeteret, eumque[1] mōrem posterī accēpērunt. Id autem hōc modō fīēbat. Lēgātus, ubi ad fīnēs eorum venit ā quibus rēs repetuntur, capite[2] vēlāto "Audī, Iuppiter," inquit "audīte, fīnēs hūius[4] populī. Ego sum pūblicus[5] nūntius populī Rōmānī; verbīs[6] meīs fidēs sit." Deinde peragit pōstulāta. Sī nōn dēduntur rēs quās expōscit, hastam in fīnēs hostium ēmittit bellumque ita indīcit. Lēgātus, quī eā dē rē mittitur, *Fētiālis*[7] rītusque bellī indīcendī *Iūs Fētiāle* appellātur.

Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē respōnsum[8] est ā Latīnīs; quārē bellum hōc[9] modō eīs indictum est. Ancus, exercitū cōnscrīptō, profectus[10] Latīnōs fūdit et complūribus oppidīs dēlētīs cīvēs Rōmam trādūxit.[11] Cum[12] autem in tantā hominum multitūdine facinora clandestīna fierent, Ancus carcerem[13] in mediā urbe ad[14] terrōrem increscentis audāciae aedificāvit. Īdem nova moenia urbī circumdedit, Ianiculum montem ponte[15] sublicio



CARCER MAMERTINUS

things,' is a technical phrase of war, and "to demand restitution or satisfaction.' The opposite is *rēs reddere*, or *rēs dēdere*, as in l. 13.

[1] **eum mōrem . . . accēpērunt** 'that custom posterity (the Romans of later times) adopted.' Traces of the custom appear as late as the reign of Augustus. [2] While praying, the Romans covered their faces with a fold of the toga, that no untoward sight might interrupt their devotions. The *lēgātus* here covers his face, because he is praying to Jupiter and to the **fīnēs**, which are personified. [3] This word, rather than *dīxit*, is used with direct discourse, and regularly stands, as here, *within* the quotation. [4] The *lēgātus*, of course, said *fīnēs Albānōrum*, or *Vēientium*, as the case might be. [5] 'official,' i.e. duly accredited. [6] **verbīs . . . sit** *verbis meīs crēdat*. Cf. H, 48, *cuī rēī fidem fēcit*. **sit** is a hortatory subjunctive. H 559, 1 (484, II): M 713: A 266: G 263: B 274. [7] See Vocab., *fētiālis*. [8] **respōnsum . . . Latīnīs** *Latīni responderunt*. The impersonal passive is common. [9] **hōc**: 'described *above*,' in lines 9–16. In l. 9 *hōc* = 'described *below*.' *Hīc* more often bears the latter sense, i.e. it refers to what follows. [10] **profectus . . . fūdit** (*fundō*): cf. p. 15, n. 9. [11] 'transferred, removed.' [12] **Cum . . . fierent**: a causal clause; cf. p. 13, n. 20. [13] See Vocab., *carcer*. [14] **ad . . . audāciae** = *ut increscentem audāciam terrēret*. Cf. p. 3, n. 8, and *ad congressum deae*, III, 33. **audāciae** is objective genitive: cf. p. 14, n. 15. [15] **ponte sublicio**: abl. abs., with **factō**, expressing means. This bridge, the earliest and most famous of the bridges over the Tiber, derived its

in Tiberī factō urbī cōniūnxit, in ōre[1] Tiberis Ōstiam urbem condidit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā paucōs annōs cōnfectīs, immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.

VI. Lūcius Tarquinius Prīscus, Rōmānōrum rēx quīntus

616–578 B.C.

Anco rēgnante Lūcius Tarquinius, Tarquiniīs,[2] ex Etrūriae urbe, profectus,[3] cum coniuge et fortunīs omnibus Rōmam commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula: advenienti[4] aquila pilleum sustulit[5] et super carpentum,[6] cuī[7] Tarquinius īnsidēbat, cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus[8] capitī[9] aptē reposuit; inde sublīmis[10] abiit. Tanaquil coniux, caelestium[11] prōdigiōrum perīta, rēgnum[12] eī portendī intellēxit; itaque, virum complexa, excelsa[13] et alta[13] spērāre

name from the circumstance that it was always made of wood and supported on piles (*sublicae*). It is this bridge that figures so largely in Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Horatius, stanzas xxix. ff.

[1] **in ōre**: 'at the mouth.' The town Ostia got its name from its position *in ōre Tiberis*. It was the port of Rome, and thus attained great importance. Great harbors were built there in the days of the Empire, the remains of which, as well as of the warehouses built for the storage of merchandise from abroad, are still visible.

[2] **Tarquiniīs . . . urbe**: 'from Tarquinii, a city of Etruria.' Cf. p. 8, n. 5. [3] *proficiscor*. [4] Sc. *Rōmam*: 'while on his way to Rome.' The participle agrees with *eī* understood, which is a dat. of separation, or disadvantage, with **sustulit**: H 427 (385, 2): M 539: A 229: G 345, R. 1: B 188, 2, *d*. [5] *tollō*. [6] A two-wheeled carriage, with curtains and an awning. [7] **cuī**: 'in which.' Why dat.? [8] **rūrsus . . . reposuit**: since *repōnō* = 'to put *back*,' or 'to place *again*,' **rūrsus** is unnecessary. [9] More often *repōnō* is followed by *in* with the abl., or the acc. [10] **sublīmis abiit**: 'flew high up in the air and departed.' [11] **caelestium . . . perīta**: 'skilled in (interpreting) portents from heaven.' The Romans regarded the Etruscans as exceptionally skillful in such matters. For the gen., see H 451, 1 (399, I, 2). M 573: A 218, *a*: G 374: B 204, 1. [12] **rēgnum eī portendī intellēxit**: 'perceived that the sign indicated that he was to be king.' How literally? According to Livy, the significance of the omen lay in these facts: It came from a favorable quarter of the sky (which, to the Romans, was the east); it concerned his *head*, the *supreme* part of his being; hence the removal of his cap by the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, 'king of gods and men,' and its restoration, implied that his *cap* was to be removed and replaced by a *crown*. [13] neuter plural adjectives, used as nouns: 'an exalted destiny.'

eum iussit. Hās spes cōgitātiōnēsque secum portantēs urbem ingressī[1] sunt, domicilioque ibi comparātō Tarquinius pecuniā et indūstriā dignitātem atque etiam Anci rēgis familiāritātem cōnsecūtus[2] est; ā quō tutor liberīs relictus[3] rēgnum intercēpit et ita administrāvit, quasi[4] iūre adeptus[5] esset.

Tarquinius Prīscus Latīnōs bellō domuit: Circum[6] Māximum aedificāvit; dē[7] Sabīnīs triumphāvit: mūrum[8] lapideum urbī circumdedit. Equitum centuriās[9] duplicāvit, nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt, Attī Nāviī auctōritate. Attus enim, eā tempestāte[10] augur inclitus, id fierī posse negābat, nisi[11] avēs addīxissent[11]; īrātus rēx in[12] experīmentum artis eum interrogāvit, fierīne posset[13] quod ipse mente concēpisset[14]; Attus auguriō āctō fierī posse respondit. "Atquī hōc"[15] inquit rēx "agitābam, num cōtem illam secāre novāculā possem."[13] "Potes[16] ergō" inquit augur, et rex secuisse dicitur. Tarquinius fīlium tredecim annorum,[17] quod in proelio hostem percussisset,[18] praetextā[19] bul-

AUGUR

[1] *ingredior*. [2] *adipiscor*. [3] *relinquō*. [4] H 584 (513, II): M 944, 945: A 312, and N. 1: G 602 and R.: B 307. [5] *adipiscor*. [6] **Circum Māximum** see map p. xxvii. In its final form it could accommodate nearly 300,000 spectators. The Romans of the Empire were passionately devoted to the chariot races of the circus. For a good description of a Roman circus, see Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur*, Book V, Chap. XII. [7] **dē Sabīnīs triumphāvit** 'he triumphed over'; lit., 'he got a triumph out of.' See Vocab., *triumphus*. [8] **mūrum circumdedit** 'he built a stone wall round the city.' According to Livy, the wall was merely begun by Tarquin and finished by his successor, Servius Tullius. [9] Cf. II, 42. Livy says that when Romulus formed the three centuries of horsemen he called one *Ramnēs*, after his own name, another *Titiēnsēs*, after King Tatius. Tarquin desired to name the new centuries after himself. [10] = *tempore*. [11] **nisi . . . addīxissent**: 'unless the birds gave consent,' i.e. without taking the *auspicia* and finding them favorable. Cf. I, 42. The subjunctive is due to the indirect discourse. For the tense, see p. 6, n. 1. [12] **in experīmentum artis** 'to test his art.' Cf. p. 14, n. 5. [13] cf. p. 3, n. 2. [14] Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The king said '*Potestne fierī quod in animō concēpī?*' [15] **hōc** is emphatic, 'Ah, but what I had in mind was *this*.' [16] **Potes ergō**: 'well, you can.' [17] descriptive gen.: H 440, 3 (396, V): M 558: A 215. G 365: B 203. [18] Cf. p. 14, n. 1. [19] Sc. *togā*.

lāque[1] domāvit; unde haec[2] ingenuōrum puerorum īnsīgnia esse coepērunt.

Supererant[4] duo Ancī fīliī, quī, aegrē ferentēs sē paternō[5] rēgnō fraudātōs esse,[6] regī insidiās parāvērunt. Ex pāstōribus dunōs ferōcissimos dēligunt ad patrandum facinus. Eī simulātā rixā in vēstibulo rēgiae tumultuantur. Quōrum[7] clāmor cum[8] penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī coepit et certātim[9] alter alterī obstrepere. Cum vērō iussī essent in vicem dīcere, ūnus ex[10] compositō rem ōrdītur; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertit, alter ēlātam[11] secūrim in ēius caput dēiēcit, et relictō[12] in vulnere tēlō ambō forās sē prōripiunt.

VII. Servius Tullius. Rōmānōrum rēx sextus

578–534 B.C.

Post hunc Servius Tullius susceptt imperium, genitus ex nōbilī fēminā,[13] captīvā tamen et famulā. Quī cum in domō Tarquiniī Prīscī ēducārētur, ferunt[14] prōdigium[15] vīsū eventūque mīrābile

[1] See Vocab., *bulla*. [2] = *ex quō*: 'in consequence of this circumstance.' [3] Cf. p. 5, n. 14, and p. 16, n. 9. [4] 'were still alive.' [5] = *patris*. Cf. the use of *rēgius*, I, 17. [6] The infinitive depends on **aegrē ferentēs**. Phrases expressive of emotion, whether of joy or of sorrow, are often followed by the infinitive with subject accus. [7] Cf. p. 4, n. 3. [8] The conjunction of the subordinate clause is often preceded by one or two words, sometimes by a larger number. [9] **certātim . . . obstrepere**: 'to (try to) drown each other's voices'; lit., 'in eager rivalry to make noise one against (*ob*) the other.' Why is *alterī* dative? [10] **ex compositō**: 'according to previous agreement.' [11] **ēlātam secūrim . . . dēiēcit** = *extulit* ('raised') *et dēiēcit*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. [12] **relictō . . . tēlō**: we say, 'leaving the weapon — they flee,' i.e. we treat the two actions as simultaneous. The Romans say more exactly: 'having left — they flee,' i.e. the act of leaving is viewed as prior to that of flight.

[13] Livy relates that at the capture of the Latin town Corniculum, Servius' father was killed and his mother taken prisoner. Out of respect to her high rank, Tanaquil set her free and welcomed her to the palace. There Servius was born, and he was brought up in Tarquin's household. [14] **ferunt . . . accidisse**: in English, the verb corresponding to **ferunt** would be parenthetical, thus: 'a prodigy, *they say*, happened.' [15] **prōdigium . . . mīrābile**: 'a prodigy,

accidisse. Flammae[1] speciēs puerī dormientis caput amplexa est. Hōc vīsū Tanaquil summam[2] eī dignitātem portendī intellēxit coniugīque suāsit ut[3] eum haud secus ac suōs līberōs[4] ēducāret.[5] Is postquam adolēvit, et fortitūdine et cōnsiliō īnsīgnis fuit. In proeliō quōdam,[5] in quō rēx Tarquinius adversus Sabīnōs cōnflīxit, mīlitibus[6] sēgnius dīmicantibus, raptum[7] sīgnum in hostem mīsit. Cūius[8] recipiendī grātiā Rōmānī tam ācriter pūgnāvērunt, ut et sīgnum et victōriam referrent. Quārē ā Tarquiniō gener adsūmptus est; et cum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tanaquil, Tarquiniī uxor, mortem ēius cēlāvit, populumque ex superiōre[9] parte aedium adlocūta[10] ait rēgem grave

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quidem, sed nōn lētāle vulnus accēpisse, eumque petere, ut interim dum convalēsceret,[11] Serviō Tulliō[12] dicto audientēs essent. Sīc[13] Servius Tullius rēgnāre coepit, sed rēctē imperium administrāvit. Sabīnōs subēgit[14]; montēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Vīminālem, Esquilīnum urbī adiūnxit; fossās[15] circā mūrum dūxit. Idem cēnsum[16] ōrdināvit, et populum in classēs[17] et centurias[18] distribuit.

strange to look upon, and marvelously fulfilled.' **vīsū** and **ēventū** are ablatives of specification to **mīrābile**: H 480 (424): M 650: A 253: G 397: B 226, 1.

[1] **Flammae speciēs**: 'the semblance of fire.' We may render the whole sentence, 'Fire seemed to envelop,' etc. [2] **summam . . . intellēxit**: cf. p. 17, n. 12. [3] Cf. p. 1, n. 5. [4] governed by *ēducābat* understood. [5] *quōdam* and *ūnus* often have no more force than the English indefinite article. [6] **mīlitibus . . . dīmicantibus**: causal. [7] **raptum . . . mīsit**: cf. p. 2, n. 8. To lose the standard was as much of a disgrace then as it is now to lose the flag. [8] **Cūius . . . grātiā**: an expression of purpose = *quod ut reciperet*. [9] Roman houses in general had no windows on the ground floor. [10] Cf. p. 19, n. 12. [11] H 603, 2 (519, 2): M 921: A 328: G 572: B 295, III, 2, and p. xx, G 3. [12] dat. with **dictō audientēs essent**, which together = *pārērent*: H 426 (385, I): M 530: A 227 and N. 2: G 346 and N. 5: B 187, II. **dictō** is dat. with **audientēs**, which here itself = 'obeying.' [13] i.e. instead of being formally chosen king by the senate and people (p. 15, n. 11). [14] *subigō*. [15] **fossās . . . dūxit**: this statement harmonizes with VI, 14: see note there. Remains of the wall and ditch are extant, especially along the east side of the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal hills. [16] The census was not, as with us, a mere enumeration of the inhabitants, but an enrollment and classification of them according to property for purposes of taxation and military service. Hence the clause **in . . . distribuit** is in part an explanation of **cēnsum ōrdināvit**. [17] These classes were six in number. [18] According to Livy, there

Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere volēbat. Iam[1] tum inclitum erat Dianae Ephesiae fānum.[2] Id commūniter[3] ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latīnōrum populīs suāsit ut et[4] ipsī fānum Diānae cum[5] populō Rōmānō Rōmae in Aventīnō monte aedificārent. Quō[6] factō, bōs mīrae māgnitūdinis[7] cuīdam Latīnō nāta[8] dīcitur, et respōnsum somniō datum[8] eum populum summam imperiī habitūrum,[8] cūius cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāsset.[9] Latīnus[10] bovem ad fānum Diānae ēgit et causam sacerdōtī Rōmānō exposuit. Ille callidus[11] dīxit prius eum vīvō flūmine manūs abluere dēbēre. Latīnus dum ad Tiberim[12] dēscendit, sacerdōs bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvibus sibique glōriam adquīsīvit.

DIANA OF EPHESUS

Servius Tullius fīliam alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram habēns,[13] cum Tarquiniī fīliōs parī esse animō[14] vidēret, ferōcem[15] mītī, mītem ferōcī in mātrimōnium dedit, nē duo violenta ingenia

were 193 centuries. At elections each century cast a single vote, the opinion of the majority of its members being regarded as the voice of the whole century. The first, or richest class, contained 98 centuries, and so controlled 98 votes, more than a majority.

[1] **Iam tum**: 'even in those early days.' [2] This temple was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. See Acts xix, 24 f. [3] **commūniter . . . factum** (*esse*): 'that the states of Asia had united in building it.' How literally? [4] **et ipsī** = *etiam ipsī*, or *ipsi quoque*: 'they too,' i.e. as well as the *cīvitātēs Asiae*. [5] 'in conjunction with.' The whole might have been expressed thus: *ut illī* (i.e. the *Latīnī*) *et populus Rōmānus . . . aedificārent*. Cf. lines 23, 24. [6] **Quō factō** *postquam hoc erat* (i.e. the building of the temple) *factum est*. [7] Cf. p. 18, n. 17. [8] Sc. *esse*. For the personal construction **dīcitur**, see H 611, 1 (534, I and N. 1): M 962: A 330, *b*, 1: G 528, 1: B 332. [9] Subjunctive, because in a subordinate clause of indir. disc. For the tense, cf. p. 6, n. 1. [10] '*The* (aforesaid) Latin,' mentioned in l. 28. This is one of the cases where Latin suffers from the lack of the definite article. [11] 'cunningly.' Cf. p. 4, n. 4. [12] The Tiber ran close to the foot of the Aventine hill on which (l. 26) the temple of Diana stood. [13] = *cum habēret*, 'since he had.' **cum . . . vidēret** is also causal. [14] abl. of quality: H 473, 2 (419, II): M 643: A 251: G 400: B 224. [15] **ferōcem . . . ferōcī**: note that the order in the second of these two pairs of words is the reverse of that in the first. Cf. l. 36, *alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram*. This arrangement is called *chiasmus*: H 666, 2 (562): M 1150: A 344, *f*, and N.: G 682, and R.: B 350, II, *c*).

mātrimōniō iungerentur. Sed mītēs seu forte seu fraude peri-
ērunt; ferōcēs mōrum similitūdō coniunxit. Statim Tarquinius
ā Tulliā[1] incitātus advocātō[2] senātū rēgnum paternum repetere coepit. Quā[3] rē audītā Servius dum ad Cūriam contendit, iussū Tarquiniī per gradūs[4] dēiectus et domum refugiēns interfectus est. Tullia carpentō vecta in Forum properāvit et cōniugem ē Cūriā ēvocātum prīma rēgem salūtāvit; cūius iussū cum ē turbā ac tumultū dēcessisset[5] domumque redīret,

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vīsō patris corpore, cunctantem et frēnā mālōrum inhibentem super ipsum[6] corpus carpentum agere iussit, unde[7] vīcus ille Scelerātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā

VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Rōmānōrum rēx septimus et ūltimus

534–510 B.C.

Tarquinius Superbus rēgnum scelestē[8] occupāvit.[9] Tamen bellō strēnuus Latinos Sabinosque domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestātem redēgit fraude Sextī filiī. Is enim, indignē ferret eam urbem ā patre expūgnārī non posse,[10] ad Gabinos se contulit; patris saevitiam in se coniūrātionis benignē a Gabiīs exceptīs paulātim eorum benevolentiam consequitur, dein blanditiis ita eos adli-

[1] The daughter of Tullius. [2] **advocātō . . . coepit** = *senātum advocāvit et . . coepit*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. [3] **quā rē . . . contendit**: 'while Servius, after he had heard of this action, was hastening,' etc. For the tense of **contendit**, see p. 3, n. 14. [4] Sc. *Cūriae*. [5] **dēcessisset . . redīret**: 'had departed . . . and *was* returning.' [6] **super ipsum corpus**: 'over the *very* body': **ipsum** emphasizes the wickedness of Tullia. Roman feeling usually required that the utmost respect be shown to the bodies of the dead. [7] Used here as in VI, 27. [8] Cf. the whole description VII, 40–53. [9] not 'occupied.' [10] The infinitive depends on **indignē ferret**, an expression of emotion. Cf. p. 19, n. 6.

cīēns, ut apud omnēs plūrimum posset,[1] et ad postrēmum dux bellī ēligerētur. Tum ē suīs ūnum ad patrem mittit scīscitātum[2] quidnam sē[3] facere vellet. Pater nūntiō fīliī nihil respondit, sed velut dēlīberābundus[4] in hortum trānsiit ibique inambulāns sequente nūntiō altissima[5] papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nuntius, lassus exspectando, rediit Gabios. Sextus, cognitō silentiō patris et factō,[6] intellexit[7] quid vellet pater. Prīmorēs cīvitātis interēmit patriaque arbem sine ūllā dīmicātiōne trādidit.

Posteā rēx Ardeam urbem obsidēbat. Ibi cum in castrīs essent, Tarquinius Collatinus, sorōre[8] rēgis nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum iuvenibus[9] rēgiīs. Incidit[10] de uxōribus mentiō: cum suam omnibusque laudāret, placuit experīrī. Itaque citātīs[11] equīs Romam āvolant; rēgiās[12] nurūs in convīviō[13] et luxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiam[14]; Lucrētiam, Collātīnī uxōrem, inter ancillās lānae[15] cēditam inveniunt. Ea ergo cēteris praestare iūdicātur. Paucis interiectīs diēbus Sextus Collātiam rediit et Lucrētiae vim[16] attulit. Illa posterō diē, advocātīs patre et coniuge, rem expōsuit et sē cultrō, quem sub veste

[1] **plūrimum posset** 'he possessed great influence' : **plūrimum** is adverbial accusative of extent. [2] Cf. p. 5, n. 20. [3] **sē** refers to Sextus. Sextus asked his father through the messenger: *Quidnam mē facere vis?* [4] Adjectives ending in *-bundus* generally have the force of the English present participle active. [5] **altissima . . . capita** = 'the heads of the tallest poppies.' How literally? [6] **factō** is here a noun. [7] It has been shown that the whole of this story was derived from Greek sources, and that the incident described in the text is, so far as Gabii is concerned, without foundation. [8] H 469, 2 (415, II); M 609; A 244; G 395; B 215. [9] **iuvenibus rēgiīs** : 'the princes.' [10] **Incidit . . . mentiō** : 'the conversation happened to turn on (the merits of) their (respective) wives.' How literally? [11] **citātīs equīs** : 'at top speed.' How literally? [12] **rēgiās nurūs** : 'the king's daughters-in-law,' i.e. the princes' wives. [13] **convīviō et lūxū** : 'a banquet and luxury' = 'a luxurious banquet.' [14] The home of Collatinus. [15] **lānae dēditam** : 'wholly intent on spinning.' In the oldest times the Roman housewife made all the garments of the household. Hence a frequent laudatory inscription on the tombstones of Roman ladies is *lānam fēcit*. Macaulay had this feature of Roman life in mind when (*Horatius*, stanza LXX) he wrote:

> "When the goodwife's shuttle merrily
> Goes flashing through the loom."

[16] **vim attulit** (*adferō*) : 'outraged.'

abditum habēbat, occīdit. Conclāmat vir paterque et in[1] exitium rēgum coniūrant. Tarquinio[2] Rōmam redeunti clausae sunt urbis portae et exsilium indictum.[3]

In antīquīs annālibus memoriae hae sunt prōditae.[4] Anus hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium quondam Superbum rēgem adiit,[5] novem librōs ferēns, quos esse dicēbat dīvina orācula: eōs sē velle[6] vēnumdare. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est: mulier nimium atque immēnsum poposcit. Rēx, quasi[7] anus aetāte dēsiperet, dērīsit.[8] Tum illa focum cum īgni apposuit et trēs libros ex novem deūrit: et, ecquid reliquōs sex eodem pretiō[9] emere vellet, rēgem interrogavit. Sed Tarquinius id multō rīsit magis, dīxitque anum iam procul dubiō dēlīrāre. Mulier ibidem statim trēs aliōs librōs exūssit[10]; atque id[11] ipsum denuō placidē rogat, ut[12] trēs reliquos eōdem illo pretio emat. Tarquinius ore[13] iam sērīō atque attentiore animo[14] fit: eam[15] constantiam confidentiamque nōn neglegendam intellegit: librōs trēs reliquōs mercātur nihilo minōre pretiō quam quod erat petītum prō omnibus. Sed eam mulierem tunc a Tarquiniō digressam[16] posteā nusquam loci vīsam[15] cōnstitit. Librī[17] tres in sacrario conditi Sibyllinīque appellāti. Ad eos, quasi ad oraculum, Quindecemviri adeunt, cum diī immortālēs pūblicē cōnsulendī sunt.

[1] **in exitium rēgum**: to kill the royal family (**rēgum**). For **in exitium** cf. p. 14, n. 4. [2] dat. of disadvantage. Translate: 'against T., on his return to Rome.' [3] Sc. *est*. [4] *prōdō*. [5] *adeō*. [6] infin. because dependent on *dīxit* understood, to be supplied from **dicēbat**. [7] **quasi . . . dēsiperet**: 'thinking that the old woman's mind was failing through age.' See p. 3, n. 6. [8] *dērīdeō*. [9] abl. of price: H 478 (422): M 652: A 252: G 404: B 225. [10] *exūrō*. [11] explained by the clause **ut . . . emat**. [12] **ut . . . emat**: a substantive clause of purpose depending on **rogat**. H 565, 495, 1): M 801: A 531, 1: G 546: B 295, 4. [13] abl. of quality with **fit**. [14] = *tālem*, as often. [15] sc. *esse*. [16] **dīgressam** (*dīgressōrem*) = *postquam dīgressa est*. [17] **Librī . . . appellātī**: the *Sibyllae* were inspired maidens devoted to the worship of Apollo. The most famous, from whom Tarquin was believed to have received the Sibylline books, lived at Cumae, on the coast of Campania, in Italy. The books were placed in a vault beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When this temple was burned in 83 B.C., the senate sent envoys to Greece to make a new collection of oracular sayings. These also were deposited for a time in the temple of Jupiter after its restoration.

IX. Iūnius Brūtus, Rōmānōrum cōnsul prīmus

Iūnius Brūtus, sorōre[1] Tarquiniī Superbī nātus, cum[2] eandem fortūnam timēret, in quam frāter inciderat, quī ob dīvitiās et prūdentiam ab avunculo erat occīsus, stultitiam finxit, unde Brutus dictus est. Profectus[3] Delphos[4] cum Tarquiniī fīliīs, quōs pater ad Apollinem mūneribus honorandum mīserat, baculo[5] sambūceo aurum inclūsum donō[6] tulit deo. Perāctīs deinde mandātīs patris, iuvenēs Apollinem consuluunt quisnam ex ipsīs Rōmae[7] rēgnātūrus esset.' Responsum est eum Rōmae[7] summam potestātem habiturum, quī prīmus mātrem ōsculātus esset.[9] Tunc Brūtus, velut sī cāsū prōlapsus[10] cecidisset, terram ōsculātus est, scīlicet quod ea commūnis mater omnium mortalium esset.

Expulsīs rēgibus duo cōnsulēs[11] creātī sunt, Iūnius Brūtus et Tarquinius Collātīnus[12] Lucrētiae marītus. At lībertās B.C. 509. modo parta[13] per dolum et proditionem paene āmissa est. Erant in iuventūte Rōmāna adulēscentes aliquot, sodālēs adulēscentium Tarquiniōrum.[14] Hī cum legātīs, quos rex ad bona sua repetenda Rōmam mīserat, dē restituendīs rēgibus conloquuntur, ipsōs Brūtī cōnsulis fīliōs in societātem cōnsilii adsumunt. Sermōnem eōrum ex servīs ūnus excēpit: rem ad consulēs dētulit. Datae[15] ad Tarquinium lītterae manifēstum facinus fēcerunt. Prōditorēs in vincula coniectī sunt, deinde damnātī. Stābant ad pālum dēligātī iuvenēs nōbilissimī; sed ā cēterīs liberī cōnsulis omnium in sē oculōs āvertēbant. Cōnsulēs in sedem processere[16]

[1] Cf. p. 23, n. 8. [2] **cum**: causal; cf. p. 4, n. 12; also p. xx, H 2. [3] *proficīscor*. [4] Cf. p. 3, n. 4. [5] Join with **inclūsum**, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. [6] dat. of purpose or service: H 433 (390): M 548: A 233, *a*: G 356: B 191, 2. This dat. is specially common in connection with another dat., as **deō** here (dat. of advantage). [7] locative: H 483 (425, II): M 620: A 258, *c*, 2: G 411: B 228, 1. [8] Cf. p. 3, n. 2. The whole clause is the object of **cōnsulunt**, 'consult (by asking).' [9] Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The oracle said: *Is . . . habēbit, quī . . . erit.* [10] **prōlāpsus** *prōlabor* **cecidisset** (= *cadō*) = *prōlāpsus esset et cecidisset*. [11] See Vocab., *cōnsul*. [12] Cf. VIII, 17. [13] *pariō*. [14] The sons of Tarquin, mentioned above, l. 4. [15] = *quae datae erant*. *datae* = *missae*, and so is construed with *ad* and the accusative. [16] = *prōcessērunt*.

suam, missīque lictōrēs nūdātōs[1] virgīs caedunt securique ferī-
unt. Suppliciī nōn spectātor modo, sed et exāctor erat Brutus,
quī tunc patrem exuit, ut cōnsulem ageret.[3]

Tarquinius deinde bellō apertō rēgnum recipere cōnātus[4] est.
Equitibus praeerat Arūns, Tarquinii filius: rex ipse cum legiōnā-
bus sequēbātur. Obviam hostī[5] cōnsulēs

eunt; Brūtus ad explōrandum[6] cum equitātū
antecessit. Ārūns, ubi procul Brūtum āgnō-
vit,[8] īnflammātus īrā "Ille est vir" inquit
"quī nōs patriā expulit; ipse[7] ēn ille nostrīs
decorātus īnsīgnibus māgnificē incēdit." Tum
concitat calcāribus equum atque in ipsum cōn-
sulem dīrigit; Brūtus avidō sē certāmini offert. Adeō[8] inimīcīs
animīs concurrērunt, ut ambō hastā trānstrīxī caderent; lūgātus
tamen proeliō est Tarquinius. Alter[9] cōnsul Rōmam triumphāns
rediit. Brutī cōnlēgae fūnus, quantō[10] potuit apparātū, fecit.
Brūtum mātrōnae, ut parentem, annum lūxērunt.[11]

X. Mūcius Scaevola

Cum Porsenā[12] Rōmam obsidēret, Mūcius, vir Rōmānae[13] cōn-
stantiae, senatum adiit et veniam[14] transgrediendī petiit, necem

[1] **nūdātōs virgīs caedunt** (*eōs*) *et virgis caedunt.* [2] = *etiam.* [3] What does the subjunctive express? [4] *cōnor.* [5] dat. after *ob* in **obviam.** The rule regarding compound verbs (p. 2, n. 7) holds true often of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. [6] *āgnōscō.* [7] **ipse . . . incēdit**: the *spirit* of this dramatic sentence may be reproduced thus: 'Look at him (**ēn ille**)! He is actually adorned with *our* insignia! See in what a lordly way he advances!' [8] **Adeō**, 'such,' in part qualifies **īnfēstīs**, in part paves the way for the result clause **ut . . . caderent.** [9] **Alter**: 'the remaining.' Wilt may it be so translated? [10] **quantō . . . apparātū**: 'with the greatest possible splendor.' [11] *lūgeō.* [12] Tarquinius Superbus had applied to Porsena, king of the Etruscan city of Clusium, for aid in the recovery of his throne. Porsena gathered a large army and marched against Rome. For this story, see Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.* Modern authorities on Roman history maintain that Porsena was so successful in his operations that he compelled the Romans to submit to a very humiliating treaty. [13] We would say, 'truly Roman.' [14] **veniam**

rēgis reprōmittēns. Acceptā[1] potestāte cum in castra Porsenae
B.C. 507. vēnisset, ibi in contertissima turbā prope tribūnal cōnstitit. Stipendium tunc tortē[2] mīlitibus dabātur et scrība cum rēge parī[3] ferē ōrnatū sedebat. Mūcius, ignōrāns uter rēx esset, illum prō rēge occīdit. Apprehēnsus et ad rēgem pertractus[4] dextram accensō[5] ad sacrificium foculō iniēcit, velut manum pūnīēns, quod[6] in caede peccāsset. Attonitus mīrāculō rex iuvenem āmovērī ab altāribus iussit. Tum Mucius, quasi beneficium remūnerans, ait trecentōs adversus eum[7] suī similēs coniūrāsse. Quā re ille territus[8] bellum acceptis obsidibus dēposuit.[9] Mūcio prāta trāns Tiberim data,[10] ab eo Mūcia appellāta. Statua quoque eī[11] honōris grātiā cōnstitūta est.

XI. Fabiī trecentī sex

479–477 B.C.

Cum[12] adsiduis Veientī[13] finitimīs vexarentur[12] Rōmānī, Fabia gens senātum adit; consul Fabius prō gente loquitur: "Vōs alia bella cūrāte; Fabiōs[14] hostēs Vēientibus date: id bellum prīvato sūmptū gerere nobīs[15] in animo est." Grātiae eī

trānsfugiendī 'permission to go over (to the enemy).'

[1] **Acceptā** (*accipiō*) . . . **vēnisset** = *Cum potestātem accēpisset et . . . vēnisset.* [2] Cf. p. 5, n. 19. [3] **parī** . . . **ōrnātū**: abl. abs. to denote an attendant circumstance: H 489, I (431, 1): M 640: A 255, *d*, 5: G 409, N.: B 227. [4] *pertraho.* [5] *accendō.* [6] **quod** . . . **peccāsset** expresses Scaevola's thought: see H 588, II (516, II): M 851: A 321: G 541: B 286, 1, and cf. p. 14, n. 1, and p. xxi, H 4. [7] **eum** refers to the king, **sui** to Scaevola. Scaevola's speech was: *Trecentī adversus tē meī similēs coniūrāvērunt.* [8] *terreō.* [9] *dēpōnō.* [10] Sc. *sunt.* [11] dat. of advantage with **cōnstitūta est**

[12] The subjunctive expresses both time and cause: cf. p. 2, n. 13, and p. xxii, J. [13] The Veientes fought almost constantly against Rome from a very early time (cf. IV, 57; Livy says that they were defeated by Romulus) till their city was completely destroyed in 396 B.C. [14] **Fabiōs** . . . **date**: 'give the Veientes the Fabii as their enemies,' i.e. let the war against the Veientes be the special business of the Fabii. [15] Cf. p. 24, n. 9. [16] **nōbīs** . . . **est**: since **nōbīs** is a dat. of possession (H 430 (387): M 542: A 231: G 349: B 190) with **est**, the phrase exactly = 'we have it in mind.' The subject of **est** is the clause **id** . . . **gerere**. **Fabiōs** is strongly opposed to **vōs**.

ingentēs ætae sunt. Consul e Cūriā ēgressus, comitante[1] Fabi
ōrum āgmine, domum rediit. Manat tōtā urbe rūmor: Fabium
ad[2] cælum laudibus ferunt. Fabī posterō diē arma capiunt.
Numquam[3] exercitus neque minor nūmerō neque clārior famā et
admīrātione hominum per urbem incessit. Erant sex et trecentī
mīlitēs, omnēs patricii, omnēs ūnius gentis. Ad[4] renovandum flumen
perveniunt. Is opportunus vīsus est locis cognitumque ab priō-
sidiō.[4] Hostēs nōn[5] semel fūsī pācem supplicēs[6] petunt.

Vēientēs[7] pācis impetrātae cum brevī paenituisset,[8] redintegrātō bellō inīērunt cōnsilium insidiīs hostem capiendī.
Multō successū Fabiīs[9] audācia crēscēbat. Cum igitur pālātī
passim agrōs populārentur, pecora ā Vejentibus cēpērunt.[10] ætа
sunt; ad quae prōgressī Fabī in insidiās dēlāpsī[11] omnēs ad
ūnum periērunt. Diēs, quo id factum est, inter nefastos relātus[12]
est; porta, quā profectī erant, Scelerāta est appellata. Unus
omnīnō superfuit ex eā gente, qui propter ætatem impūberem
domī[13] relictus[14] erat. Is[15] genus propāgāvit ad Quintum[16] Fabium
Māximum, quī Hannibalem morā[17] frēgit.[18]

[1] **comitante** . . **āgmine**: 'the Fabi . . (i; 4, n. 4). [2] **Vēientēs** . . **paenituisset**: lit., 'when it had repented the V. of the peace which they had secured.' What is our idiom? **paenituisset** is wholly impersonal: **Vēientēs** is acc., though logically its subject, and **pācis** is gen., though logically its object. H 457 (409, III): M 585: A 221, *b*: G 377: B 209. [8] See p. 2, n. 13. [9] dat. of reference: H 425, 4, N. (384, 4, N. 2): M 537: A 235, *a*: G 346: B 187, II. [10] Sc. *eīs*: 'to meet them.' [11] *dēlābor* [12] *refero*. [13] locative: H 484, 2 (426, 2): M 622: A 258, *d*: G 411, R. 2: B 232, 2. [14] *relinquō*. [15] **Is** . . . **Māximus**: freely 'he saved the family from extinction and became the ancestor of Maximus.' [16] See Selection XIX. [17] Fabius, by his 'policy of masterly inactivity,' gained the title of *Cunctātor*, 'the Delayer.' [18] *frangō*.

accompanying him in a body.' How literally? [2] **ad** . . . **ferunt**: so we 'laud a person to the skies.' [3] **Numquam** . . . **neque** . . . **neque**: in Latin, as in English, two negatives neutralize each other and make an affirmative. To this law there are two regular exceptions in Latin: When a general negative like *nōn*, *numquam*, or *nēmō* is followed (1) by *neque* . . . *neque* or (2) by the emphatic *nē* . . . *quidem*. In the former case the negation is distributed by the *neque* . . . *neque* into two (or more) clauses or phrases; in the latter, the full weight of the negation is concentrated upon a single word or phrase. In English a single negative is always to be employed. [4] dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. This construction is especially frequent with phrases consisting of a gerundive and a noun, [5] **nōn semel**: 'not once (only),' i.e. repeatedly.

XII. Lūcius Virgīnius

Annō trecentēsimō[1] ab urbe[2] conditā prō duōbus cōnsulibus decemvirī creātī sunt, quī[3] adlātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō prōpónerent.[4] Duodecim[5] tabulīs[6] eae sunt perscriptae. Cēterum decemvirī[7] suā[8] ipsōrum īnsolentiā in exitium āctī sunt. Nam ūnus ex iīs Appius Claudius virginem plēbēiam adamāvit. Quam[9] cum Appius nōn posset pretiō ac spē perlicere, ūnum ē clientibus[10] subōrnāvit, quī eam in[11] servitūtem dēpōsceret,[12] facile victūrum[13] sē spērāns, cum ipse esset et accūsātor et iūdex. Lūcius Virgīnius, puellae pater, tunc aberat mīlitiae causā. Cliēns igitur virginī[14] venientī in Forum quamque ibi in tabernīs litterārum[15] lūdī erant, iniēcit manum, adfirmans suam esse servam. Eam sequī sē iubet; nī faciāt,[16] minātur sē vī abstrāctūrum. Pavidā puellā[17] stupente,[17] ad clāmōrem nutrīcis fit concursus. Itaque cum ille puellam vī nōn posset abdūcere, eam vocat in iūs, ipsō Appiō[17] iūdice.[17]

Intereā missī nūntiī ad Virgīnium properant. Is commeātū sūmptō ā castrīs profectus prīmā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum iam cīvitās in Forō exspectātione erēcta stābat. Virgīnius statim in Forum lacrimābundus et cīvium opem implōrāns fīlium suam

[1] **The dating is not exact**, as the Decemvirs were elected in 451 B.C. [2] Cf. p. 5, n. 15. [3] **quī . . prōpōnerent**: i.e. after studying the laws of Greece, they were to draw up a code and submit it to the people. [4] Cf. p. 5, n. 3. [5] From this circumstance the code was known as the *Lēgēs XII Tabulārum*. [6] abl. of means; we say '*on* tablets.' The tablets were of bronze. For many centuries Roman schoolboys had to commit these laws to memory. [7] The Decemvirs had been elected for one year, at the end of which time they reported their work still unfinished, and a second board was chosen. The story that follows concerns the second board. All accounts agree that the rule of the first board was in all respects just. [8] **suā ipsōrum**: a strong expression for 'their own.' [9] Cf. p. 4, n. 3. [10] See Vocab., *cliēns*. [11] **in servitūtem** expresses purpose (cf. p. 14, n. 4), and so =*ut serva esset*. [12] Cf. p. 5, n. 3. [13] *vincō*. [14] Join with **iniēcit manum**, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. [15] **litterārum lūdī**: schools where children were taught their A B C's, i.e. what we should call 'primary schools.' [16] subjunctive as the subordinate clause of the indirect quotation, which depends on **minātur**. The threat was: *Nī (id) fēceris, vī (te) abstrahēmus*. [17] abl. abs.

dēdūcit. Neque[1] eō sētius Appius, cum in tribūnal ēscendisset, Virgīniam clientī suō addīxit. Tum pater, ubi nihil ūsquam auxiliī[2] vīdit, "Quaesō," inquit "Appī, īgnōsce patriō dolōrī[3]; sine mē fīliam ultimum adloquī." Datā veniā pater cum fīliam sēdūxisset, ab laniō cultrō[4] adreptō pectus puellae trānsfīgit. Tum vērō sibi viam facit et respersus cruōre ad exercitum profugit et mīlitēs ad vindicandum facinus accendit. Concitātus exercitus montem Aventīnum īnsēdit; decem tribūnōs[5] mīlitum creāvit; decemvirōs magistrātū sē abdicāre coēgit[6] eōsque omnēs aut morte aut exiliō multāvit; ipse Appius Claudius in carcerem coniectus mortem sibi cōnscīvit.[7] B.C. 449.

XIII. Titus Mānlius Torquātus

Titus Mānlius ob ingeniī et linguae tarditātem ā patre rūs[8] relēgātus erat. Quī cum audīvisset patrī[9] diem dictam esse ā Pompōnio, tribūno plebis, cēpit cōnsilium rudis quidem et agrestis animi,[10] sed pietāte laudābile. Cultrō succinctus māne in urbem atque ā portā cōnfestim ad[11] Pompōnium pergit: introductus[12] cultrum stringit et super lectum Pompōniī stāns sē eum trānsfixurum minātur, nisi ab inceptā accūsātiōne dēsistat.[13] Pavidus

[1] **Neque eō sētius**: 'nevertheless.' How literally? **eō** = 'for that reason.' [2] partitive gen. with **nihil**: H 441 (397, 1): M 564: A 216, *a*, 3: G 369: B 201, 2. [3] dat. with **īgnōsce**: H 426, 2 (385, II): M 531: A 227: G 346: B 187, II, *a*. [4] **cultrō . . . trānsfīgit**: cf. p. 2, n. 8. [5] **tribūnōs**: two armies were in the field against the Sabines and Aequians. The eight Decemvirs who commanded them were deposed, and ten tribunes, or 'captains,' were chosen in their place. [6] *cōgō*. [7] *cōnscīscō*. With this whole story cf. Macaulay's *Lays, Virginia*.

[8] Cf. p. 3, n. 4. [9] **patrī . . . esse**: 'that a day had been set against his father (for trial),' i.e. 'that his father had been summoned to appear for trial.' Among the charges against the elder Manlius was that of cruelty to his son. **patrī** is a dat. of disadvantage. [10] **cēpit . . . laudābile**: 'he formed a plan (which, though it gave token) of a rough and uncouth temper (was) nevertheless commendable by reason of the filial devotion (which it showed).' For **quidem . . . sed**, cf. p. 10, n. 10. **animī** is a genitive of quality or description with **cōnsilium**. [11] **ad Pompōnium** = 'to (the house of) Pomponius.' [12] = a temporal clause: 'when he had been ushered in.' [13] For the mood, cf. p. 29, n. 16.

tribunus, quippe[1] quī cerneret ferrum ante oculos micans, accūsātiōnem dīmīsit. Ea rēs adulēscentī[2] eō[3] māiōrī[4] fuit honōrī quod animum ēius acerbitās paterna ā pietāte nōn āvertisset, ideōque eōdem annō tribūnus mīlitum factus est.

Cum posteā Gallī[5] ad tertium[6] lapidem trāns Aniēnem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Rōmānus ab urbe profectus in citeriore rīpā fluviī cōnstitit. Pōns in mediō[7] erat: tunc Gallus

MILIARIUM

B.C. 361. eximiā corporis māgnitūdine in vacuum pontem prōcessit et quam[8] māximā vōce potuit "Quem nunc" inquit "Rōma fortissimum habet, is prōcēdat[9] agedum ad pūgnam, ut ēventus certāminis nostrī ostendat utra gēns bellō sit melior." Diū inter prīmōrēs iuvenum Rōmānōrum silentium fuit. Tum Titus Mānlius ex statiōne ad imperātōrem pergit: "Iniussū[10] tuō," inquit, "imperātor, extrā ōrdinem numquam pūgnāverim,[11] nōn sī certam victōriam videam[11]; sī tū permittis, volō ego illi beluae ostendere mē ex eā familiā ortum esse, quae Gallōrum agmen ex rupe Tarpēia dēlēcit."[12]

[1] **quippe quī**: 'since indeed he,' etc. **quī** = *cum is* (cf. p. 4, n. 3), and the relative clause has its verb in the subjunctive because it expresses a reason: H 592, 1 (517, 3, 1)): M 840: A 320, *e*, N. 1: G 633: B 283, 3, *a*. [2] dat. of advantage. [3] **eō** = 'for this reason,' explained by **quod . . . āvertisset**. [4] **māiōrī fuit honōrī**: 'was all the more credit': cf. p. 25, n. 6. [5] In the fifth century B.C. the Gauls left their homes in northwestern Europe, and, crossing the Alps, gained control of the fertile valley of the Po. Hence that part of the Italian peninsula was called Gallia Cisalpina. Thence they made raids into the lands to the south. [6] With **tertium** sc. *ab urbe Rōmā*. On all the roads leading from Rome milestones were set up to mark the distance from the gate in the Servian Wall (see map, p. xxviii), by which the road issued from the capital. [7] Sc. *duōrum exercituum*, i.e. 'between the two armies.' [8] **quam . . . potuit**: cf. p. 26, n. 10. [9] subjunctive of exhortation or command: H 559, 1 (484, II): M 713: A 266: G 263, 3: B 274. [10] **Iniussū tuō**: 'without your consent.' [11] subjunctive in an ideal condition: H 576 (509): M 936: A 307, *b*: G 596: B 303. [12] In 388 B.C. the Gauls had captured and destroyed all of Rome save the Capitol, which was commanded by M. Manlius, the father of Titus. He was aroused one night by the cackling of the sacred geese, to find that the Gauls had climbed by a secret path, and had almost effected an entrance. He awoke the garrison, hurled the foremost Gauls back upon their companions, and thus saved the Capitol.

Cuī imperātor "Macte[1] virtute," inquit "Tite Mānlī, estō: perge et nōmen Rōmānum invictum praestā."

Armant deinde iuvenem aequālēs: scūtum capit, Hispānō[2] cingitur[3] gladiō, ad propōrem[4] pugnam habilī. Exspectabat eum Gallus stolidē laetus et linguam ab inrīsū exserēns. Ubi cōnstitēre[5] inter duās aciēs, Gallus ēnsem cum ingentī sonitū in arma Mānlī dēiēcit. Mānlius vērō inter corpus et arma Gallī sēsē īnsinuāns ūnō[6] alterōque ictū ventrem trānsfōdit et in spatium ingēns ruentem porrēxit hostem; iacentī[7] torquem dētrāxit, quem cruōre respersum[8] collō[9] circumdedit[10] suō. Dēfīxerat pavor[11] cum admīrātiōne Gallōs; Rōmānī alacrēs obviam mīlitī suo prōgrediuntur et gratulantēs laudantēsque ad imperātōrem perdūcunt. Mānlius inde Torquātī cōgnōmen accēpit.

GLADIUS

Īdem Mānlius, posteā cōnsul factus bellō Latīnō, ut dīsciplīnam mīlitārem restitueret, ēdīxit nē[12] quis extra ordinem in hostēs pūgnaret. T. Mānlius,[13] consulis fīlius, cum propius forte ad statiōnem hostium accessisset, is, qui Latīno equitātuī praerat, ubi consulis fīlium agnovit,[14] "Vīsne" inquit "congredī mecum, ut singulāris certāminis eventū cernātur, quantum eques Latīnus Rōmāno praestet?" Movit ferocem animum iuvenis seu īra seu dētrectandī[15] B.C. 340.

[1] **macte virtūte . . . estō**: lit., 'be glorified in (respect of) your valor.' The phrase is in part an expression of commendation, like our 'bravo!' in part a prayer, like 'success attend thee!' [2] A straight, two-edged sword, not more than two feet long, used for thrusting rather than for striking. The Gallic sword was long and without point. [3] = *cingit sē*, i.e. 'girds himself,' not 'is girded.' [4] 'nearer,' i.e. hand to hand. [5] *cōnsistō*. What tense? [6] **ūnō alteroque ictu** 'with one stroke after the other'; i.e. he killed him with two quick blows. [7] Sc. *eī*, and render 'from him as he lay (dead).' See p. 17, n. 4. [8] *respergō*. [9] What case? [10] In its compounds, *dare* more often = 'to put' than 'to give.' [11] **pavor cum admīrātiōne** = *pavor et admīrātiō*; cf. *mentēs cum oculīs*, II, 12. [12] **nē quis . . . pūgnāret**: 'that no one should fight.' For the subjunctive, see p. 9, n. 6. [13] Subject of **accessisset**. For its position, see p. 19, n. 7. [14] *āgnōscō*. [15] **dētrectandī . . . pudor**: 'his unwillingness to

certāminis pudor. Itaque oblītus[1] imperiī[2] paternī in certāmen ruit et Latīnum[3] ex equō excussum trānsfīxit spoliīsque lēctīs in castra ad patrem vēnit. Extemplō fīlium āversātus cōnsul mīlitēs classicō advocat. Quī postquam frequentēs convēnēre, "Quandōquidem" inquit "tū, fīlī, contrā imperium cōnsulis pūgnāstī, oportet[4] dīsciplīnam, quam solvistī, poenā[5] tuā restituās. Trīste exemplum, sed in[6] posterum salūbre iuventūtī eris. Ī,[7] līctor, dēligā[8] ad pālum." Metū omnēs obstupuere: sed postquam cervīce caesā fūsus est cruor, in questūs et lāmenta ērūpēre.[9] Mānliō Rōmam redeuntī seniōrēs tantum obviam exiērunt: iuventūs et tunc eum et omnī[10] deinde vītā exsecrāta est.

LĪCTOR

Operae pretium erit aliud sevēritātis dīsciplīnae Rōmānae exemplum proferre, simul ut appāreat quam facile sevēritās in[11] crūdēlitatem et furorem abeat. Cn. Pīsō fuit[12] vir ā multīs vitiīs integer, sed prāvus et cui[13] placebat pro cōnstantiā rigor. Is cum rātus ad mortem quī[14] dississet mīlitem, quasi[15] interfēcisset commīlitōnem, cum quō egressus erat ē castrīs et sine quō redierat, roganti[16] tempus aliquod ad conquirendum[16] nōn dedit. Damnatus miles extra castrorum vallum ductus est et iam cervīcem porrigēbat, cum subitō appāruit ille commīlitō, quī occīsus[17]

decline the fight.' A literal translation would be impossible. *Pudor* implies that he was ashamed to decline lest his refusal should be attributed to cowardice.

[1] *oblīviscor.* [2] dependent on **oblītus**: H 454 (406, II): M 588: A 219, 1: G 376: B 206, 1. [3] **excussum trānsfīxit**: cf. p. 2, n. 8. [4] **oportet restituās**: 'it is fitting that you restore.' *Oportet* is construed either with the infinitive or with the subjunctive of result with *ut* omitted. [5] Why abl.? [6] **in posterum** (cf. p. 4, n. 9) = 'for the future.' [7] Imperative of *eō*. [8] Cf. *Stābant ad pālum dēligātī*, IX, 21. [9] *ērumpō*. [10] **omnī . . . vītā**: 'throughout his whole subsequent life.' In this sense the simple acc., or the acc. with *per* is far more common. **deinde**, standing between an adj. and a noun, may be rendered by an adj.: cf. p. 10, n. 14. [11] **in . . . abeat**: 'passes over into,' 'degenerates into.' [12] **fuit . . . sed**: we would say, 'was, to be sure, . . . but, after all,' i.e. 'although he was . . . yet.' In this sense *quidem . . . sed* is commonly used: cf. p. 10, n. 10. [13] H 426 (385, I): M 531: A 227: G 346: B 187, II. [14] Cf. p. 3, n. 6. [15] Sc. *mīlitī*, and join with *dedit*. [16] Sc. *commīlitōnem*. [17] Sc. *esse*.

dīcēbātur. Tunc centuriō suppliciō praepositus condere gladium carnificem iubet. Ambō commīlitōnēs alter alterum complexī ingentī concursū et māgnō gaudiō exercitūs dēdūcuntur ad Pīsōnem. Ille cōnscendit tribūnal furēns et utrumque ad mortem dūcī iubet, adicit et centuriōnem, quī damnātum mīlitem redūxerat, haec praefātus[1]: "Tē morte plectī iubeō, quia iam damnātus es; tē, quia causa damnātiōnis commīlitōnī fuistī; tē, quia iussus occīdere mīlitem imperātōrī[2] nōn pāruistī."

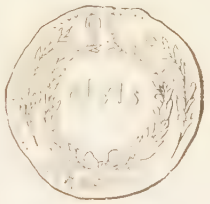
Cēterum Mānliānae gentis[3] propriam ferē fuisse[4] illam in fīliōs acerbitātem alius Mānlius, illīus dē quō suprā dīximus nepōs, ostendit. Cum Macedonum lēgātī Rōmam vēnissent conquestum[5] dē Sīlānō, Mānlī Torquātī fīliō, quod praetor[6] prōvinciam expīlāsset,[7] pater, avītae sevēritātis hērēs, petiit ā patribus[8] cōnscrīptīs nē quid dē eā rē statuerent, antequam ipse īnspexisset Macedonum et fīlī suī causam. Id ā senātū libenter concessum est virō summae[9] dignitātis, cōnsulārī iūrisque cīvīlis perītissimō. Itaque, īnstitūtā domī cōgnitiōne causae, sōlus per tōtum bīduum utrumque partem audiēbat ac tertio diē prōnūntiāvit fīlium suum vidērī nōn tālem fuisse in provinciā, quālēs ēius māiōrēs fuissent, et in cōnspectum suum deinceps venīre vetuit. Tam trīstī patris iūdiciō perculsus[10] lūcem[11] ulterius intuērī nōn sustinuit et proximā[12] nocte vītam suspendiō fīnīvit. Perēgerat[13] Torquātus sevērī et religiosī iudicis partes,[14] satisfactum erat reī pūblicae, habēbat ultionem Macedonia, at nondum erat īnflexus patris rigor. Igitur nē[15] exsequiis quidem fīlii interfuit, ut patribus mōs erat apud

[1] *praefor.* [2] H 426 (385) M 551 : A 227 G 346 B 187, II [3] Join with *propriam*. *Proprius*, like *similis*, is construed with both the gen. and the dat. [4] dependent on **ostendit** | 81 [5] supine of *conqueror*, expressing purpose. Cf. p. 5, n. 20. [6] 'when praetor,' or 'during his praetorship' [7] Many, indeed most, governors of provinces enriched themselves by extortion. [8] See Vocab., *conscriptus*. [9] **summae . . perītissimō** : these words contain the reasons why **Id . . . concessum est** [10] *percellō*. [11] **lūcem . . . sustinuit**. 'he refused to live longer.' How literally? [12] The context must determine whether **proximā nocte** = 'the next night' or 'last night.' [13] *pergō*. [14] 'role.' This meaning of *partēs* is borrowed from the theater. [15] **nē . . . quidem** is a very strong negative, and

Rōmānōs, et eō ipsō diē, quō fūnus ēius dūcēbātur, aurēs, **ut** solēbat, volentibus cōnsulere sē dē iūre praebuit.

XIV. Pūblius Decius

P. Decius,[1] Valeriō[2] Māximō et Cornēliō Cossō cōnsulibus, tri-
B.C. 343. būnus mīlitum fuit. Exercitū Rōmānō in angustiīs Gaurī montis clausō[3] Decius ēditum collem cōnspexit imminentem hostium castrīs. Acceptō praesidiō verticem[4] occupāvit, hostēs terruit, cōnsulī spatium dedit ad subdūcendum āgmen in aequiō- 5
rem locum. Ipse, colle, quem īnsēderat,[5] undique armātīs circumdatō, intempestā nocte per[6] mediās hostium cūstōdiās somnō oppressās[7] incolumis ēvāsit. Quā rē ab exercitū dōnātus est corōnā cīvicā, quae dabātur eī, 10
quī cīvēs in bellō servāsset. Cōnsul fuit bellō
B.C. 340. Latīnō cum Mānliō[8] Torquātō. Hōc bellō cum[9] utrīque cōnsulī somniō obvē-



CORŌNA CĪVICA

nisset eōs victōrēs futūrōs, quōrum dux in proeliō cecidisset, convēnit inter eōs utī, utrīus cornū in aciē labōrāret, is diīs[10] 15
sē Mānibus dēvovēret. Inclīnante suā parte Decius sē et hostēs diīs Mānibus dēvōvit.[11] Armātus in equum īnsiluit ac sē in mediōs hostēs immīsit: corruit obrutus tēlīs et victoriam suīs reliquit.

generally emphasizes some word or phrase placed between the *nē* and the *quidem*.

[1] His full name was P. Decius Mus. [2] **Valeriō . . . cōnsulibus**: 'in the consulship of,' etc. For the abl. abs. consisting of two nouns, see H 489 (431, 4): M 639: A 255, *a*: G 409: B 227, 1. For another method of dating events, cf. XII, 1. [3] *claudō*. [4] Sc. *collis*. [5] *insideō*. [6] **per . . . cūstōdiās**: 'through the *midst of* the enemy's pickets.' Cf. l. 17, **in mediōs hostēs**, 'against the enemy's center.' Note the difference between the Latin and the English idioms. H 497, 4 (440, N. 1–2): M 565: A 193: G 291, R. 2: B 241, 1. [7] *opprimō*. [8] Cf. XIII, 41. [9] **cum . . . obvēnisset**: 'when the two consuls had dreamed.' How literally? The subject of **obvēnisset** is **eōs . . . cecidisset.** So the subject of **convēnit** is **utī . . . dēvovēret.** [10] See Vocab., *Mānēs*. [11] Decius' act was called **dēvōtiō**, and proceeded from the idea that for the victim which the Manes seemed to be claiming another might be substituted. Accord-

XV. Mānius Curius

Mānius Curius contrā Samnītēs profectus[1] eōs ingentibus proeliīs vīcit.[2] In quō bellō cum permultum agrī hominumque[3] māximam vim[4] cēpisset,[5] ipse inde[6] ditārī adeō[7] noluit, ut, cum interversae[8] pecūniae arguerētur, catillō[9] ligneō, quō[10] ūtī ad sacrificia cōnsuēverat,[11] in medium prōlātō negāret sē nihil amplius dē praedā hostilī in domum suam convertisse. Curiō[12] ad focum sedentī in agresti scamnō et ex ligneō catillō cēnantī cum māgnum aurī pondus Samnītēs attulissent,[13] repudiātī ab eō sunt dixitque nōn[14] aurum habēre[15] sibi praeclarum vidērī, sed iis quī habērent aurum imperāre.[16] Quō respōnsō Curius Samnītibus ostendit se neque aciē vinci neque pecūniā corrumpī posse. Agrī captī septēna iūgera populo virītim dīvisit[17]: cumque ipsī senātus iūgera quīnquāgintā adsignāret, plūs accipere noluit quam singulīs cīvibus erat datum, dīxitque perniciosum esse cīvem,[18] quī eō,[19] quod reliquīs tribuerētur, contentus nōn esset.[19]

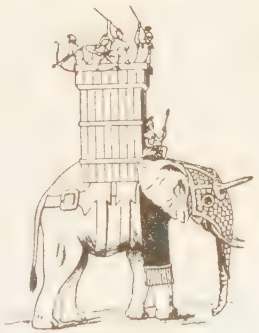
Posteā consul creatus adversus Pyrrhum missus est: cumque in Capitolio delectum habēret et immorēs tacdio[20] bellī nōmina[21] non darent, coniectis in urnam omnium tribuum nominibus prīmum[22] nomen urna extractum citari iussit et cum adulescēns non respōnderet, bona[23] eius hastae subiecit, deinde cum is que-

ing to Livy, Decius used this formula: "As a substitute for the commonwealth, the army, the legions, and the allies of the Roman people I devote to the Manes myself and the legions and allies of the enemy."

[1] *proficīscor*. [2] *vincō*. [3] partitive gen.: cf. p. 30, n. 2. [4] Cf. p. 4, n. 11. [5] *capiō*. [6] i.e. from the *ager*, or the money derived from the sale of the *hominēs*. [7] Cf. p. 26, n. 8. [8] See p. 5, n. 15; cf. also H 456 (409, II): M 582: A 220. G 378: B 208, 1. [9] **catillō . . . prōlātō** (*prōferō*) **iūrāret** = *catillum prōferret et iūrāret*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. [10] H 477, I (421, I): M 2[illegible] A 249. G 407. B 218, 1. [11] *cōnsuēscō*. [12] Join with **attulissent**. [13] *adferō*. [14] **nōn . . . imperāre**: 'it was not the having gold that seemed to him glorious, but the ruling over those who had it.' Give Curius' exact words. [15] subjects of **vidērī**: cf. p. 6, n. 16. [16] = *distribuit*. [17] We would say, '*that* citizen.' [18] H 476, 1 (421, III): M 629: A 254, *b*, 2: G 401, N. 6: B 219. [19] Why subjunctive? [20] abl. of cause. [21] *nōmina dare* = to hand in one's name to a recruiting officer, i.e. 'to volunteer.' [22] **prīmum nōmen**: i.e. the man whose name was first drawn. [23] **bona . . . subiēcit**: i.e. he sold his goods at auction. At Roman auctions,

stus[1] dē iniūriā cōnsulis tribūnōs[2] plēbis appellāsset, ipsum quoque vēndidit, nihil[3] opus esse reī pūblicae eō cīve,[4] quī nescīret pārēre, dīcēns. Neque tribūnī plēbis adulēscentī[5] auxiliō[6] fuērunt; posteāque rēs[7] in cōnsuētūdinem abiit, ut dēlectu rīte āctō, quī[8] mīlitiam dētrēctāret, in servitūtem vēnderētur. Hōc[9] terrōre cēterī adāctī[10] nōmina prōmptius dedērunt.

Hīs cōpiīs Curius Pyrrhī exercitum cecīdit[11] dēque eō rēge triumphāvit. Īnsīgnem[12] triumphum fēcērunt quattuor elephantī cum turribus suīs, tum prīmum Rōmae[13] vīsī. Victus rēx relictō Tarentī[13] praesidiō in Ēpīrum revertit. Cum[14] autem bellum renovātūrus putārētur, Mānium Curium iterum cōnsulem fierī placuit.[15] Sed inopīnāta mors rēgis Rōmānōs metū līberāvit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argōs oppūgnat,[16] urbem iam ingressus ā iuvene quōdam Argīvō lanceā leviter vulnerātus est. Māter adulēscentis, anus paupercula, cum aliīs mulieribus ē tēctō domūs proelium spectābat; quae cum vīdisset Pyrrhum in auctorem vulneris suī māgnō impetū ferrī,[16] perīculō fīlii suī commōta protinus tēgulam corripuit et utrāque manū librātam[17] in caput rēgis dēiēcit.



ELEPHANT

especially of booty taken in war, a spear was set in the ground, just as nowadays a flag is exposed.

[1] *queror*. [2] The *tribūnī plēbis* had been created for the express purpose of protecting the people from unjust treatment by the patrician magistrates, especially the consuls. They could veto the acts of any magistrate. [3] **nihil** (adv. acc.) . . . **cīve**: 'the state had no need of that citizen.' [4] abl. with **opus**: H 477, III (414, IV): M 646: A 243, *e*: G 406: B 218, 2. [5] For the two datives see p. 25, n. 6. [6] **rēs . . . ābiit**: i.e. it became a regular custom. Cf. *sevēritās . . . abeat*, XIII, 63. [7] 'whoever.' [8] **Hōc terrōre**: i.e. 'by the terror occasioned by this (act).' [9] *adigō*. [10] At Beneventum, 275 B.C. [11] **Īnsīgnem . . . elephantī**: 'this triumph was made notable by the presence of four elephants.' How literally? [12] Cf. p. 25, n. 7. [13] **Cum . . . putārētur**: with **renovātūrus** sc. *esse*. For the personal construction, see p. 7, n. 12. [14] Sc. *populō Rōmānō*. Its subject is the clause **Mānium . . . fierī**; hence the infin. **fierī**. [15] 'was besieging.' Cf. p. 3, n. 14. [16] 'rushing.' How literally? [17] **lībrātam . . . dēiēcit** = *librāvit et dēiēcit*.

XVI. Gāius Duīlius

COLUMNA RŌSTRATA DUILIUS

Gāius Duīlius Poenōs nāvālī pūgnā prīmus[1] dēvīcit. Quī cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicīs vēlōcitāte superārī, manūs ferreās sīve corvōs, māchinam ad comprehendendās hostium nāvēs tenendāsque ūtilem, excōgitāvit. Quae[2] manūs ubi hostīlem apprehenderant nāvem, superiectō ponte trānsgrediēbātur Rōmānus[3] et in ipsōrum[4] ratibus comminus dīmicābant, unde[5] Rōmānīs, quī rōbore praestābant, facilis victōria fuit. Celeriter sunt expugnātae nāves Poenicae treginta, in quibus etiam praetōria[6] septiremis[7] capta est, mersae[8] treuecim.

TĪBĪCEN

Duīlius victor Rōmam reversus prīmus nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla victōria Rōmānīs grātior fuit, quod[9] invictī terrā iam etiam marī plūrimum[10] possent.[9] Itaque Duīliō concessum est, ut per omnem vītam praelūcente fūnāli et praecinente tībīcine ā cēnā redīret.[11]

Hannibal, dux classis Pūnicae, ē nāvī quae iam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmittēns Rōmānōrum manūs effūgit. Veritus autem, nē[12] in patriā classis[13] āmissae commanded by Duilius, the Romans, it is said, took as their model a Carthaginian vessel which had been wrecked on the coast of Italy. [8] *mergō;* sc. *sunt.* [9] Cf. p. 14, n. 1. [10] 'were supreme'; cf. p. 23, n. 1. [11] In commemoration also of the victory the Columna Rōstrāta was erected in the Forum. [12] **nē . . . daret**: a clause of purpose, dependent on **veritus**: H 567 (498, III) M 897: A 331, *f*: G 550: B 296, 2. [13] **classis āmissae** 'for losing the fleet'; see p. 5 n. 15.

[1] **prīmus dēvīcit**: 'was the first (Roman) to conquer.' Cf. *primus ēgit*, l. 12. H 497, and 1 (443 and 1): A 191: G 325, n. 6: B 239. Such a phrase as *prīmus fuit dēvincere* is never used by good writers. [2] 'These': cf. p. 4, n. 3. [3] a collective noun: 'the Romans.' [4] Sc. *hostium*. [5] = 'and as a consequence.' [6] Cf. *rēgius*, I, 17. The Romans applied the term *praetor* to the commander of any foreign force. [7] Sc. *nāvis*. At this time the Carthaginians built principally [illegible] five banks of oars. In building the fleet

poenās daret, cīvium odium āstutiā āverrit. nam ex illā īnfēlīcī pūgnā priusquam[1] clādis nūntius domum[2] perveniret[3] quendam ex amīcīs Carthāginem[4] mīsit. Qui postquam cūriam intrāvit, "Cōnsulit" inquit "vōs Hannibal, cum[5] dux Rōmānōrum māgnīs cōpiīs marītimīs īnstructīs advēnerit,[6] num cum eo cōnflīgere dēbeat?" Acclāmāvit ūniversus senatus non esse dubium quīn[7] cōnflīgī oportēret. Tum ille "Cōnflīxit" inquit "et superātus est." Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnāre, quod ipsī fierī dēbuisse iūdicāverant. Sīc Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effugit: nam eō[8] poenae genere dux rē[9] male gestā apud Poenōs adficiēbātur.

XVII. Mārcus Atīlius Rēgulus

Mārcus Rēgulus cum Poenōs māgnā clādē[10] adfēcisset, Hannō Carthāginiēnsis ad eum vēnit, quasi dē pace actūrus,[11] rē vērā ut[12] tempus extraheret,[13] dōnec[14] novae cōpiae ex Āfricā advenīrent.[15] Is ubi ad cōnsulem accessit, exortus[16] est multitūdō clāmor audītaque vōx, idem[17] hunc facere cum eō, quod penes ante annus[18] Cornēlio cōnsulī ā Poenīs factum esset. Cornelius enim, velut in colloquium per fraudem ēvocātus, ā Poenīs comprehēnsus erat et in vincula coniectus. Tum Hanno tum[19] maiēbat, sed perīculum āstūto responsō āvertit: "Hoc" inquit

B.C. 256.

[1] **Cf. p. 12, n. 5.** [2] **Why accusative?** [3] **causal subjunctive.** [4] *quīn* with a subjunctive of result is regularly used after negative expressions of doubt: H 595, 1 (504, 3, 2)): M 913: A 332, *g*, R.: G 555, 2: B 298. [5] **eō . . . adficiēbātur**: 'in that way . . . was punished.' How literally? [6] **rē male gestā**: 'if unsuccessful.' How literally?

[7] **clāde adfēcisset** = 'had inflicted defeat upon.' Cf. *eō genere . . . adficiēbātur*, XVI, 31. The reference is to the naval victory off Ecnomus, in Sicily. [8] **Note carefully the two ways of expressing purpose, the future participle** being exactly equivalent to *ut* with the subjunctive. See p. xviii, E 5: **quasi** = 'as if,' and is contrasted with **rē vērā**. 'in reality.' [9] The subjunctive in reality expresses purpose. See also p. xx, G 3. [10] *exoriōr*. [11] **idem . . . esse**: 'the same thing *ought to be done* to him.' The gerundive with *esse* denotes either physical necessity ('must'), or moral obligation ('ought'). [12] abl. of the measure of difference: H 479 (423): M 655: A 250 G 403: B 223. **paucīs annīs** is a sort of temporal adverb with *ante*.

"sī fēceritis,[1] nihilō[2] eritis Afrīs[3] meliōrēs." Cōnsul tacēre iussit eōs, quī pār[4] parī referrī volēbant, et conveniēns[5] gravitātī Rōmānae respōnsum dedit: "Istō tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmāna līberat." Dē pāce, quia neque Poenus sērīō agēbat et cōnsul victōriam quam pācem mālēbat, nōn convēnit.

Rēgulus deinde in Āfricam prīmus[6] Rōmānōrum ducum trāiēcit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta[7] castella expūgnāvit, neque[8] cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstrīs dimicāvit. Nam cum ad flūmen Bagradam castra habēret, anguis nīrā māgnitūdine exercitum Rōmānōrum vexābat; multōs mīlitēs ingentī ōre corripuit; plūrēs caudae verbere ēlīsit[9]; nōnnullōs ipsō pēstilentis hālitūs adflātū exanimāvit. Neque is tēlorum ictū perforārī poterat, dūrissimā[10] squāmārum lōrīcā omnia tela facile repellente. Cōnfugiendum[11] fuit ad māchinas advectīsque ballistīs[12] et catapultīs, velut[13] arx quaedam mūnīta, dēiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus[14] iacuit, sed cruōre suo flūmen corporisque pēstifero adflātū vīcīna loca intēcit. Rōmānōsque castra inde submovēre coēgit. Corium bēluae, centum et vīgintī pedes[15] longum, Rōmam mīsit Rēgulus.

Huic ob rēs[16] bene gestās imperium in annum proximum pro-

[1] Latin is extremely exact in the use of the tenses. Of two *past* actions the prior is expressed by the *pluperfect* tense; of two *future* actions the prior is expressed by the *future perfect* tense. Apply this principle here. We say simply, 'if you do.' [2] Join with **meliōrēs**, and cf. p. 39, n. 12. [3] i.e. the Carthaginians. To the Roman mind *Pūnica fidēs* was a synonym for the vilest treachery. So Livy says of the great Hannibal that his character was marred by 'worse than Punic treachery.' For **Āfrīs**, see p. 10, n. 15. [4] **pār referrī** = 'retaliation.' How literally? [5] 'consistent with.' [6] **prīmus . . . trāiēcit**: cf. p. 38, n. 1. [7] indefinite, like our 'hundreds of.' *Sēscentī* and *mīlle* are often used in the same way. [8] = *et nōn* (cf. l. 13). [9] *ēlīdō*. [10] **dūrissimā . . . repellente**: what does the abl. abs. express? [11] **Cōnfugiendum . . . ad**: impersonal passive: 'they had to resort to.' Cf. p. 39, n. 11. [12] The *ballistae* and *catapultae* were the artillery of antiquity. It is said that from the *ballistae* stones weighing one hundred pounds could be sent half a mile. [13] **velut . . . mūnīta**: to be taken with what follows. [14] *opprimō*. [15] *cōgō*. [16] acc. of extent (cf. p. 12, n. 1) with **longum**. [17] **rēs bene gestās**: 'successes,' 'exploits.' Contrast *rē male gestā*, XVI, 31, and note.

rogātum est. Quod ubi cōgnōvit Rēgulus, scrīpsit senātuī vīlicum suum in agellō, quem septem iūgerum[1] habēbat, mortuum esse et servum, occāsiōnem nactum,[2] aufūgisse ablātō īnstrumentō[3] rūsticō ideōque petere sē ut sibi[4] successor in Āfricam mitterētur, nē, dēsertō agrō, nōn esset unde[5] uxor et līberī alerentur.[6] Senātus, acceptīs litterīs, rēs quās Rēgulus āmīserat publicā pecūniā redimī iussit, agellum colendum[7] locāvit, alimenta[8] coniugī ac līberīs praebuit. Rēgulus deinde multīs proeliis Carthāginiēnsium opēs contudit[9] eosque pācem petere coēgit. Quam cum Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimīs condiciōnibus[10] dare, ā Lacedaemoniīs illī auxilium petiērunt.

Lacedaemonii Xanthippum, virum bellī perītissimum, Carthāginiēnsibus mīsērunt, ā quō Rēgulus victus est ūltimā pernīciē[10]: nam duo tantum mīlia hominum ex omnī Rōmānō exercitū refūgērunt et Rēgulus ipse captus et in carcerem conIectus est. Inde Rōmam dē permūtandīs captīvīs missus est datō iūreiūrandō, ut,[11] sī non impetrasset,[12] redīret ipse Carthāginem. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, inductus in senātum mandāta exposuit; sententiam[13] nē dīceret recūsāvit; quamdiū[14] iūreiūrandō hostium tenērētur, sē nōn esse senātōrem. Iūssus tamen sententiam dīcere, negāvit[15] esse ūtile captīvōs Poenos

B.C. 255.

B.C. 251.

[1] Cf. p. 18, n. 17. [2] **occāsiōnem nactum** (*nancīscor*): 'seizing the opportunity.' [3] **īnstrūmentō rūsticō**: 'his farming implements.' [4] Join with **successor**, and cf. p. 26, n. 5. [5] **unde . . . alerentur**: 'the wherewithal to support,' etc. [6] subjunctive partly of purpose, partly by attraction, for which see p. 13, n. 10. [7] **colendum**: 'to be tilled' (cf. p. 2, n. 18), for Regulus' benefit. In such cases the produce of the farm was divided equally between owner and tenant. [8] **alimenta . . . praebuit**: i.e. they were supported at public expense till the harvest of that year was gathered. No salary was given to Roman officials. [9] *contundo* [10] abl. of manner: H 473, 3 (419, III): M 635: A 248: G 399: B 220, 1. [11] **ut . . . redīret** gives the purpose of the Carthaginians in exacting the oath. [12] subjunctive in indirect discourse. Regulus said: *Sī nōn impetrāverō, . . . redībō.* [13] **sententiam . . . recūsāvit**: 'he refused to express his opinion.' *recūsāre* is construed (1) with the simple infinitive; (2) with *nē* and a subjunctive of purpose; (3) with *quīn* or *quōminus* and a subjunctive of result. [14] **quamdiū . . . senātōrem**: indirect discourse. 'saying that) as long as,' etc. [15] **negāvit esse ūtile**: 'he *said* that it was *not* expe-

reddī, illos enim adulēscentēs esse et bonōs ducēs, sē iam cōnfectum[1] senectūte. Cūrus cum[2] vellisset auctōritās, captīvī retentī sunt, ipse, cum retinērētur ā propinquīs et amīcīs, tamen Carthāginem rediit: neque vērō tunc ignōrābat sē ad crūdēlissimum hostem et ad exquīsita supplicia proficīscī, sed iūsiūrandum cōnservandum[3] putāvit. Reversum[4] Carthāginiēnsēs omnī cruciātū necavērunt: palpebris enim resectīs aliquamdiū in locō tenebricōsō tenuerunt: deinde cum sōl esset ārdentissimus, repente ad pristinum intuērī cōelum coegērunt: postrēmō in aream līgneam, undique clāvīs pūngentibus horrentem et tam angustam, ut ērēctus penitus manērē cogerētur, inclūserunt. Ita dum tōtum corpus, quocumque mōverētur, stimulīs ferreīs cōnfoditur, vigiliīs et dolōre cōntinuō interficiēbātur. Hīc fuit Atīlī Rēgulī exitus, ipsā vītā clārior et inlūstrior.

XVIII. Appius Claudius Pulcher

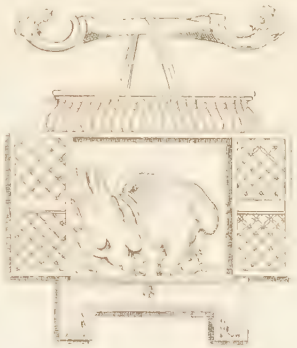
Appius Claudius, vir superbae temeritātis, consul adversus Poenōs, prōtectīs prīmum dīrīs cōnsiliō patrum reprehendebat sēque, quō[5] diē hostem vīdisset, bellum cōnfectūrum esse iactitābat. Quī cum, antequam nāvāle proelium committeret, auspicia[6] habēret, pullārius[7] ex nūntiāsset, pullos non exīre ē B.C. 249.

dient.' In such sentences *negāre* rather than *nōn dīcere* is used. The subject of esse is the clause captīvōs . . . reddī.

[1] 'exhausted.' [2] Here temporal, but in the next line adversative, as is shown by tamen: see p. xxii, 1. [3] Sc. *esse*, and cf. p. 39, n. 11. [4] Sc. *eum*: 'on his return.' The story is given by no writer earlier than Cicero, and modern historians are inclined to view the whole narrative as fictitious.

[5] quō diē: we should expect *diē quō*, or *eōdem diē quō*, but the antecedent, as often, is incorporated into the relative clause and made to agree with the pronoun: H 399, 3 (445, 9): A 200, *b*: G 616: B 251, 4. [6] auspicia habēret: cf. *auspicia adhibēre*, I, 42. [7] pullārius . . . vescī: on setting out for the seat of war, the commanding general often took with him a cage of sacred chickens, in charge of a special keeper (pullārius). If, when food was thrown before them, the chickens ate so greedily that portions of the food fell from their mouths to the ground, it was considered a very favorable omen. The circumstance described in the text would be regarded by the superstitious soldiery as of very dire significance.

caveā neque vescī, inrīdēns iussit eōs in aquam mergī, ut saltem biberent, quoniam ēsse[1] nollent. Ea rēs cum, quasi[2] īrātīs diīs, mīlitēs ad omnia sēgniōrēs timidiōrēsque fēcisset, commissō proeliō[3] māgna clādēs ā Rōmānīs accepta est: octō eōrum mīlia caesa sunt, vīgintī mīlia capta. Quā re Claudius posteā ā populō condemnātus est damnātiōnisque[4] īgnōminiam voluntāriā morte praevēnit. Ea rēs calamitātī[5] fuit etiam Claudiae,[5] cōnsulis sorōrī: quae ā lūdīs pūblicīs revertēns, in[6] cōnfertā multitūdine aegrē prōcēdente carpentō, palam optāvit ut frāter suus Pulcher revīvīsceret atque iterum classem āmitteret, quō[7] minor turba Rōmae foret.[7] Ob vōcem illam impiam Claudia quoque damnāta gravisque[8] ei[9] dicta est multa.



SACRED CHICKENS
From the tomb of a Pullārius

XIX. Quīntus Fabius Māximus

B.C. 236. Hannibal, Hamilcaris[10] fīlius, novem[11] annōs[12] nātus, ā patre ārīs admōtus odium in Rōmānōs perenne iūrāvit. Quae rēs māximē vidētur concitāsse secundum[13] Pūnicum bellum.

[1] infinitive of *edō*. [2] **quasi . . . diīs**: 'because (as they supposed), the gods were angry.' Cf. p. 3, n. 6. **īrātīs diīs** is an abl. abs. [3] The battle was fought off Drepanum, in Sicily. Appius lost 93 out of 123 ships. [4] **que** here = 'but,' a meaning which it bears more frequently after negative sentences (p. 13, n. 12). [5] Cf. p. 25, n. 6. [6] **in . . . carpentō**: an abl. abs., giving the cause of **optāvit**. [7] Cf. p. 14, n. 13. [8] **gravis . . . multa**: 'a heavy fine was imposed upon her.' [9] dat. of disadvantage.

[10] In the latter part of the First Punic War Hamilcar had successfully maintained himself for several years in Sicily against the Romans. Subsequently he built up a great Carthaginian empire in Spain, partly to offset the losses which Carthage had sustained in its struggle with Rome, and partly to supply it with the means for a renewal of the conflict. [11] **novem . . . nātus**: 'when only nine years old.' [12] Cf. p. 10, n. 15. [13] This war lasted from 218 to 202 B.C.

Nam, mortuō[1] Hamilcare, Hannibal causam bellī quaerēns Saguntum, cīvitatem Hispāniae Rōmānīs[2] foederātam, ēvertit. B.C. 219.

HANNIBAL

Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem lēgātī, quī Hannibalem, malī auctōrem, expōscerent. Tergiversantibus Poenīs Quīntus Fabius, lēgātiōnis prīnceps, sinū ex togā factō "Hīc" inquit "vōbīs bellum et pācem portāmus; utrum[3] placet, sūmite." Poenīs daret[4] utrum vellet succlāmantibus, Fabius, excussā[5] togā, bellum sē dare dīcit. Poenī accipere sē respondērunt et, quibus[6] acciperent animīs, iīsdem sē gestūrōs.[7]

Hannibal superātīs Pȳrēnaeī et Alpium iugis in Italiam vēnit. Pūblium[8] Scipionem apud Tīcinum[9] amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flāminium apud Trasumēnum prōfligāvit.

Adversus hostem totiēns victōrem missus Quīntus Fabius dictātor[10] Hannibalis impetum mora[11] fregit; namque, priorum ducum clādibus ēdoctus bellī ratiōnem mūtare et adversus[12] Hannibalem, successibus proeliorum īnsolentem, recēdere[13] ab ancipitī discrīmine et tuērī tantummodo Italiam constituit Cunctātōrisque nōmen et laudem summaī ducis meruit. Per loca alta āgmen dūcēbat modico ab hoste intervāllo,[14] ut neque omitteret[15] eum

[1] When Hamilcar was killed in battle in Spain in 227, his son-in-law Hasdrubal took command of the Carthaginian forces there. He in turn was succeeded by Hannibal in 219. [2] dat. with **foederātam**. Cf. H 428, 3 (385, 4, 3)): A 248, *a*, R.: G 359: B 192, 1. Compare the dat. used with *amīcus* and *inimīcus*. [3] **utrum** is here a relative pronoun; hence the indicative **placet**, with which we must supply *vōbīs*. In **utrum vellet**, however, **utrum** is interrogative: hence the subjunctive. [4] = a subjunctive in ind. disc. representing an original imperative. See p. xxvi, M 6. [5] *excutiō*. [6] **quibus . . . animīs, iīsdem**: abl. of manner. See p. 42, n. 5. [7] Se. *bellum*. [8] P. Cornelius Scipio, father of the famous P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior, and consul in 218. [9] The first two battles were fought in 218, the third in 217. [10] See Vocab., *dictātor*. [11] Cf. p. 28, n. 17. [12] **adversus Hannibalem** = a causal clause, 'since he was facing H.' Here again the Latin feels the lack of a participle to *sum*. [13] **recēdere . . . discrīmine**: 'to avoid (any) hazardous risk.' **recēdere** depends on **cōnstituit**, l. 22. [14] **modicō . . . intervāllō**: we say, 'at a moderate distance.' For the abl., see p. 39, n. 12. [15] 'let slip,' 'lose sight of.'

neque cum eō congrederētur; castris,[1] nisi[2] quantum necessitās cōgeret,[3] mīles tenēbātur. Dux neque occāsiōnī[4] reī[4] bene gerendae deerat, sī qua ab hoste darētur, neque ūllam ipse hostī dabat. Itaque cum ex levibus proeliīs superior discēderet, mīlitem[5] minus iam coepit aut virtutis suae aut fortūnae paenitēre.

Hīs artibus cum Hannibalem Fabius in agrō Falernō locōrum angustiīs clausisset, ille sine ūllō exercitūs dētrīmentō sē expedīvit. Namque ārida sarmenta in boum cornibus dēligāta[6] prīncipiō[7] noctis incendit bovēsque ad montēs, quōs Rōmānī īnsēderant, agī iussit. Quī cum accēnsīs cornibus per montēs, per silvās hūc illūc discurrerent, Rōmānī mīrāculō attonitī cōnstitērunt; ipse Fabius, insidiās esse ratus,[8] mīlitem extrā vāllum ēgredī vetuit. Intereā Hannibal ex angustiīs ēvāsit.

Dein Hannibal, ut Fabio apud suōs cōnflāret invidiam, agrum ēius, omnibus circā vāstātis, intāctum relīquit. At Fabius, missō Rōmam Quīntō fīlio, in tūtō[9] agrum ab hoste agrum vēndidit ēiusque pretiō captīvōs Rōmānōs redēmit.

Haud grāta tamen Romanis erat Fabī cunctātiō; eumque prō cautō timidum, prō cunctātōre segnem[10] vocitābant. Augēbat invidiam Minucius, magister[11] equitum, dictatorem crīminando: illum in dūcendō bello sēdulo tempus terere,[12] quo diutius in magistrātū esset solusque et Romae et in exercitu imperium habēret. His sermonibus accēnsa plebs dictatori[12] magistrum

[1] apparently *castrīs* but really an abl. of means. [2] **nisi . . . cōgeret**: 'except as far as necessity forced (Fabius to lead them forth).' **cōgeret** is an example of the iterative subjunctive, used to denote the frequent repetition of an act. It generally occurs in clauses containing a past tense, and is common in Livy, on whom this story is based. [3] **neque . . . deerat**: 'missed no chance of scoring a success.' [4] **reī bene gerendae**: cf. p. 40, n. 17. [5] **mīlitem . . . paenitēre**: 'the soldiers began to be less discontented with (i.e. to be more confident of),' etc. For the construction, see p. 28, n. 7. [6] **dēligāta . . . incendī** = *dēligārī et incendī*. [7] Why abl.? [8] *reor*. [9] Render by a noun: 'sluggard.' [10] See Vocab., *magister*. [11] indirect discourse, dependent on the verb of saying suggested by **crīminandō**. [12] Indirect object with **aequāvit**, which = *aequum fēcit*.

equitum imperiō[1] aequāvit. Hanc iniūriam aequō[2] animō tulit Fabius exercitumque suum cum Minuciō dīvīsit. Cum autem Minucius temerē proelium commīsisset, eī[3] perīclitantī auxiliō vēnit Fabius. Cūius subitō adventū repressus Hannibal receptuī[4] cecinit, palam cōnfessus[5] ab sē Minucium, sē ā Fabiō victum esse. Redeuntem ex aciē dīxisse eum[6] ferunt tandem[7] eam nubem, quae sedēre in iugīs montium solita esset, cum procellā imbrem dedisse. Minucius autem perīculō līberātus castra cum Fabiō iūnxit et patrem eum appellāvit idemque facere mīlitēs iussit.

Posteā Hannibal Tarentō[8] per prōditiōnem potītus est. Hanc urbem ut Poenīs trāderent, tredecim ferē nōbilēs iuvenēs Tarentīnī coniūrāverant. Hī, nocte per[9] speciem vēnandī urbe ēgressī, ad Hannibalem, quī haud procul castra habēbat, vēnērunt. Cuī cum quid parārent exposuissent, conlaudāvit eōs Hannibal monuitque ut[10] redeuntēs pecora Carthāginiēnsium, quae pāstum[11] propulsa essent, ad urbem agerent[10] et velutī[12] praedam ex hoste factam aut praefectō aut cūstōdibus portārum dōnārent.[13] Id iterum ac saepius ab iīs factum eōque[13] cōnsuētūdinis adducta rēs est, ut, quocumque noctis tempore sibilō dedissent[14] sīgnum, porta urbis aperīrētur. Tunc Hannibal eōs nocte mediā cum decem mīlibus hominum dēlēctorum secūtus est. Ubi portae appropin-

[1] **abl.** of specification. [2] **aequō animō**: **is** an abl. of manner (p. 41, n. 10), and = 'patiently.' [3] **eī . . . auxiliō**: 'to help him in his peril.' Cf. p. 25, n. 6. [4] **receptuī cecinit**: 'gave the signal for a retreat.' **receptuī** is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. *canere* is used of instrumental music (here of playing on the trumpet) as well as of vocal. [5] *cōnfiteor*. [6] i.e. Hannibal. [7] **tandem . . . dedisse**: 'the cloud . . . had at last brought wind and rain': i.e. Fabius, after so long threatening the Carthaginians, had at last proceeded to active measures. [8] Cf. p. 4, n. 6. [9] **per . . . vēnandī**: 'under pretense of hunting.' [10] a substantive clause of purpose, object of **monuit**. [11] supine of *pāscō*, denoting the purpose of **prōpulsa essent**: cf. p. 5, n. 20. [12] **veluti . . . factam**: 'as if they (i.e. the cattle) were plunder captured from the foe.' **praedam** is accus. by attraction to *ea pecora*, to be supplied as the object of **dōnārent**. [13] **eō . . . est**: lit., 'to such a degree of custom was the matter brought,' = 'so customary did this proceeding become.' **cōnsuētūdinis** is a partitive gen. with **eō**, which strictly = 'thither, to that point.' [14] subjunctive by attraction (p. 13, n. 10) to **aperīrētur**, which itself denotes result.

quārunt, nōta iuvenum vox et familiāre sīgnum vigilem excitāvit. Duo prīmī īnferēbant aprum vāstī corporis. Vigil incautus, dum bēluae māgnitūdinem mīrātur, vēnābulō occīsus est. Ingressī prōditōrēs cēterōs vigilēs sōpītōs[1] obtruncant. Tum Hannibal cum suō āgmine ingreditur: Rōmānī passim trucīdantur. Līvius Salīnātor, Rōmānōrum praefectus, cum iīs, quī caedī superfuērunt, in arcem cōnfūgit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidiōne cinxit. Leve[2] dictū mōmentum ad rem ingentem perficiendam eum adiūvit. Praefectus praesidiī Tarentīnī dēperībat[3] amōre mulierculae,[4] cūius frāter in exercitū Fabiī erat. Mīles iussus ā Fabiō prō perfugā Tarentum trānsiit ac per sorōrem praefectum ad[5] trādendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliā[6] prīmā accessit ad eam partem mūrī, quam praefectus cūstōdiēbat. Adiuvantibus recipientibusque ēius mīlitibus, Rōmānī in urbem trānscendērunt. Hāc, proximā portā refrāctā,[7] Fabius cum exercitū intrāvit. Hannibal[8] nūntiātā Tarentī oppūgnātione, cum ad opem ferendam fēstīnāns captam urbem esse audīvisset, "Et Rōmānī" inquit "suum" Hannibalem habent: eādem, quā cēperāmus, arte Tarentum āmīsimus."

Cum posteā Līvius Salīnātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod[10] arcem Tarentīnam retinuisset,[10] dīxissetque eum[11] suā operā Tarentum recēpisse, "Certē" inquit Fabius rīdēns, "nam nisi tū āmīsissēs,[12] ego numquam recēpissem."[12]

Quīntus Fabius iam senex fīlio suō cōnsulī lēgātus fuit; cum-

[1] 'who were buried in slumber.' The perf. pass. part. here, as often, = a relative clause. [2] **Leve**. **mōmentum**: 'a circumstance (almost too) trifling to mention.' For **dictū** see p. 19, n. 15. [3] **dēperībat amōre**: 'was dying for (lit. because of) love,' i.e. was desperately in love with. [4] objective gen. with **amōre**: cf. p. 14, n. 15. [5] **ad . . . perpulit** (*perpellō*): 'drove him to,' i.e. induced him to, etc. [6] 'watch.' [7] *refringō*. [8] emphatic by reason of its position before the conjunction **cum**: cf. p. 19, n. 8. [9] **suum Hannibalem**: 'a Hannibal of their own.' [10] Cf. p. 14, n. 1. [11] i.e. Fabius. Livius said: *meā operā tū Tarentum recēpistī*. [12] A conditional sentence, containing a supposition contrary to the facts: H 579 and N. (510 and N. 1): M 938: A 308: G 597: B 304.

que in ēius castra venīret, fīlius obviam patrī prōgressus est, duodecim līctōribus prō mōre antecēdentibus. Equō[1] vehēbātur senex neque appropinquante cōnsule dēscendit. Iam ex līctōribus ūndecim verēcundiā[2] paternae māiestātis[3] tacitī praeterierant. Quod cum cōnsul animadvertisset, proximum līctōrem iussit inclāmāre[4] Fabiō patrī ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliēns "Nōn ego, fīlī," inquit "tuum imperium contempsī, sed experīrī voluī num scīrēs cōnsulem tē esse." Ad summam senectūtem vīxit Fabius Māximus, dīgnus tantō cōgnōmine.[4] Cautior[5] quam prōmptior habitus est, sed insita[6] ēius ingeniō prudentia eī bellō, quod tum gerēbātur, propriē apta erat. Nēminī[7] dubium est quīn[8] rem[9] Rōmānam cunctandō[10] restituerit. Ut Scīpiō pūgnandō,[10] ita hīc nōn dimicandō[10] māximē cīvitātī Rōmānae succurrisse vīsus est. Alter enim celeritāte suā Carthāginem oppressit, alter cunctātiōne id[11] ēgit, ne Rōma opprimī posset.

XX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō

Hannibal[12] in Apūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā profectī sunt duo consules, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius B.C. 216.

[1] **equō vehēbātur**: 'was riding.' **equō** is an abl. of means. [2] **verēcundiā . . . māiestātis**: 'out of respect for his dignity as a father.' Explain the case of **verēcundiā**, also of **māiestātis**. Roman fathers were as absolutely masters of their children as they were of their slaves. Yet the rights of a son in official position took precedence of the honors due a father. [3] Cf. p. 12, n. 3. [4] **abl. with dīgnus**: H 481 (421, III): M 654: A 245, *a*: G 397, N. 2: B 226, 2. [5] **Cautior . . . est**: = 'he was accounted cautious rather than alert.' See H 499 (444, 2): M 429: A 192: G 299: B 240, 4. [6] **insita . . . prūdentia**: 'his innate caution'; lit., the caution implanted in his nature. For *ingeniō*, see p. 2, n. 7. [7] possessive dative: 'no one has a doubt.' [8] Cf. p. 39, n. 4. [9] = *rem pūblicam*. [10] abl. of means. With **cunctandō** cf. *morā*, l. 19, and *cunctātiōne*, l. 109. [11] **id . . . posset**: 'accomplished this, that it should be impossible to overthrow Rome.' **nē . . . posset** is a clause of purpose, in apposition with **id**.

[12] Since the battle at Lake Trasumenus (XIX, 17), there had been no general engagement between the Romans and Hannibal. The latter, closely watched and followed by Fabius, had marched into southern Italy, hoping to induce the peoples there to desert Rome and join him. When Fabius resigned

Varrō. Paulō Fabiī cunctātiō magis placēbat; Varro[1] autem, ferōx et temerārius, ācriōra sequēbātur consilia. Ambō cōnsulēs ad vīcum, quī Cannae appellābātur, castra commūnīvērunt. Ibi deinde Varrō, invītō[2] conlēgā, aciem īnstrūxit et sīgnum pūgnae dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōnstituerat aciem, ut Rōmānīs[3] et sōlis radiī et ventus ab oriente pulverem adflāns adversī essent. Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; nūsquam graviōre vulnere adflicta est rēs pūblica. Aemilius Paulus tēlīs obrutus cecidit: quem cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōnspexisset quīdam tribūnus mīlitum, "Cape" inquit "hunc equum et fuge, Aemilī.[4] Etiam sine tuā morte lacrimārum satis lūctūsque est." Ad ea cōnsul[5]: "Tū[6] quidem macte virtūte estō! Sed cave[7] exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī perdās! Abī, nūntiā patribus ut urbem mūniant ac prius quam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiīs firment. Mē in hāc strāge meōrum mīlitum patere[8] exspirare." Alter cōnsul cum paucīs equitibus Venusiam perfūgit. Cōnsulares aut praetoriī occidērunt vīgintī, senātōrēs captī aut occīsī trīgintā, nōbilēs virī trecentī, mīlitum quadrāgintā mīlia, equitum tria mīlia et quīngentī. Hannibal in[9] tēstimōnium victōriae suae trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum[10] Carthāginem mīsit, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētrāxerat.

ĀNULUS

the dictatorship at the end of the legal period, C. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paulus were elected consuls. Their army numbered 80,000 men, and their instructions were to fight as speedily as possible.

[1] A further cause of trouble between the consuls was the fact that Paulus was a patrician, Varro a plebeian. [2] **invītō conlēgā**: abl. abs.: 'though opposed by his colleague.' How literally? The consuls held supreme command on alternate days. [3] Construe with **adversī**. [4] H 587, 3 (551, 3); M 152; A 10, *c*; G 253, 2; B 25, 1. [5] sc. *inquit*. [6] **Tū . . . estō**: 'God bless you!' Cf. p. 32, n. 1. [7] **cavē . . . perdās** = *carē nē . . . perdās*: 'Take care lest,' etc. For this form see H 561, 2 (489, 2); M 715; A 269, *a*, 3; G 271, 2; B 276, *c*. We really have two commands here side by side, thus: 'Take care'; 'Don't waste,' etc. [8] imperative of *patior*. [9] **in . . . suae**: 'to prove his victory.' [10] The custom of wearing rings was universal among the Romans, having arisen out of their use as signets.

Hannibalī victōrī cum cēterī grātulārentur suādērentque ut quiētem iam ipse sūmeret et fessīs mīlitibus daret, ūnus ex ēius praefectīs, Maharbal, minimē[1] cessandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur ut statim Rōmam pergeret, diē quīntō victor in Capitōliō epulātūrus.[2] Cumque Hannibal illud nōn probāsset, Maharbal "Nōn omnia nūmīrum" inquit "eīdem[3] dī dedēre. Vincere scīs, Hannibal; victōriā ūtī nescīs." Morā hūius diēī satis crēditur salūtī[4] fuisse urbī[4] et imperiō.[4] Hannibal cum victōriā posset ūtī, fruī māluit, relictāque Rōmā in Campāniam divertit, cūius[5] dēliciīs mox exercitūs ārdor ēlanguit, adeō ut vērē dictum sit Capuam[6] Hannibalī Cannās fuisse.

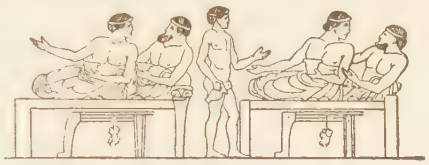
Numquam tantum pavoris Rōmae fuit, quantum[7] ubī acceptae clādis nūntius advēnit. Neque tamen ūlla pācis mentio facta est; quīn[8] etiam animō cīvitās adeō māgnō fuit, ut Varronī ex tantā clāde redeuntī obviam īrent et grātiās agerent, quod dē rē pūblicā nōn dēspērāsset; quī, sī Poenorum dux fuisset,[9] temeritātis poenās omnī suppliciō dedisset.[9] Non autem vītae cupiditāte, sed reī pūblicae amore sē superfuisse[10] reliquo aetātis suae tempore approbāvit. Nam et barbam capillumque submīsit,[11] et posteā numquam recubāns[12] cibum cēpit; honoribus quoque, cum eī dēferrentur ā

Originally they were of iron. When gold rings were first used they served to distinguish the higher classes.

[1] **minimē . . . ratus**: 'thinking that there ought to be no delay.' With **cessandum** sc. *esse*, and see p. 16, n. 8. [2] **victor . . . epulātūrus**: 'for he would surely dine as victor on the Capitol.' The fut. part. is often thus used to denote the certain occurrence of a future event. Further, the clause expresses the reason why Maharbal urged H. to proceed to Rome. What were Maharbal's exact words? [3] dat. sing. [4] Cf. p. 25, n. 6. Contrast the words of a modern historian: "Hannibal knew Rome better than the simpletons who, in ancient and modern times, have con-

cied that he might have terminated the struggle by a march on the enemy's capital." [5] **cūius . . . fuisse**: a gross exaggeration. Hannibal successfully maintained himself in Italy till recalled in 203. [6] Capua, at this time the most powerful city in Italy next to Rome, had formed an alliance with Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. [7] Sc. *fuit*. [8] **quīn etiam**: 'on the contrary.' [9] For the construction, see p. 47, n. 12. For the fact, cf. XVI, 19 ff. [10] **superfuisse . . . approbāvit**: 'he showed that he had effected his escape (lit., had survived).' [11] 'let grow.' This manner of showing grief is often mentioned. [12] The Romans reclined on the left side at meals. Varro's act was a kind of penance, since

populō, renūntiāvit, dīcēns fēlīciōribus magistrātibus[1] reī pūblicae opus esse. Dum igitur Hannibal sēgniter et ōtiōsē agēbat, Rōmānī interim respīrāre[2] coepērunt. Arma nōn erant: dētrācta sunt templīs[3] vetera hostium spolia. Deerat iuventūs: servī manūmissī et armātī sunt. Egēbat aerārium:



CONVĪVIUM

opēs suās libēns senātus in medium prōtulit, nec praeter quod in bullīs singulīsque[4] ānulīs erat quidquam sibi aurī relīquērunt. Patrum exemplum secūtī sunt equitēs imitātaeque equitēs omnēs tribūs. Dēnique vix[5] suffēcēre tabulae, vix scrībārum manūs, cum omnēs prīvātae opēs in pūblicum dēferrentur.

Cum Hannibal redimendī[6] suī cōpiam captīvīs Rōmānīs fēcisset, decem ex ipsīs Rōmam eā dē rē missī sunt; nec pignus aliud fidei ab iīs pōstulātum est, quam ut iūrārent sē, sī nōn impetrāssent, in castra esse reditūrōs. Eōs senātus nōn redimendōs cēnsuit respondit[que] eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessāriōs, quī, cum armātī essent, capī potuissent. Ūnus ex iīs lēgātīs ē castrīs Poenōrum ēgressus, velutī[7] aliquid[8] oblītus, paulō post in castra erat regressus, deinde comitēs ante noctem adsecūtus erat. Is ergō, rē non impetrāta, domum abiit; reditū enim in castra sē liberātum esse iūreiūrandō interpretābātur.[9] Quod ubi inōtuit, iussit senā

it indicated that he denied himself the pleasures of the table.

[1] **magistrātibus . . . esse**: cf. p. 37, notes 3 and 4. [2] 'to repair their losses'; lit., 'to get their breath again.' [3] dat.; cf. p. 2, n. 7. After a victory, captured arms, as well as a portion of the captured treasure, were hung up in some temple as a thank-offering to the gods. [4] **singulīs . . . ānulīs**: 'a ring apiece.' [5] **vix . . . manūs**: i.e. they hardly had clerks and tablets sufficient to keep the record of contributions. [6] **redimendi suī**: 'of ransoming themselves.' H 626, 3 (542, I, N. 1); M 1000: A 298, *a*: G 428, R. 1: B 339, 5. [7] **velutī . . . oblītus**: 'pretending to have forgotten something.' How literally? [8] A neuter pronoun or adjective is often used with verbs of remembering or forgetting. Contrast *oblīta frātrum*, IV, 37, and note. [9] 'maintained, held.'

tus illum comprehendī et vinctum dūcī ad Hannibalem. Ea rēs Hannibalis audāciam māximē frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus rēbus[1] adflictīs tam excelso esset animō.

XXI. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus

SCĪPIO

Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō nōndum annōs pueritiae ēgressus patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit; quī[3] cum pūgnā[4] apud Tīcīnum[5] contrā Hannibalem commissā graviter vulnerātus in hostium manūs iam iam[6] ventūrus esset, fīlius interiectō[7] corpore Poenīs inruentibus sē opposuit et patrem perīculō līberāvit. Quae[8] pietās Scīpiōnī posteā aedīlitātem petentī favōrem populī conciliāvit. Cum obsisterent tribūnī plebis, negantēs[9] rationem ēius esse habendam, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgitima aetās esset, "Sī mē" inquit Scīpiō "omnes Quirītēs aedilem facere volunt, satis annōrum habeō." Tanto inde favore ad sultrāgia itum[11] est, ut tribūnī inceptō dēsisterent.

Post clādem Cannēnsem Rōmānī exercitus reliquiae Canusium perfugerant; cumque ibi tribūnī militum quattuor essent, tamen omnium consensū ad Pūblium Scīpiōnem, admodum[12] adulescentem, summa imperiī dēlāta est. Quibus cōnsultantibus nūntiat

[1] abl. abs.: 'though their affairs were at the lowest ebb.'

[2] See Vocab., *Āfricānus* and *Scīpiō*.

[3] **quī cum**: 'for when he.' Cf. p. 4, n. 3. [4] 'in (the course of) the battle.' *pūgna*, like *bellum* and *proelium*, is often used in the abl. of time without a prep. [5] Cf. XIX, 16. [6] **iam iam . . . esset**: 'was on the very point of falling.' [7] **interiectō corpore**: 'by interposing his body.' See p. xxiii, K 8.

[8] **Quae pietās**: 'this act of devotion.' [9] **negantēs . . . habendam**: 'by saying that no account should be taken of him.' For **negantēs**, see p. 41, n. 15. *ratiōnem habēre* is a phrase of mercantile life. [10] Scipio was less than twenty-five years old. In later times no one could be aedile till he had completed his thirty-sixth year. [11] impersonal pass. from *eō*: 'they proceeded.' [12] **admodum adulēscentem**: 'though but,' etc.

Pūblius Fūrius Philus, cōnsulāris virī fīlius, nōbilēs quōsdam iuvenēs propter dēspērātiōnem consilium dē Italiā dēserendā inīre. Statim in hospitium Metelli, quī cōnspīrātiōnis erat prīnceps, sē contulit Scīpio, et cum concilium ibi iuvenum, dē quibus adlātum[1] erat, invēnisset, stricto super cāpita consultantium gladiō, "Iūrāte" inquit "vōs neque ipsōs rem pūblicam populī Rōmānī dēsertūros, neque alium civem Rōmānum dēserere passūros: quī[2] nōn iūrāverit, in sē hunc gladium strictum esse sciat."[3] Haud[4] secus pavidi, quam si victōrem Hannibalem cernerent, iurant omnēs cūstodiendōsque sēmet ipsōs Scīpiōnī trādunt.

Cum Rōmānī duās clādēs in Hispāniā accēpissent duoque ibi summī imperātōres[5] intrā diēs trīgintā cecidissent, placuit[6] B.C. 212. exercitum augerī eōque proconsulem mittī; nec tamen quem mitterent[7] satis constabat. Eā dē rē indicta sunt comitia. Prīmō populus exspectābat ut, quī sē tantō dignos imperiō crēderent,[8] nomina profitērentur; sed nemō audēbat illud imperium suscipere. Maesta igitur cīvitās ac prope inops[9] consilī[10] comitiōrum die in campum descendit. Subitō P. Cornēlius Scīpiō, quattuor et vigintī fermē annos nātus, professus sē petere,[11] in superiōre, unde[12] conspici posset, loco constitit. In quem postquam omnium ōra conversa sunt, ad ūnum omnēs Scīpionem in Hispāniā proconsulem esse iussērunt. At postquam animōrum[13] impetus resēdit, populum[14] Rōmānum coepit factī paenitēre:

[1] **adlātum erat**: impersonal pass. 'the news had been brought.' [2] *patior*. [3] **quī . . . iūrāverit** (fut. perf. indic.) = a conditional clause, *sī quis nōn iūrāverit*. Cf. *quī . . . crēderent*, l. 35, below. [4] Cf. p. 31, n. 9. [5] **Haud . . . si**: 'Quite as much frightened as if.' [6] Cf. p. 47, n. 12. [7] P. Cornelius Scipio and Cn. Cornelius Scipio, respectively father and uncle of Africanus. [8] Sc. *senātuī* or *populō*. [9] Cf. p. 3, n. 2. [10] **Subjunctive by attraction**: see p. 13, n. 10. [11] **inops cōnsilī**: 'at its wit's end.' [12] The gen. is regularly used with adjectives denoting fullness or the opposite: H 451, 2 (399, I, 3): M 573: A 218, *a*: G 374: B 204, 1. [13] = 'to be a candidate.' [14] **unde . . . posset** = **ut inde . . . posset**: cf. p. 5, n. 3. [15] **animōrum impetus**: 'enthusiasm,' 'excitement.' [16] **populum . . . paenitēre**: cf. *Veientēs . . . paenituisset*, XI, 13, and note.

aetatī Scīpiōnis maxime diffīdēbant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scīpio, advocātā cōntione ita māgnō ēlātoque animo dē bellō, quod gerendum esset, disseruit, ut hominēs cūrā līberāret spēque certissimā implēret.

Profectus igitur in Hispāniam Scīpiō Carthāginem Novam, quō[1] diē vēnit, expūgnāvit. Eō[2] congestae[3] erant omnēs paene Africae et Hispāniae opēs, ibi arma, ibi pecūnia, ibi totius Hispāniae obsidēs erant: quibus omnibus potītus est Scīpiō. Inter captīvōs ad eum adducta est eximiae formae adulta virgō. Quam ubi comperit inlūstrī locō inter Celtibērōs nātam prīncipīque ēius gentis adulēscentī dēsponsam esse, arcessītīs parentibus et spōnsō eam reddidit. Parentēs virginis, quī ad eam redimendam satis[4] māgnum aurī pondus attulerant, Scīpionem ōrābant ut id ā sē dōnum acciperet. Scīpio aurum ante pedēs pōnī iussit vocātōque ad sē virginis spōnsō, "Super dōtem," inquit "quam accepturus ā socerō es, haec tibi ā mē dotālia dona accēdent" aurumque tollere āc sibi habēre iūssit. Ille domum reversus ad referendam Scīpiōnī grātiam Celtibērōs Rōmānīs conciliāvit.

Deinde Scīpiō Hasdrubalem[5] victum[6] ex Hispāniā expulit. Castris hostium potītus omnem praedam mīlitibus concessit, captīvos[7] Hispanos sine pretio dominum dimīsit: Afros vērō vēndī iussit. Erat inter eos puer adultus regiī generis,[8] fōrmā insignī[8]: quem cum percontārētur Scīpio quis et cuiās esset, et cur id[9] aetatis in castris fuisset, "Numida sum" inquit puer, "Massīvam populārēs vocant: orbus ā patre relictus, apud avum māternum, Numidiae rēgem, ēducātus sum. Cum avunculō Masinissā, qui nuper subsidio Carthaginiensibus venit, in Hispāniam

[1] Cf. p. 42, n. 5. [2] = *in eum locum*. [3] *congerō*. [4] **satis** often = our 'tolerably.' [5] A brother of Hannibal. [6] **victum . . . expulit** – *vicit et expulit*. [7] = '*but* the captives,' etc. Cf. p. 2, n. 24, and p. 5, n. 13. [8] We have here side by side the gen. and the abl. of characteristic. For the difference between them, see H 473, 2, N. 1 (419, 2): M 558: A 215, N.: G 400, R. 1. [9] **id aetātis**: 'at that age,' i.e. though he was so young. The accus. **id** is variously explained: see H 416, 2 (378, 2): M 507: A 240, *b*: G 336, N. 2; B 185. **aetātis** is partitive gen. (p. 30, n. 2) with **id**.

trāiēcī; prohibitus propter aetatem ā Masinissā numquam ante proelium init. Eō diē, quō pūgnātum est cum Rōmānīs, īnsciō avunculō, clam armīs equōque sūmptō, in aciem exiī: ibi, prōlāpsō equō, captus sum ā Rōmānīs." Scīpiō eum interrogat vellētne[1] ad avunculum revertī. Cum, effūsīs[2] gaudiō lacrimīs, id vērō sē cupere puer diceret, tum Scīpiō puerō ānulum aureum equumque ōrnātum donat datīsque quī[3] tūtō dēdūcerent equitibus dīmīsit.

Cum Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō sē ergā Hispānōs clēmenter gessisset, circumfūsa multitūdō eum rēgem ingentī cōnsēnsū appellāvit; at Scīpiō, silentio per praecōnem factō, "Nōmen imperātōris" inquit, "quō[4] mē meī mīlitēs appellārunt, mihi[5] māximum est: rēgium[6] nōmen, alibī māgnum, Rōmae intolerābile est. Sī id amplissimum iūdicātis, quod rēgāle est, vōbīs licet exīstimāre rēgālem in mē esse animum: sed ōrō vōs ut ā rēgis appellātiōne abstineātis." Sēnsēre etiam barbarī māgnitūdinem animī, quia Scīpiō id āspernābātur, quod cēterī mortālēs admīrantur et concupīscunt.

Scīpiō receptā Hispāniā cum iam bellum in ipsam Āfricam trānsferre meditārētur, conciliandōs[7] prius rēgum et gentium animōs exīstimāvit Syphācem, Maurōrum rēgem, opulentissimum tōtīus Āfricae rēgem, quem[8] māgnō ūsuī[9] sibi[9] fore[10] spērāret, prīmum tentāre statuit. Itaque lēgātum cum dōnīs ad eum mīsit C. Laelium, quōcum intimā familiāritāte vīvēbat. Syphāx amīcitiam Rōmānōrum se accipere admīsit, sed fidem nec dare nec accipere, nisi cum ipsō cōram duce Rōmānō, voluit. Scīpiō igitur in Āfricam trāiēcit. Forte ita incidit, ut eō ipsō

B.C. 206.

[1] Why is **vellet** subjunctive? [2] **effūsīs** (*effundō*) . . . **lacrimīs**: 'with tears of joy.' How literally? [3] **quī** . . . **dēdūcerent**: 'to escort him.' [4] **quō** . . . **appellārunt**: Roman soldiers, after a victory, hailed their general as Imperator. It was a way of saying that the leader had won his spurs and had really earned his title, which he had assumed on beginning the campaign. [5] 'in my eyes,' 'to my mind'; a dative of reference. [6] **rēgium nōmen** = *rēgis nōmen*, 'the title of king.' Cf. *nōmen imperātōris*, l. 80, and *rēgis appellātiōne*, l. 84. [7] Sc. *esse*. [8] **quem** . . . **spērāret**: causal rel. clause (p. 31, n. 1). [9] For the two datives, see p. 25, n. 6. [10] future infinitive of *sum*.

tempore Hasdrubal[1] pulsus Hispāniā ad eundem portum appelleret,[2] Syphācis amīcitiam pariter petitūrus.' Utrīque ā rēge in hospitium invītātus. Cēnātum[3] simul apud rēgem est; eodem etiam lectō[5] Scīpiō atque Hasdrubal accubuērunt. Tanta autem inerat cōmitās in Scīpiōne, ut non Syphācem modo, sed etiam hostem īnfēstissimum Hasdrubalem sibi conciliāret. Scīpiō, foedere ictō cum Syphāce, in Hispāniam ad exercitum rediit.

Masinissa quoque amīcitiam cum Scīpiōne iungere iam dūdum[6] cupiēbat. Quārē ad eum trēs Numidārum prīncipēs mīsit ad tempus locumque colloquiō statuendum. Duōs prō obsidibus retinērī ā Scīpiōne iubet; remissō tertiō, quī Masinissam ad locum cōnstitūtum adduceret, Scīpiō et Masinissa cum paucīs in colloquium vēnērunt. Cēperat iam ante Numidam ex tantā rērum gestārum admīrātiō virī, sed māior praesentis[7] veneratio cēpit; erat enim in vultū maiestās summa; accēdēbat prōmissa caesariēs habitusque corporis, non cultus[8] mundītiīs, sed virilis vērē ac mīlitāris, et flōrens iuventa. Prope attonitus ipso congressū Numida grātiās dē[9] filiō frātris remisso agit: adfirmat se ex eō tempore eam quaesīvisse[10] occāsiōnem, quam tandem oblātam[11] non omīserit; cupere se illī et populō Rōmānō operam nāvāre. Laetus eum Scīpiō audīvit atque in societātem recēpit.

Scīpiō deinde Rōmam rediit et ante annos[12] consul factus est. Sicilia ei prōvincia decreta est permissumque ut in Africam inde

[1] Son of Gisco (so also in l. 148); to be carefully distinguished from the Hasdrubal of l. 61. [2] Sc. *nāvem*; 'was sailing.' [3] = *ut peteret*. Cf. p. xviii, E 5. [4] **Cēnātum . . . est** (*ab īīs*): impers. pass.; 'they dined.' [5] **lectō . . . accubuērunt** (*accumbō*): the writer has in mind the Roman custom, according to which men reclined at meals, supporting themselves on the left elbow. Three persons or more occupied the same couch. [6] **iam dūdum cupiebat** 'had long desired.' *Iam dīū, iam dūdum*, and *iam prīdem* give to the *present* the force of the English *perfect*, to the *imperfect* the force of the English *pluperfect*. [7] Sc. *ēius*: 'of him present' = 'now that he met him face to face.' [8] **cultus** (*colō*) **munditiīs**: '(too) elegantly adorned.' How literally? [9] **dē . . . remissō**: 'for the release of his nephew.' For the construction, see p. 5, n. 15. [10] *quaerō*. [11] **oblātam** (*offerō*): 'now that it was at last offered.' [12] 'the legal time'; *legitima aetas*, l. 11. In later days forty-three was the legal age.

trāiceret. Quī cum vellet ex fortissimīs peditibus Rōmānīs trecentōrum equitum numerum complēre, nec posset illōs subitō armīs et equīs instruere, id prudentī cōnsiliō perfēcit. Namque ex omnī Siciliā trecentōs iuvenēs nōbilissimōs et ditissimos, quī equīs militārent[1] et secum in Āfricam trāicerent,[1] lēgit diemque iīs ēdixit, quā[2] equīs armīsque instructī atque ornātī adessent.[1] Gravis ea militia, procul domō, terrā marīque multōs labōrēs, māgna perīcula adlātura vidēbātur; neque ipsōs modo, sed parentēs cognātōsque eōrum ea cūra angēbat. Ubi diēs quae dicta erat advēnit, arma equōsque ostendērunt, sed omnēs ferē longinquum et grave bellum horrēre appārebat. Tunc Scīpiō mīlitiam iis sē remissūrum ait, sī arma et equōs mīlitibus Rōmānīs voluissent[3] trādere. Laetī condiciōnem accēpērunt iuvenēs Siculī. Ita Scīpiō sine publica impēnsā suōs instrūxit ornāvitque equitēs.

Tunc Scipiō ex Siciliā in Āfricam ventō secundō profectus est tantō mīlitum ārdōre, ut nōn ad bellum dūcī vidērentur, sed ad certa victoriae praemia. Celeriter nāvēs ē conspectu Siciliae ablātae sunt cōnspectaque brevī Āfricae lītora. Scīpiō cum ēgrediēns ad terram nāvī prolāpsus esset et ob hoc attonitos mīlitēs cerneret, id, quod trepidātionem adferebat, in hortātionem convertēns, "Āfricam oppressī" inquit, "mīlitēs!" Expositīs cōpiis in proximīs tumulīs castra mētātus[4] est. Ibi speculatores hostium in castrīs dēprehēnsōs[5] et ad sē perductōs[5] nec supplicio adfēcit nec dē cōnsiliīs ac vīribus Poenōrum percontātus est, sed circā omnēs Rōmānī exercitūs manipulōs cūrāvit dēdūcendōs; dein interrogātōs[6] num ea satis cōnsīderāssent, quae speculārī erant iūssī, prandiō datō incolumēs dīmīsit.

[1] See p. 5, n. 3. [2] Sc. *diē*, for the gender of which, as in *diēs, quae dicta erat*, l. 127, see Vocab., *diēs*. [3] For mood and tense, see p. 6, n. 1. What did Scipio say? [4] 'pitched,' lit. 'measured.' The Roman camp was always laid out with great care, according to a fixed plan, and was carefully fortified, even if the stay was to last but one night. [5] The participles = rel. clauses: see p. xxiv, L 1. [6] **interrogātōs** (sc. *eōs*) . . . **dīmīsit** = *interrogāvit* (*eōs*) . . . *et . . . dīmīsit*, or *cum* (*eōs*) . . . *interrogāsset, . . . dīmīsit*.

Scīpiōnī in Āfricam advenientī Masinissa sē coniūnxit cum parvā equitum turmā. Syphāx vērō ā Rōmānīs ad Poenōs dēfēcerat. Hasdrubal, Poenōrum dux, Syphāxque Scīpiōnī sē opposuērunt, quī utrīusque castra ūnā nocte perrūpit et incendit. Syphāx ipse captus et vīvus ad Scīpiōnem pertrāctus est. Syphācem in castra addūcī cum esset nūntiātum, omnis velut ad spectāculum triumphī multitūdō effūsa est; praecēdēbat ipse[1] vinctus, sequēbātur grex nōbilium Maurōrum. Movēbat omnēs fortūna[2] virī, cūius amīcitiam ōlim Scīpiō petierat. Rēgem aliōsque captīvōs Rōmam mīsit Scīpiō; Masinissam, quī ēgregiē rem Rōmānam adiūverat, aureā corōnā dōnāvit.

Haec et aliae, quae sequebantur, clādēs Carthāginiensibus tantum terrōris intulērunt, ut Hannibalem ex Ītaliā ad tuendam patriam revocārent. Frendēns gemēnsque ac vix lacrimīs[3] temperāns is dīcitur lēgātōrum vērba audīsse mandātīsque pāruisse. Respexit saepe Ītaliae lītora, sēmet accūsāns, quod[4] nōn victōrem exercitum statim ad[5] Cannēnsī pugnā Rōmam dūxisset. Zamam vēnerat Hannibal, quae urbs quīnque diērum iter[6] ā Carthāgine abest, et nūntium ad Scīpiōnem mīsit ut conloquendī sēcum potestātem faceret. Scīpiō cum conloquium haud abnuisset, diēs locusque cōnstituitur. Itaque congressī sunt duo clārissimī suae aetātis ducēs. Stetērunt aliquamdiū taciti mūtuāque admīrātione dēfīxī.[7] Cum vērō de condicionibus pācis inter eōs nōn convēnisset, ad suos sē recēpērunt, renūntiantēs armis[8] decernendum esse. Commissō deinde proelio Hannibal victus cum quattuor equitibus fūgit. Cēterum[9] cōnstat

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B.C. 202.

[1] = Syphax. For *ipse* referring to the principal personage, see also I, 5, and II, 4. [2] 'misfortune.' So *fāma* = both 'fame' and 'ill repute,' *valētūdō* = both 'health' and 'sickness.' [3] dat. of indir. object with **temperāns**. [4] **quod . . dūxisset** What does the subjunctive show? [5] **ab . . . dūxisset**: cf. p. 50, n. 4. [6] acc. of extent of space: cf. p. xvii, D 2. [7] 'motionless.' [8] **armīs . . . esse**: 'that the issue must be decided by arms.' Note the method employed in translating the impers. passive here and in lines 13, 23, and 98, and apply it to **pūgnārī**, l. 175. [9] **Cēterum cōnstat**: 'it is, however, well known.'

utrumque dē alterō cōnfessum esse nec melius īnstruī aciem nec ācrius potuisse pūgnārī.

Carthāginiēnsēs metū perculsī[1] ad petendam pācem ōrātōrēs mittunt trīgintā cīvitātis prīncipēs. Quī ubi in castra Rōmāna vēnērunt, veniam cīvitātī petēbant nōn culpam pūrgantēs,[2] sed initium culpae in Hannibalem trānsferentēs.[2] Victīs lēgēs imposuit Scīpiō. Lēgātī, cum nūllās condiciōnēs recūsārent, Rōmam profectī sunt, ut, quae ā Scīpiōne pacta[3] essent, ea patrum ac populī auctōritāte cōnfīrmārentur. Ita pāce terrā marīque partā,[4] Scīpiō exercitū in nāvēs impositō Rōmam revertit. Ad quem adventientem concursus ingēns factus est; effūsa nōn ex urbibus modo, sed etiam ex agrīs multitūdō viam obsidēbat. Scīpiō inter grātulantium plausūs triumphō omnium[5] clārissimō urbem est invectus prīmusque nōmine victae ā sē gentis est nōbilitātus Āfricānusque appellātus.

Ex hīs rēbus gestīs virum eum esse virtūtis dīvīnae vulgō crēditum est. Id etiam dīcere haud piget,[6] quod scrīptōrēs dē eō litterīs mandāverunt, Scīpiōnem cōnsuēvisse, priusquam dīlūcēsceret, in Capitōlium[7] ventitāre ac iubēre aperīrī cellam Iovis ibi sōlum diū dēmorārī, quasi cōnsultantem dē rē pūblicā cum Iove: aedituōsque ēius templī saepe esse mīrātōs, quod eum id[8] temporis in Capitōlium ingredientem canēs, semper in aliōs saevientēs, nōn lātrārent. Hās vulgī dē Scīpiōne opīniōnēs cōnfīrmāre atque approbāre vidēbantur dicta factaque ēius plēraque admīranda, ex quibus est ūnum hūiusce modī. Adsidēbat oppugnabatque oppi-

TEMPLE OF IUPPITER CAPITŌLINUS

1 *percellō*. 2 Cf. *negantēs*, l. 10, and p. 6, n. 20. 3 **pacta** (*pacīscor*) **essent**: subjunctive by attraction: see p. 13, n. 10. 4 *pariō*. 5 i.e. of all ever celebrated in Rome. 6 **haud piget**: *sc. me*, 'I am not ashamed.' *piget* is construed exactly like *paenitet*: see p. 28, n. 7. 7 Here = the temple, sacred to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. 8 **id temporis** = *eō tempore*. Cf. note on *id mīrātī*, l. 66

dum in Hispāniā, sitū moenibusque ac dēfēnsōribus validum et mūnītum, rē etiam cibāriā cōpiōsum, neque ulla ēius potiundī spēs erat. Quodam diē iūs in castris sedēns dīcēbat Scīpiō atque ex eō locō id oppidum procul vidēbātur. Tum ē[1] mīlitibus, quī in iure apud eum stābant, interrogāvit quispiam ex mōre in[2] quem diem locumque vadēs sistī iubēret. Et Scīpio manum ad ipsam oppidī, quod obsidēbātur, arcem prōtendēns, "Perendiē" inquit "sēsē[3] sistant illō in locō," atque ita tactum. Diē[4] tertiā, in quam vadēs sistī iusserat, oppidum captum est. Eōdem diē in arce ēius oppidī iūs dīxit.

Hannibal, ā Scipiōne victus suisque invīsus, ad Antiochum, Syriae regem, cōnfūgit eumque Lostem Rōmānīs fēcit. Missī sunt Rōmā lēgātī ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scipio Africānus, quī cum Hannibale Ephesī[5] conlocutus ab eo quaesīvit, quem fuisse māximum imperātorem crederet. Respondit Hannibal Alexandrum, Macedonum rēgem, māximum sibi vidērī, quod parvā manu innumerābiles exercitus fūdisset. Quaerentī deinde, quem secundum ponēret, "Pyrrhum" inquit, "quod primus castra[6] mētārī docuit nemoque illō[7] elegantius loca[8] cēpit et praesidia dēposuit." Scisciantī denique quem tertium dīceret, sēmet ipsum dixit. Tum rīdens Scipio "Quidnam tū dīcerēs?" inquit "sī mē vīcissēs[9]?" "Tum[10] mē vērō" respondit Hannibal "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnēs alios imperātorēs posuissem." Ita improviso adsentationis genere Scīpionem ē grege imperātōrum velut inaestimābilem sēcernēbat.

[1] Join **ē mīlitibus** with **quispiam**, l. 204. [2] **in . . . iubēret**: 'when and where he bade (the accused) appear for trial.' **vadēs sistī** is the passive of *vadēs sistere*, a legal phrase = 'to make one's bail stand,' i.e. to make it effective, and so 'to stand trial.' *Sistere* often means 'to produce in court,' as in l. 207. [3] **sēsē sistant**: 'let them produce themselves,' i.e. appear for trial. [4] **Diē tertiā** — *perendiē*, l. 206. In counting days, the Romans usually included the day from which they started. [5] locative. [6] Cf. n. on *castra mētātus est*, l. 140. [7] **illō ēlegantius**: 'more judiciously than he.' For **illō**, see p. 10, n. 18. [8] Sc. *castrīs*. [9] See p. 47, n. 12. **dīcerēs** is imperfect, as referring to present time; the other verbs denote past time. [10] 'in that event'; =*si tē vīcissem*.

Scīpiō ipse fertur quondam dīxisse, cum eum quīdam parum pūgnācem dīcerent, "Imperātōrem mē māter, nōn bellātōrem[1] peperit." Īdem dīcere solitus est nōn sōlum dandam esse viam fugientibus, sed etiam mūniendam.

Dēcrētō adversus Antiochum bellō[3] cum Syria prōvincia obvēnisset Lūciō Scīpiōnī, quia parum in eō putābātur esse animī,[4] parum rōboris,[4] senātus gerendī hūius bellī cūram mandārī volēbat conlēgae ēius C. Laeliō. Surgēns tunc Scīpiō Āfricānus, frāter māior Lūcii Scīpiōnis, illam familiae īgnōminiam dēprecātus est: dīxit in frātre suō summam esse virtūtem, summum cōnsilium sēque eī lēgātum fore prōmīsit. Quod cum ab eō esset dictum, nihil[5] est dē Lūciī Scīpiōnis prōvinciā commūtātum: itaque frāter nātū māior minorī lēgātus in Asiam profectus est et tam diū eum cōnsiliō operaque adiūvit, dōnec triumphum ille et cōgnōmen Asiāticī peperisset.

Eōdem bello filius Scīpiōnis Āfricānī captus est et ad Antiochum dēductus. Benīgnē et līberāliter adulēscentem rēx habuit,[6] quamquam ab ēius patre tum[7] maxime fīnibus imperī pellebātur. Cum deinde pācem Antiochus ā Rōmānīs peteret, lēgātus ēius Publium Scīpiōnem adiit eīque fīlium sine pretiō redditurum rēgem dīxit, sī per eum pācem impetrāsset. Cui Scīpiō respondit "Abī, nuntiā rēgī, mē prō tanto mūnere grātiās[9] agere; sed nunc aliam grātiam nōn possum referre, quam ut ei suādeam[10] ut bellō absistat et pācis condiciōnem nūllam recūset." Pāx nōn convēnit[11]; tamen Antiochus Scīpiōnī fīlium remīsit tantīque virī māiestātem venerārī quam dolōrem suum ulcīscī māluit.

Victō Antiochō cum praedae raptō ā L. Scīpiōne reposcerētur,

1 'a (mere) fighter.' 2 *parīō*. 3 This war lasted from 192 to 190. 4 partitive gen. with **parum**, which is here a noun. In l. 225 it was an adverb. 5 **nihil . . . commūtātum**: 'no change was made.' Note that **nihil** is an adverbial acc. of degree, and that **commūtātum est** is impersonal. 6 'treated.' 7 **tum māximē**: 'at that very moment.' 8 Explain mood and tense. 9 Distinguish between *grātiās agere* and *grātium referre*. 10 Notice that *suādeō* = merely 'to advise'; 'to persuade' is *persuādeō* 11 'was not arranged.'

Āfricānus prōlātum[1] ab eō librum, quō[2] acceptae et expēnsae summae continēbantur et refellī inimīcōrum accūsātiō poterat, discerpsit, indīgnātus[3] dē eā rē dubitārī, quae sub ipsō lēgātō administrāta esset. Quum etiam hunc[4] in modum verba fēcit: "Nōn[5] est quod quaerātis, patrēs conscrīptī, num parvam pecūniam in aerārium rettulerim, quī anteā illud Pūnico auro replēverim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocārī. Cum Āfricam tōtam potestātī vestrae subiēcerim, nihil ex eā praeter cōgnōmen rettulī. Nōn igitur mē Pūnicae, nōn frātrem meum Asiāticae gazae avārum reddidērunt; sed uterque nostrum[6] invidiā quam pecuniā est locuplētior." Tam cōnstantem dēfēnsiōnem Scīpiōnis ūniversus senātus comprobāvit.

Deinde Scīpiōnī Āfricānō duo tribūnī plēbis diem dīxērunt, quod praedā ex Antiocho captā aerārium fraudāsset. Ubi causae dīcendae diēs vēnit, Scīpiō māgnā hominum frequentiā in Forum est dēductus. Iussus causam dicere rōstra cōnscendit et, corōnā[7] triumphālī capitī suō impositā, "Hōc ego diē" inquit "Hannibalem Poenum, imperiō nostrō inimīcissimum, māgnō proeliō vīcī in terrā Āfricā pācemque nōbīs et victōriam peperī īnspērābilem. Nē[8] igitur sīmus adversus deōs ingrātī, sed cēnseō relinquāmus[9] nebulōnēs hōs eāmusque nunc prōtinus in Capitōlium Iovī optimō maximō supplicatum." À rostris in Capitolium āscendit; simul se universa contio ab accūsātoribus āvertit et secuta Scīpi-

CORONA TRIUMPHALIS

[1] = *quī prōlātus erat*; cf. p. xxiv, L 1. [2] abl. of means (though rendered 'in which') both with **continēbantur** and **refellī poterat** · **indīgnātus dubitārī**: 'angry because doubts were raised.' For the infin. see p. 19, n. 6. [4] See p. 16, n. 9. **verba fēcit**: 'he delivered a speech.' [5] **Nōn . . . quaerātis**: 'there is no reason why you should ask'; lit., 'there is not (anything) as to which,' etc. H 591, 4 (503, 1, N. 2): M 836: A 320, *a*: G 631, 2: B 283, 2. [6] *nostrum*, like *vestrum*, is regularly used only as a partitive gen. [7] A crown of laurel, worn by the general at his triumph. [8] **Nē . . . sīmus**: cf. p. 31, n. 9. [9] (*ut*) **relinquāmus . . . eāmus** is a substantive clause of purpose. For the omission of *ut* see H 565, 4 (499, 2): M 781: A 331, *f*, R.: G 546, R. 2: B 295, 8.

ōnem est, nec quisquam praeter praecōnem, quī reum citābat, cum tribūnīs remānsit. Celebrātior is diēs favōre[1] hominum fuit, quam quō[2] triumphāns dē Syphāce rēge et Carthāginiēnsibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, nē amplius tribūniciīs iniūriīs vexārētur, in Lī- 280
ternīnum concessit, ubi reliquam ēgit aetātem sine urbis dēsīderiō.

Cum in Liternīnā villā sē continēret, complūrēs praedōnum ducēs ad eum videndum forte cōnfluxērunt. Quōs cum ad vim faciendam venīre exīstimāsset, praesidium servōrum in tēctō conlocavit aliaque parābat, quae[3] ad eōs repellendōs opus erant. 285
Quod ubi praedōnēs animadvertērunt, abiectīs armīs iānuae appropinquant et clārā vōce nūntiant Scīpiōnī sē nōn vītae ēius hostēs, sed virtūtis admīrātōrēs vēnisse, cōnspectum[4] tantī virī, quasi caeleste aliquod beneficium, expetentēs; proinde nē[5] gravārētur sē spectandum praebēre. Haec postquam audīvit Scīpiō, forēs 290
reserārī eōsque introīrī iussit. Illī postēs iānuae tamquam religiōsissimam āram venerātī, cupidē Scīpiōnis dextram apprehenderunt ac diū deōsculātī sunt; deinde positīs ante vēstibulūm donīs laetī, quod sibi Scīpiōnem ut vidērent contigisset, domum revertērunt. Paulō post mortuus est Scīpiō moriēnsque ab uxōre 295
petiit nē corpus suum Rōmam referrētur.

XXII. Tiberius Gracchus et Gāius Gracchus

Tiberius et Gāius Gracchī[6] Scīpiōnis Āfricānī[7] ex fīliā[8] nepōtēs erant. Hōrum adulēscentia bonīs artibus et māgnā omnium spē

[1] abl. of specification. [2] **quō** (sc. *diē*) = *eō diē quō*. [3] **quae . . . opus erant**: 'which were necessary'; lit. 'which were a necessity.' For a very different construction with *opus*, cf. *nihil opus esse . . . eō cīve*, XV, 22, and note. [4] **cōnspectum . . . expetentēs** 'craving a chance to see so great a man, as a sort of heaven-sent favor.' [5] **nē . . . gravārētur**: the subjunctive is used here in indir. disc., as representing an imperative of the direct: H 642, 4 (523, III): M 1023: A 339: G 652: B 316.

[6] When two persons of the same name are mentioned together, the cognomen is usually put in the plural. [7] Africanus Maior. [8] Her brother was the adoptive father of the younger Scipio Africanus. The Gracchi were thus connected with two of the most distinguished of the Roman clans, the Cornelian and the Aemilian.

exācta est. ad ēgregiam enim indolem optima accēdēbat ēducātiō. Erant enim dīligentiā Cornēliae mātris ā[1] puerīs doctī et Graecīs līttерīs[2] ērudītī. Māximum mātronis ōrnamentum esse hiberōs bene īnstitutōs merito putābat māter illa sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātrona, apud illam hospita, ornāmenta sua, illō saeculō[4] pulcherrima, ostentāret et muliebriter,[5] Cornēlia trāxit eam sermōne quoūsque[6] e scholā rediret liberī. "Quōs reversos hospitae ostendēns, "Haec" inquit "mea ōrnāmenta sunt." Nihil[7] quidem hīs adulēscentibus neque ā nātūra neque ā doctrinā dēfuit; sed[8] ambō rem pūblicam, quam tuērī poterant, perturbāre māluērunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, ā senātū dēscivit: populī favōrem profūsīs largītiōnibus sibi conciliāvit; agros[9] plēbī dividēbat; provinciās novīs colōniīs[10] replēbat. Cum autem tribunicium potestatem sibi prolongārī[11] vellet B.C. 134.

[1] **ā puerīs**: we say, 'from *childhood*.' [2] 'literature'; abl. of means. [3] 'guest.' [4] **illō saeculō**: temporal abl. We say: 'for that age.' The writer of these words was familiar with the extraordinary luxury and extravagance that marked the later history of Rome. [5] 'with womanish pride.' A tone of contempt often attaches to *mulier* and its derivatives. [6] construed here like *dōnec*, p. 39, n. 9. [7] Cf. p. 28, n. 3. [8] **sed . . . māluērunt**: this whole account of the Gracchi was manifestly written by one who sympathized with the senatorial or aristocratic party. Modern scholars are divided in their interpretations of the motives of the Gracchi. [9] The reference is to the *ager pūblicus*, or land gained in conquest. It belonged in theory to the state, but the greater part of it had fallen into the hands of wealthy capitalists, who, though possessing no legal title to the land, yet regarded it as their own, and resented any attempt to interfere with their occupancy. Meanwhile, the number of small landholders was constantly decreasing. These circumstances tended to drive numbers of poor people to the cities, especially Rome. The universal employment of slave labor aggravated the trouble by shutting the poor out from honest labor. Tiberius attempted to remedy these evils by limiting the number of acres of the public land which might be held by any individual and by distributing the lands thus redeemed among the poorer classes. [10] These colonies were intended to aid in relieving the distress at Rome by removing part of the population and supplying such persons with lands. [11] It was a general rule that no magistrate should hold the same office for two successive terms. Thus no man could be reëlected consul until ten years after the expiration of the first term. When Tiberius, at the end of his year as tribune, presented himself for reëlection, the aristocrats appealed to this

et palam dictitāsset,[1] interēmptō senātu omnia per plēbem agī dēbēre, viam sibi ad regnum parāre videbātur. Quārē cum convocātī patrēs dēliberārent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitōlium petit, mannm ad caput referēns, quo signō salūtem suam populō commendābat. Hoc[2] nōbilitās ita accēpit, quasi diadēma pōsceret, sēgniterque cessante cōnsule, Scipiō Nāsica, eum[3] esset consōbrīnus Tiberiī Gracchī, patriam cognātiōnī praeferēns sublātā dextrā proclāmāvit: "Quī rem pūblicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur!" Dein optimātēs, senātus atque equestris[4] ōrdinis pars maior in Gracchum irruunt, quī fugiēns dēcurrēnsque Clivō Capitōlīnō frāgmentō subsellii ictus vītam, quam glōriosissimē dēgere[5] potuerat, immātūrā morte fīnīvit. Mortuī Tiberiī corpus in flūmen prōiectum est.

Gāium Gracchum idem error, qui frātrem, Tiberium, occupāvit. B.C. 123. Tribūnātum enim adeptus,[6] seu vindicandae fraternae necis, seu comparandae rēgiae potentiae causa, pessima coepit inire cōnsilia: māximas largītiōnēs fēcit: aerārium[7] effudit: lēgem dē frūmento plebī dividendo tulit: cīvitatem[8] omnibus Italicīs dabat.[9] His Gracchi consiliis quanta[10] potuerint contentione obsistē-

rule. Gracchus might have replied that the rule had often been set aside under special circumstances. Still, on the whole, his conduct seems to have been unconstitutional.

[1] This statement is probably wholly false. As the champions of the poor against the rich, the Gracchi were hated by the aristocrats, and received no favors at the hands of Roman historians. [2] **Hōc . . . pōsceret**: 'The nobles interpreted this to mean that he was demanding a kingly crown.' **pōsceret** is subjunctive as giving in indirect discourse the thought of the nobles; cf. p. 3, n. 6. [3] 'although.' [4] See Vocab., *equestris* and *equus*. [5] **dēgere potuerat**: 'he might have spent.' Cf. *tuērī poterant*, l. 12. [6] *adipiscor*. [7] **aerārium effūdit**: 'he wasted (the money in) the treasury.' The reference is to the corn law mentioned in the next sentence. This entitled all citizens residing in Rome to a certain measure of corn monthly for less than the market price. The distribution was thus a constant drain upon the treasury. [8] 'citizenship.' [9] 'tried to give.' The imperfect tense, like the present, often denotes attempted action; cf. *dīvidēbat*, l. 16, and *commendābat*, l. 22. He was unable to carry the law, as the citizens of Rome itself were jealous of any extension of the franchise. The Italians did not obtain citizenship till 89 B.C. [10] **quantā contentiōne**: 'with the greatest possible energy.' Cf. *quantō potuit apparātū*, IX, 39, and note.

bant omnēs[1] bonī, in quibus māximē Pīsō,[2] vir cōnsulāris. Is cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dīxisset, lēge tamen lātā ad frūmentum cum cēterīs accipiendum vēnit. Gracchus ubi animadvertit in cōntiōne Pīsōnem stantem, eum sīc compellāvit audiente populō Rōmānō: "Quī[3] tibi cōnstās, Pīsō, cum eā lēge frūmentum petās, quam dissuāsistī?" Cuī Pīsō "Nōlim[4] quidem, Gracche" inquit, "mea bona tibi[5] virītim dīvidere liceat; sed sī faciēs, partem petam." Quō respōnsō apertē dēclārāvit vir gravis et sapiēns lēge, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimōnium pūblicum dissipārī.

Dēcrētum ā senātū est ut[6] vidēret cōnsul Opīmius nē quid dētrīmentī rēs pūblica caperet: quod nisi in māximō discrīmine dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gāius Gracchus, armātā familiā,[7] Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōnsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gāium aggressus est, quī pulsus profūgit et, cum iam[8] comprehenderētur, iugulum servo praebuit, quī dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super dominī corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberiī Gracchī anteā corpus, ita Gāiī mīrā crūdēlitāte victōrum in Tiberim dēiectum est. Caput autem ā Septimulēiō, amīcō Gracchī, ad Opīmium relātum aurō[9] repēnsum fertur. Sunt[10] quī trādunt īnfūsō[11] plumbō eum partem capitis, quo gravius efficerētur, explēsse.[12]

B.C. 121.

Occīsō Tiberio Gracchō cum senātus cōnsulibus mandāsset, ut

[1] **omnēs bonī**: 'all loyal citizens.' *bonī*, like *optimātēs*, often has this political meaning. Cf. the derivation of *aristocracy*. [2] Sc. *obsistēbat*. [3] **Quī . . . cōnstās**: 'How do you explain your conduct?' How literally? See (4) *qui* in vocabulary. [4] **Nōlim**: 'I should hardly desire'; lit. 'I should be unwilling.' The subjunctive is often thus used in a modest assertion: H 556 (486, N. 1); M 719: A 311, *b*: G 257, 2: B 280, 1. Cf. *possit*, l. 72. Often, as here, the modesty is assumed ironically. [5] Join with **liceat**. [6] **ut . . . caperet** this was the formula by which the senate conferred unlimited power upon the consuls. Explain the subjunctives **vidēret** and **caperet**, and give the words of the decree as passed by the senate. [7] here 'household.' [8] **iam comprehenderētur**: 'was on the point of being arrested.' [9] **aurō . . . fertur**: 'is said to have been paid for with gold.' [10] **Sunt quī trādunt**: 'there are (those) who relate,' i.e. 'some say.' [11] **īnfūsō plumbō**: 'by pouring in lead.' Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. It is said that Opimius had promised to pay its weight in gold for the head of Gaius. [12] = *explēvisse*

in[1] eōs, quī cum Gracchō cōnsēnserant, animadverterētur, Blosius quīdam, Tiberiī amīcus, prō sē dēprecātum[2] vēnit, hanc, ut[3] sibi ignōscerētur, causam adferēns, quod tantī[4] Gracchum fēcisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret. Tum cōnsul "Quid?" inquit "sī tē Gracchus templō Iovis in Capitōliō facēs subdere iussisset,[5] obsecūtūrusne voluntātī illīus fuissēs[5] propter istam, quam iactās, familiāritātem?" "Numquam" inquit Blosius "voluisset[5] id quidem,[6] sed sī voluisset,[5] pāruissem.[5]" Nefāria est ea vōx, nūlla enim est excūsātiō peccātī, sī amīcī causā peccāveris.

Exstat Gāiī Gracchī ē Sardiniā Rōmam reversī ōrātiō, in quā cum[7] alia tum[7] haec dē sē nārrat: "Versātus sum in prōvinciā, quōmodo ex[8] ūsū vestrō exīstimābam esse, nōn quōmodo ambitiōnī meae condūcere arbitrābar. Nēmō possit vērē dīcere assem[9] aut eō plūs in mūneribus mē accēpisse aut meā causā quemquam sūmptum[10] fēcisse. Zōnās, quās Rōmā proficīscēns plēnās argentī[11] extulī, eās ex prōvinciā inānēs rettulī. Aliī amphorās, quās vīnī[11] plēnās extulērunt, eās argentō[11] replētās domum reportārunt."

AMPHORAE

[1] **in eōs . . . animadverterētur**: punishment should be visited upon those.' [2] Cf. p. xviii, E 6. [3] **ut . . . ignōscerētur** . . . result clause, dependent on **causam**: 'a reason as a result of which he *ought to be pardoned*.' The subjunctive at times expresses necessity or obligation and propriety. [4] **tantī . . . fēcisset**: 'he had so highly esteemed Gracchus.' **tantī** is a so-called gen. of price or value: H 448, 1 (405); M 576; A 252, *a*; G 389; B 203, 3. For *fēcisset*, cf. p. 14, n. 1. [5] Cf. p. 47, n. 12. [6] **quidem** emphasizes **id**. This emphasis in English would be indicated by the stress of the voice, thus: 'he never would have dreamed of *that*.' Cf. *Nōlim quidem* above, l. 42. [7] **cum . . . tum**: 'not only . . . but also.' [8] **ex ūsū vestrō**: 'to your interests.' [9] 'a red cent,' 'a farthing,' as we say. [10] *sūmptum facere* = 'to be put to expense.' [11] Verbs and adjectives denoting fulness and want are construed with either the gen. or the abl., the abl. in reality expressing means.

XXIII. Gāius Marius

C. Marius, humilī locō nātus,[1] mīlitiae tīrōcinium in Hispāniā duce Scipiōne[2] posuit.[3] Erat imprīmīs Scipionī cārus ob singulārem virtūtem et impigram[4] ad perīcula et labōrēs alacritātem. Cum aliquandō inter cenam Scīpionem quidam interrogāsset, sī quid illī[5] accidisset, quemnam rēs pūblica aequē magnum habitūra esset imperātōrem, Scīpiō, percussō lēniter Marī umero, "Fortāsse hunc" inquit. Quō dicto excitātus Marius dignōs rēbus, quās posteā gessit, spīritūs concēpit.

Q. Metellum[6] in Numidiam contra Iugurtham missum,[7] cūius lēgātus erat, cum ab eō Romam litterās esset, apud populum Rōmānum crīminātus[8] est bellum ducere[9]: sī sē consulem fēcissent, brevī tempore aut vīvum aut mortuum Iugurtham sē in potestātem populī Rōmānī redāctūrum.[10] Itaque creātus est cōnsul et in Metellī locum suffectus.[11] Bellum ab illō prōsperē coeptum cōnfēcit. Iugurtha ad Gaetūlōs perfūgerat eōrumque rēgem Bocchum adversus Rōmānōs concitāverat. Marius Gaetūlos et Bocchum aggressus fudit; castellum[12] in excelsā rīpā positum, ubi rēgia thēsaurī erant, non sine multō labōre expugnāvit. Bocchus, bello dēfessus, lēgātos ad Marium mīsit, pācem ōrantes.[13] Sulla[14] quaestor, a Mario ad rēgem remissus, Bocchō

B.C. 107.

[1] In 157 B.C., near Arpinum in Latium. [2] Sc. *Āfricānō Minōre*. [3] = *dēposuit*: 'laid aside, completed, served.' [4] **impigram . . . alacritātem**: 'his energetic eagerness in the direction of (**ad**),' etc. = 'his energy and eagerness to face,' etc. [5] i.e. Scipio. [6] Subject of **dūcere**, l. 11. [7] = *quī missus erat*. Cf. *coeptum*, l. 15, and p. xxiv, L l. [8] **crīminātus . . . dūcere**: 'charged him with prolonging.' *crīminārī* is treated here as a verb of saying. [9] = *prōdūcere*, 'prolong.' Simple verbs not infrequently have the meanings which are more usually borne by some of their compounds. Cf. n. 3 above. [10] **sī . . . redāctūrum**: the words of Marius, reported in indir. disc. Cf. p. xxv, M 4, 7. [11] **in . . . suffectus**: 'he was appointed to supersede Metellus.' How literally? [12] This fortress lay on the steep, rocky bank of the river Malucha, which separated the dominions of Jugurtha and Bocchus. [13] **ōrantēs** may be explained (1) as = *quī pācem ōrābant* (cf. n. 7 above); or (2) as expressing purpose, and so = *quī pācem ōrārent*. In this latter sense, however, the fut. part. active is commonly employed, not the present. [14] See next selection.

BRITANNIA
GERMANIA
MARE CANTABRICUM
GALLIA
Lugdunensis
Aquitania
Narbonensis
Rhaetia
Alpes
HISPANIA
Lusitania
Tagus R.
Baetis R.
Baetica
Numantia
Saguntum
Baleares
Sardinia
Corsica
Roma
Massilia
Alpes Maritimae
Mundia
Nova Carthago
MARE
MAURETANIA
Hippo
Utica
Zama
Carthago
Hadrumetum
Thapsus
GRAECIA
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 40 60 80
Pydna
Olynthus
Potidaea
Sinus Thermaicus
LEMNOS
CORCYRA
Dodona
THESSALIA
Achelous R.
Pharsalus
Ambracia
Actium
DOLOPES
Artemisium Pr.
SCYRUS
LESBOS
Mytilene
Thermopylae
LOCRIS
AETOLIA
PHOCIS
Chalcis
Delphi
BOEOTIA
Eretria
CHIOS
Coronea
Thebae
Plataea
Marathon
ACHAIA
Sinus Corinthiacus
ZACYNTHUS
Elis
Corinthus
Salamis
Piraeus
Phalerum
Athenae
ANDROS
ELIS
ARGOLIS
Olympia
Maudnea
Argos
Sinus Saronicus
Troezen
CYCLADES
DELOS
LACONIA
Sparta
Paros
NAXOS

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persuāsit ut Iugurtham Rōmānīs trāderet. Iugurtha igitur vinctus ad Mārium dūcūctus est; quem Marius triumphāns ante

TRIUMPH

currum ēgit et in carcerem[1] caenōsum inclūsit. Quō cum Iugurtha dētractā veste ingrederētur, ōs rīdentis[2] in modum dīdūxisse et stupēns similisque dēsipientī exclāmāsse fertur: "Prō! quam frīgidum est vestrum balneum!" Paucīs diēbus post in carcere necātus est.

Marius post bellum Numidicum iterum cōnsul creātus bellum- B.C. 104. que eī contrā Cimbrōs[3] et Teutonēs dēcrētum est. Hī novī hostēs, ab extrēmīs Germāniae fīnibus profugī, novās sēdēs quaerēbant, exclūsīque Gallīā et Hispāniā cum[4] in Ītaliam remigrārent, ā Rōmānīs ut aliquid sibi terrae darent petiērunt. Repulsī, quod nequīverant[5] precibus, armīs petere cōnstituunt. Trēs[6] ducēs Rōmānī impetūs barbarōrum nōn sustinuērunt

[1] The Tullianum: see illustration on p 16. [2] 'of one smiling.' Join with **modum**. [3] The Cimbri and Teutones had left their homes in Denmark as early as 113 B.C. Having overrun Gaul, they made their way to the northern slopes of the Alps, defeating three Roman armies on the way (cf. l. 34 below). They did not, however, at once enter Italy, but turned off to Spain, whence they were speedily expelled by the natives. [4] For the position of **cum**, see p. 19, n. 8. [5] Sc. *petere*, or better *adipīscī*, 'to secure.' [6] Cn. Papirius Carbo, 113; M. Iunius Silanus, 109; Q. Servilius Caepio, 105.

Omnēs fugātī,[1] exūtī[1] castrīs. Āctum[2] erat dē imperiō Rōmānō, nisi[3] Marius fuisset. Hīc prīmō Teutonēs sub ipsīs Alpium rādīcibus adsecūtus proeliō[4] oppressit. Vallem fluviumque medium[5] hostēs tenēbant: Rōmānīs[6] aquārum nūlla cōpia. Aucta necessitāte virtūs causa victōriae fuit. Nam flāgitante aquam exercitū Marius "Virī[7]" inquit "estis, ēn illīc aquam habētis." Itaque tantō ārdōre pūgnātum est eaque caedēs hostium fuit, ut Rōmānī victōrēs dē cruentō flūmine nōn plūs aquae biberent quam sanguinis barbarōrum. Caesa trāduntur hostium ducenta mīlia, capta nōnāgintā. Rēx ipse Teutobochus in proximō saltu comprehēnsus īnsīgne spectāculum triumphī fuit: quippe vir prōcēritātis eximiae super tropaea ipsa ēminēbat.

TROPAEUM

Dēlētīs Teutonibus, C. Marius in Cimbrōs sē convertit. Quī cum ex[8] aliā parte Italiam ingressī Athesim flūmen nōn ponte nec nāvibus, sed iniectīs[9] arborum truncīs, velut aggere, trāiēcissent, occurrit iīs C. Marius. Cimbrī lēgātōs ad cōnsulem mīsērunt, agros urbēsque sibi et frātribus pōstulantēs,[10] Teutonum enim clādem ignorābant. Quaerente[11] Mariō quōs illī frātrēs dīcerent, cum Teutonēs nominässent, rīdēns Marius "Omittite[12]" inquit "frātrēs; tenent hī acceptam ā nōbīs terram aeternumque

[1] Sc. *sunt*. [2] **Āctum . . . fuisset**: 'it was all up with the Romans had there not been a Marius.' For **erat** we should have expected *esset*, since we have an unreal condition; but the indic., the mood of fact, is used to show that the ruin of the Romans actually was inevitable but for one thing. H 581, 1 (511, 1); M 940; A 308, *b*; G 597, 2; B 304, 3. [3] **nisi . . . fuisset**: we would say, 'but for Marius,' or 'if it hadn't been for Marius.' [4] in 102, at Aquae Sextiae (now Aix), near Marseilles. [5] 'that ran through (the valley).' [6] **dat. of possession with *erat* (to be supplied)**. **On the whole sentence Vallem . . . cōpia**, see p. 5, n. 13. [7] **Virī . . . habētis**: a rhetorical, but vigorous way of saying *Si virī* ('true men') *estis*, etc., i.e. the getting of water depends wholly on your own courage. [8] 'from a different side' (from that by which the Teutones had sought to enter Italy). The Cimbri came through the Brenner Pass at the eastern side of the Italian Alps. [9] Sc. *in flūmen*. [10] Cf. p. 68, n. 13. [11] **Quaerente . . . nōminässent** = two temporal clauses: 'when Marius had asked . . . and they had named.' [12] 'Never mind.'

tenēbunt." Tum lēgātī sē lūdibriō[1] habērī sentientēs ultiōnem Mariō minātī sunt, simul atque Teutonēs advēnissent. "Atquī adsunt" inquit Marius "nec sānē cīvīle foret vōs frātribus vestrīs nōn salūtātīs discēdere." Tum vinctōs addūcī iussit Teutonum ducēs, quī in proeliō captī erant.

Hīs rēbus audītīs, Cimbrī ēgrediuntur castrīs et cum paucīs suōrum ad vāllum Rōmānum adequitāns Boiorix, Cimbrōrum dux, Marium ad pūgnam prōvocat et diem pūgnae ā Rōmānōrum imperātōre petit. Proximum dedit cōnsul. Marius cum aciem ita īnstituisset, ut pulvis[2] in oculōs et ōra hostium ferrētur, incrēdibilī strāge[3] prōstrāta[4] est illa Cimbrōrum multitūdō: caesa trāduntur centum octōgintā hominum mīlia. Nec minor cum uxōribus pūgna quam cum virīs fuit. cum obiectīs undique plaustrīs, dēsuper,[5] quasi ē turribus, lanceīs contīsque pūgnārent. Victae tamen cum missā ad Marium lēgātione lībertātem[6] nōn impetrāssent, suffōcātīs ēlīsīsque[7] īnfantibus suīs aut mūtuīs[8] concidērunt vulneribus aut vinculo ē crīnibus suīs factō ab[9] arboribus pependērunt. Canēs quoque dēfendere, Cimbrīs caesīs, eōrum domōs. Marius pro duobus triumphis, qui offerēbantur, ūnō contentus fuit. Prīmōrēs cīvitātis, quī ei aliquamdiū ut[10] novō hominī ad tantōs honōrēs evectō[11] invīderant, cōnservātam[12] ab eō rem pūblicam fatēbantur. In ipsā aciē Marius duās Camertium cohortēs, mīrā virtūte vim Cimbrōrum sustinentēs[13] contra lēgem[14] cīvitāte dōnāverat. Quod quidem factum et verē et

[1] **sē . . . habērī**: 'that they were being mocked.' **lūdibriō** is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. [2] **pulvis . . . ferrētur**: cf. XX, lines 7 and 8. [3] at the battle of Vercellae (101), near the modern Milan. [4] *prōsternō*. [5] 'from above,' i.e. from the tops of the wagons. [6] Captives were either killed or sold into slavery. [7] *ēlīdō*. [8] **mūtuīs . . . vulneribus**: 'wounds inflicted by each other.' [9] **ab . . . pependērunt**: 'hung *from* trees' = 'hanged themselves *to* trees.' [10] **ut . . . hominī**: 'as (i.e. because he was) a new man,' i.e. one whose ancestors had never held any state office. Such a man was not necessarily of plebeian birth. [11] **ēvectō**: 'when he had been elevated.' **eī . . . ēvectō** may also be rendered 'his elevation.' [12] Sc. *esse*. [13] The part. gives the cause of *dōnāverat*. [14] In theory citizenship could be conferred only by action of the *comitia tribūta*, or assembly in which the people met by tribes.

ēgregiē posteā excūsāvit, dīcēns inter armōrum strepitum verba sē iūris cīvīlis exaudīre nōn potuisse.

Illā tempestāte prīmum Rōmae bellum cīvīle commōtum est. Causam bellō dedit C. Marius. Cum enim Sulla[1] cōnsul B.C. 88.
contrā Mithridātem,[2] rēgem Pontī, missus fuisset, Sulpicius, tribūnus plēbis, lēgem[3] ad populum tulit ut Sullae imperium abrogārētur, C. Mariō bellum dēcernerētur Mithridāticum. Quā rē Sulla commōtus cum exercitū ad urbem vēnit, eam armīs occupāvit, Sulpicium interfēcit, Marium fugāvit. Marius hostēs persequentēs fugiēns aliquamdiū in palūde dēlituit.[4] Sed paulō post repertus extrāctusque, ut erat nūdo corpore caenōque oblitus,[5] iniectō in collum lōrō Minturnās raptus et in custōdiam coniectus est. Missus est ad eum occīdendum servus[6] pūblicus, nātiōne Cimber, quem Marius vultūs auctōritāte dēterruit. Cum enim hominem ad sē strictō gladiō venientem vidisset "Tūne, homō," inquit "C. Marium audēbis occīdere?" Quō audītō attonitus ille ac tremēns abiecto ferro fugit, Marium sē nōn posse occīdere clāmitāns. Marius deinde ab iīs, quī prius eum occīdere voluerant, ē carcere ēmissus est.

Acceptā nāviculā in Āfricam trāiēcit et in agrum Carthāginiēnsem pervēnit. Ibi cum in locīs sōlitāriīs[7] sedēret, vēnit ād eum Victor Sextiliī praetōris, quī tum Āfricam obtinēbat. Ab hōc, quem[8] numquam laesisset, Marius humanitatis tamen[9] aliquod

[1] See next selection. [2] Mithridates the Great waged war thrice with the Romans, 88–84 B.C., 83–81, and 74–66, till finally defeated by Pompey the Great. At the time referred to in the text he had overrun Asia Minor and had entered Greece. [3] **lēgem . . . tulit**: 'proposed a law before the people,' i.e. submitted a proposed law to their votes. The proposal was carried. In the civil strife that followed, Sulla led the aristocratic, Marius and Cinna the popular party. [4] *dēlitēscō*. [5] *oblinō*. [6] **servus pūblicus**: i.e. a slave owned by the state. Cf. the phrase *ager pūblicus*, p. 64, n. 9. [7] Carthage had been destroyed by the Romans in 149 B.C. [8] **quem . . . laesisset** (*laedō*): a causal rel. clause = 'since he had,' etc.: H 592 (517): M 839: A 320. *e*: G 633: B 283, 3. [9] **tamen** looks back to **quī . . . obtinēbat**, l. 102. The thought is that Marius hoped for some kindly consideration (**hūmānitātis aliquod officium**) from Sextilius, though his official position would naturally constrain him to be hostile to an outlaw.

officium exspectābat; at lictor dēcēdere eum prōvinciā iussit, nisi in sē animadvertī vellet: torvēque intuentem et vōcem nūllam ēmittentem Marium rogāvit tandem ecquid renūntiārī praetōrī vellet? Marius "Abī" inquit, "nūntiā vīdisse tē Gāium Marium in Carthāginis rudīnis sedentem." Duōbus clārissimīs exemplis dē inconstantiā rērum hūmānārum eum admonēbat, cum et urbis māximae excidium et virī clārissimī cāsum ante oculōs pōneret.

Profectō ad bellum Mithridāticum Sullā, Marius revocātus ā Cinnā[1] in Ītaliam rediit, ēlātus magis calamitāte quam domitus. Cum exercitū Rōmam ingressus cum caedibus et rapīnīs vāstāvit: omnes adversae factionis nōbilēs variis[2] suppliciōrum generibus adfēcit: quīnque diēs continuos totidemque noctēs illa scelerum omnium dūrāvit licentia.[3] Hōc tempore admiranda sanē popolī Rōmānī abstinentia fuit. Cum enim Marius occīsōrum domōs multitūdini dīripiendās[4] obiecisset, invenīrī potuit nēmō, quī[5] cīvīlī[6] luctū praedam peteret[7]: quae quidem tam misericors continentia plebis tacita[8] quaedam crūdelium victorum vituperātio fuit. Tandem Marius, senio et laboribus confectus, in morbum incidit et ingentī[9] omnium laetitiā rēbus hūmānīs ēxcessit. Cūius virī sī exāminentur cum virtūtibus vitia, haud facile sit dictū[9] utrum bellō melior, an pāce perniciōsior fuerit: namque quam rem pūblicam armātus[10] servāvit, eam prīmō togātus[10] omnī genere fraudis, postrēmō armīs hostīliter ēvertit.

[1] **L. Cornelius Cinna**, leader with Marius of the popular party and enemy of Sulla. He was consul 86–84, but was killed by his own troops when he ordered them to cross to Greece to fight Sulla, who was preparing to return home at the close of the first Mithridatic War. [2] **variīs . . . adfēcit**: 'he punished in various ways.' [3] 'lawless reign,' 'wild revel.' [4] Cf. p. 2, n. 18. [5] **quī . . . peteret**: rel. clause of result: H 591, 1 (503, I): M 838: A 320: G 631: B 283. [6] **cīvīlī lūctū**: 'at the price of (lit. by means of) grief to his fellow-citizens.' [7] **tacita . . . fuit**: '(though) unexpressed was in a sense (**quaedam**) a criticism,' etc. [8] **ingentī . . . laetitiā**: 'to the great joy of every one'; cf. p. 27, n. 3. [9] Join with **facile**, and see p. 19, n. 15. [10] **armātus** = *bellō*; **togātus** = *pāce*. Cf. l. 125. The toga was the regular dress of civilians.

Erat Marius dūrior[1] ad hūmānitātis[2] studia et ingenuārum[3] artium contemptor. Cum aedem Honōris dē manubiīs hostium vōvisset, sprētā[4] peregrīnōrum marmorum nōbilitāte artificumque Graecōrum arte, eam vulgārī lapide[5] per artificem Rōmānum cūrāvit aedificandam. Et Graecās litterās dēspiciēbat, quod[6] doctōribus suīs parum ad virtūtem prōfuissent. At īdem fortis, validus, adversus dolōrem cōnfīrmātus. Cum eī varicēs in crūre secārentur, vetuit sē adligārī. Ācrem tamen fuisse dolōris morsum ipse ostendit: nam medicō, alterum crūs pōstulantī, nōluit praebēre, quod māiōrem esse remedii quem morbī dolōrem iūdicāret.

XXIV. Lūcius Cornēlius Sulla

138–78 B.C.

Cornēlius Sulla cum parvulus ā nūtrīce ferrētur, mulier[7] obvia "Salvē" inquit "puer tibi et reī pūblicae tuae fēlīx," et statim quaesīta[8] quae haec dīxisset, nōn potuit invenīrī.[9]

Hīc bellō Iugurthīnō[10] quaestor Mariī fuit. Quī[11] cum[12] ūsque ad quaesturae comitia vītam libīdine, vīnō, lūdicrae[13] artis amōre inquinātam perdūxisset,[12] C. Marius cōnsul molestē tulisse traditur, quod sibi gravissimum bellum gerentī tam dēlicātus quaestor sorte[14] obvēnisset. Eiusdem tamen, postquam in B.C. 107.

[1] **Erat dūrior ad**: 'He was rather hard as regards,' i.e. 'he had no liking for.' [2] 'culture.' [3] **ingenuārum artium**: 'polite accomplishments.' [4] *spernō*. [5] abl. of material: H 470, 1 (415, III): M 610: A 244, *d*: G 396, and 3. [6] **quod . . . prōfuissent**: 'because (so he declared) it had been of little service to its teachers in the direction of (attaining) virtue.' Cf. *quod . . . iūdicāret*, l. 137, and see p. 14, n. 1.

[7] **mulier obvia . . . inquit**: 'a woman met them and said.' [8] **quaesīta . . . dīxisset**: 'though inquiries were made as to who had said this.' How literally? **dīxisset** is a subjunctive of indir. question dependent on **quaesīta**: cf. p. 3, n. 2. [9] Cf. VIII, 43. [10] Cf. XXIII, 20. [11] i.e. Sulla. [12] Cf. p 13, n. 20. [13] **lūdicrae artis**: 'the sportive art,' i.e. what we would call 'the stage,' or 'the drama.' The better classes at Rome looked with disfavor on the theater. Since no free Roman was allowed to appear upon the stage, the actors were slaves or freedmen. The praetor was empowered to flog actors publicly at will. [14] After the election of the

Āfricam vēnit, virtūs[1] ēnituit. Bellō[2] Cimbricō, lēgātus cōnsulis[3] bonam operam nāvāvit. Cōnsul ipse deinde factus, pulsō in exsilium Mariō, adversus Mithridātem[4] profectus est. Mithridātēs enim, Ponticus rēx, vir bellō ācerrimus, virtūte eximius, odiō in Rōmānōs nōn īnferior Hannibale,[5] occupātā Asiā necātīsque in eā omnibus cīvibus Rōmānīs,[6] quōs quidem eādem diē atque hōrā per omnēs cīvitātēs interimī iusserat, Eurōpae quoque Ītaliaeque imminēre vidēbātur. Ac prīmō Sulla illīus praefectōs duōbus proeliīs[7] in Graeciā prōflīgāvit; dein trānsgressus in Asiam Mithridātem ipsum fūdit; et oppressisset,[8] nisi ad bellum cīvīle adversus Marium fēstīnāns quālemcumque[9] pācem compōnere māluisset.[a] Mithridātem tamen pecūniā[10] multāvit; Asiā[11] aliīsque prōvinciīs.[11] quās occupāverat, dēcēdere paternīsque fīnibus contentum esse coēgit.

Sulla propter mōtūs urbānōs[12] cum victōre exercitū Rōmam properāvit; eōs, quī Mariō favēbant, omnēs superāvit. Nihil autem ea victoriā fuit crūdēlius. Sulla, urbem ingressus et dictātor[13] creātus, vel in eōs, quī sē sponte dēdiderant, iussit animadvertī. Quattuor mīlia dēditōrum inermium cīvium in Circō interfīcī iussit. Quis autem illōs potest computāre, quōs in urbe passim, quisquis[14] voluit, occīdit, donec admonēret Fūfidius quīdam vīvere aliquōs dēbēre, ut[15] essent, quibus[15] imperāret.

B.C. 82.

quaestors their posts were assigned to them by lot.

[1] 'ability.' It was mainly through Sulla's efforts that Jugurtha was captured. [2] Cf. XXIII, 49. [3] Q. Lutatius Catulus, colleague of Marius in 101. [4] Cf. 72, n. 2. [5] abl. of comparison with **īnferior**: cf. p. 10, n. 18. [6] This butchery occurred in 88. The number of victims is variously stated from 80,000 to 150,000. [7] At Chaeronea and Orchomenus in Boeotia. Both battles were fought in 86. [8] Cf. p. 47, n. 12. [9] **quālemcumque pācem** 'peace on any terms.' [10] abl. of the penalty: H 456, 3 (410, III): M 581: A 220, *b*: G 378, R. 3: B 208, 2, *b*. [11] Cf. p. 1, n. 6. [12] Cf. XXIII, 113 122. [13] Sulla's dictatorship differed widely from those of former times (1) because his was unlimited in time, whereas the old dictators held office for six months only; (2) his power extended to every department of government, whereas formerly dictators had been created to accomplish some *one* object. [14] **quisquis voluit** contains the subject of **occīdit**. [15] **ut . . . imperāret**. 'that there might be people for him (Sulla) to rule over.' For **quibus . . . imperāret**, see p. 5, n. 3.

Novō[1] et inaudītō exemplō tabulam prōscrīptiōnis[2] prōposuit, quā nōmina eōrum, quī occīdendī essent, continēbantur; cumque omnium orta esset indīgnātiō, postrīdiē plūra etiam adiēcit nōmina. Ingēns caesōrum fuit multitūdō. Nec sōlum in[3] eōs saevīvit, quī armīs contrā sē dīmicāvissent, sed etiam quiētī animī cīvēs propter pecūniae māgnitudinem prōscrīptōrum numerō adiēcit. Cīvis quīdam innoxius, cui fundus in agrō Albānō erat, cum legēns prōscrīptōrum nōmina sē quoque vidēret āscrīptum, "Vae" inquit "miserō mihi[4]! mē fundus Albānus persequitur." Neque[5] longē prōgressus ā quōdam, quī eum āgnōverat, cōnfossus[6] est.

Dēpulsīs prōstrātīsque[7] inimīcōrum partibus Sulla Fēlīcem[8] sē ēdictō appellāvit, cumque ēius uxor geminōs eōdem tunc partū ēdidisset, puerum Faustum[8] puellamque Faustam[8] nōminārī voluit. Sed paucīs armīs post repente contrā omnium exspectātiōnem dictātūram deposuit. Dīmissīs līctōribus diū in Forō cum amīcīs deambulavit. Stupēbat populus eum prīvātum vidēns, cūius modo[9] tam formidolōsa fuerat potestās: quodque nōn minus mirandum fuit, prīvātō ei nōn sōlum salūs, sed etiam dignitās constitit,[10] qui cīves innumerōs occīderat. Ūnus adulēscēns fuit, qui[11] auderet queri et recēdentem ūsque ad forēs domūs maledictīs incessere. Atque ille, cūius īram potentissimī virī maximaeque cīvitātes nec effugere nec plācāre potuerant, ūnius adulescentulī contumeliās patientī animō tulit, id tantum in[12] B.C. 78.

[1] **Novō . . . prōposuit**: 'He exposed to public view (in the Forum) a proscription list, an unprecedented and unheard of act.' **exemplō**: abl. of manner. [2] **prōscrīptiōnis**: Latin often uses a gen. where English employs an adj. or a noun with adj. value. [3] **in eōs saevīvit**: 'he vented his rage upon those.' [4] ethical dat.: H 432 (389, N. 2): M 541: A 235, *e*: G 351: B 188, 2, *b*. [5] **Neque** = *et nōn*, as often at the beginning of clauses. [6] *cōnfodiō*. [7] *prōsternō*. [8] These words all = 'Lucky.' [9] 'just now,' 'but a moment before.' [10] 'remained intact.' [11] **quī audēret** is a rel. clause of result = *tālis ut audēret*. It characterizes or describes the antecedent **adulēscēns**. See p. 73, n. 5. [12] **in līmine iam**: 'when he was already at (on) his own threshold,' i.e. even the brief comment that he deigned to make was not uttered till the last moment.

līmine iam dīcēns: "Hīc adulēscēns efficiet[1] nē quis[2] posthāc tāle imperium dēpōnat."

Sulla deinde in vīllam profectus rūsticārī et vēnandō[3] vītam agere coepit. Ibi morbō correptus interiit, vir ingentis animī, cupidus voluptātum, sed glōriae cupidior; litterīs[4] Graecīs atque Latīnīs ērudītus et virōrum lītteratorum adeō amāns,[5] ut sēdulitātem etiam malī cūiusdam poētae aliquō praemiō dignam dūxerit: nam cum ille epigramma in eum fēcisset eīque subiecisset,[6] Sulla statim praemium eī darī iussit, sed eā lēge,[7] nē quid[2] posteā scrīberet. Ante victōriam laudandus,[8] in īs vērō, quae secūta sunt, numquam[9] satis vituperandus, urbem enim et Italiam cīvilis sanguinis flūminibus inundāvit. Non sōlum in vīvōs saeviit, sed nē mortuis quidem pepercit[10]: nam Gāī Mariī, cūius, etsī posteā hostis, aliquandō tamen quaestor fuerat, ērutōs cinerēs in flumen prociēcit. Quā crudelitāte rērum praeclārē gestārum glōriam corrūpit.

XXV. Lūcius Lūcullus

Lūcius Lūcullus ingeniō, doctrīnā, virtūte fuit insīgnis. In Asiam quaestor profectus ibi per multōs annōs admīrābilī quādam[11] laude[12] prōvinciae praefuit, deinde absens factus[13] aedilis, continuō praetor, inde ad cōnsulatum[14] prōmotus est, quem ita gessit, ut omnēs dīligentiam admīrārentur ingenium B.C. 74.

[1] **efficiet nē . . . dēpōnat**: 'will prevent any one from resigning.' For the subjunctive **dēpōnat**, see p. 9, n. 6. [2] The indefinite pronoun *quis* occurs chiefly after *sī*, *nisi*, *nē*, and *num*. Elsewhere *aliquis* is used. [3] **vēnandō . . . coepit**: cf. I, 21, *vēnandō . . . coepērunt*, and note. [4] Cf. p. 64, n. 2. [5] **amāns** is treated here as an adj., and so construed with the gen. Cf. *cupidus voluptātum*, l. 59. [6] 'had thrust up from below.' Sulla was sitting on a tribunal in the Forum. [7] Cf. p. 11, n. 9. [8] Sc. *erat*. [9] **numquam vituperandus** (*est*): 'can never be blamed enough.' In *negative* sentences the gerundive often conveys this idea of possibility. For its other meanings, see p. 39, n. 11. [10] *parcō*.

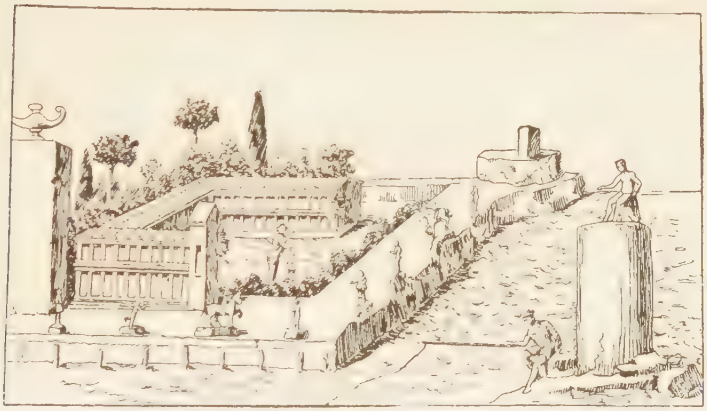
[11] Cf. p. 76, n. 1. [12] 'ability.' [13] Sc. *est*. [14] The offices mentioned here formed the *cursus honōrum*, or official career, through which all desirous of political distinction were required to pass. The aedileship, however, might be omitted.

āgnōscerent. Post ad Mithridāticum[1] bellum missus **ā senātū** nōn modo opīniōnem vīcit[2] omnium, sed etiam glōriam superiōrum **ducum.** Idque eō[3] fuit mīrābilius, quod ab eō laus[4] imperātōria nōn admodum exspectābātur, quī adulēscentiam in forēnsī[5] operā, quaestūrae diuturnum tempus in[6] Asiae pāce cōnsūmpserat; sed incrēdibilis quaedam[7] ingeniī māgnitūdō nōn dēsīdērāvit **ūsūs**[8] **dīsciplīnam.** Itaque cum tōtum iter[9] et nāvigātiōnem cōnsūmpsisset partim in percontandō ā perītīs,[10] partim in rēbus[11] gestīs legendīs, in Asiam factus[12] imperātor vēnit, cum esset Rōmā profectus reī mīlitāris rudis.[13]

Lūcullus eō bellō māgnās ac memorābilēs rēs gessit; Mithridātem saepe multīs locīs fūdit; Tigrānem,[14] rēgum māximum, in Armeniā vīcit, ultimamque[15] bellō manum magis nōluit impōnere, quam nōn potuit; sed alioquī per omnia laudābilis[16] et bellō paene invictus pecūniae cupidinī omnium dēditus fuit; quam tamen ideō expetebat, ut per lūxuriam effunderet. Itaque postquam dē Mithridate triumphāvit,[17] abiectā omnium rērum cūrā coepit dēlicātē ac molliter vīvere ōtioque et lūxū diffluere: māgnificē et immēnsō sumptu villās aedificāvit atque ad eorum ūsum[18] mare

[1] Cf. p. 72, n. 2. Lucullus assumed command against Mithridates in 74 B.C. [2] 'surpassed,' 'outstripped.' [3] causal abl., explained by **quod . . . exspectābātur.** [4] 'ability.' [5] **forēnsī operā**: 'legal business,' i.e. the practice of law. In or near the Forum were the law courts, as well as business places in general. [6] **in Asiae pāce**: 'in Asia, which was then at peace.' [7] **quīdam** is often used, as here, to soften a phrase which the writer fears may seem exaggerated. [8] **ūsūs dīsciplīnam**: 'the training of experience.' [9] **iter et nāvigātiōnem**: 'voyage.' [10] 'experts.' Sc. **reī mīlitāris.** [11] **rēbus gestīs**: 'history'; here, of course, military history especially. [12] Cf. our use of the word 'finished.' [13] The statements in lines 9–15 are untrue, since Lucullus had served with distinction under Sulla in the first Mithridatic War. [14] King of Armenia, and son-in-law of Mithridates, with whom he had formed alliance. [15] **ultimam . . . potuit**: 'his failure to put the finishing touches (**ultimam manum**) to the war was due more to unwillingness than to inability.' How literally? Here too the biographer shows his prejudice. Lucullus' failure to end the war was due to the mutiny of his soldiers, who were weary of their incessant exertions, and angry because L. did not permit them to gratify their greed for plunder. [16] '(though) praiseworthy.' **invictus** must be similarly translated. [17] Cf. p. 18, n. 7. [18] 'convenience.'

ipsum vexāvit. Nam in quibusdam locis mōlēs[1] marī iniēcit; in aliīs, suffossīs montibus, mare in terrās indūxit, unde eum haud īnfacētē Pompēius Xerxem togātum[2] vocāre adsuēverat.[3]



VILLA

Habēbat Lūcullus vīllam prōspectū[4] et ambulātiōne pulcherrimam. Quō cum vēnisset Pompeius, id ūnum reprehendit, quod ea habitātiō esset[5] quidem aestāte peramoena, sed hieme minus commoda vidērētur[5]; cuī Lucullus "Putasne" inquit "me minus sapere quam hirundines, quae adveniente hieme sēdem commūtant?" Villārum māgnificentiae respondēbat epulārum sumptus. Cum aliquandō modica eī, utpote[6] solī, cēna esset posita, coquum graviter obiūrgāvit, eīque excusantī ac dīcentī sē nōn dēbuisse lautum parāre convīvium, quod nēmo esset[5] ad cēnam invītātus.

[1] **mōlēs . . . iniēcit**: 'he built huge structures out into the sea.' [2] Cf. p. 73, n. 10. Xerxes, king of Persia, made an expedition against Greece in 480 B.C., in the course of which he executed certain important engineering works. [3] *adsuēscō*. [4] **prōspectū . . . pulcherrimam**: 'with a very beautiful view and promenade.' **prōspectū** and **ambulātiōne** are abl. of specification. [5] Why subjunctive? [6] **utpote sōlī** = *quod solus erat*. In phrases like this Latin suffers from the lack of a present part. to *sum*.

"Quid ais?" inquit īrātus Lūcullus. "Nesciēbāsne Lūcullum hodiē cēnātūrum esse apud Lūcullum?"

Laudanda est Lūcullī impēnsa et studium in librīs. Nam et multōs et optimōs conquīsīvit cōsque līberāliter dedit[1] ūtendōs. Patēbat omnibus bibliothēca, et in porticūs ēī adiectās velut ad Mūsārum[2] aedem veniēbant māximē Graecī tempusque ibi iūcunde inter sē trādūcēbant ab aliīs cūrīs līberī.[3] Saepe cum īīs versābātur Lūcullus et inter māgnam doctōrum virōrum turbam ambulābat.

XXVI. Gnaeus Pompēius Māgnus

POMPEY

Gnaeus Pompēius,[3] stirpis senātōriae, bellō[4] cīvīlī sē et patrem cōnsiliō servāvit. Cum enim Pompēī pater exercituī suō ob avāritiam esset invīsus, factā in eum cōnspīrātiōne, Terentius quīdam, Gnaeī Pompēī fīlī[5] contubernālis, hunc[6] occīdendum suscēpit, dum[7] aliī tabernāculum patris incenderent.[7] Quae rēs cum iuvenī Pompēiō cēnantī nūntiāta esset, nihil perīculō mōtus solitō[8] hilarius bibit et cum Terentiō eādem, quā[9] anteā, cōmitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clam subduxit sē tentorio et tirmam patri circumdedit custōdiam. Terentius tum destricto ense ad lectum Pompēī accessit multīsque ictibus strāgula percussit.[10] Ortā mox seditione Pompēius sē in

[1] **dedit ūtendōs**: i.e. loaned them. Literally " For **occīdendum**, see p. 2, For **ūtendōs**, see p. 2, n. 18. [2] The Muses were patrons of literature in its various forms.

[3] See Vocab., *Pompēius*. [4] The reference is to the war between Marius and Sulla. See selections XXIV and XXV. [5] Cf. *iuvenī*, l. 7. We should say 'the younger.' He was at this time but nineteen years of age. [6] **hunc . . . suscēpit**: 'undertook to kill him.' How Terenti said: *fīlium . . . suscipiam dum aliī incenditis*. [7] **dum**, though meaning 'while' (cf. p. xx, G 2), takes the subjunctive here because of the informal indir. disc. [8] **solitō hilarius**: 'with (even) more gaiety than usual.' **solitō** is here a noun. Neuter adj. and part. are often so used. For its case, see p. 10, n. 18. [9] **quā anteā**: sc. *ūsus erat* [10] *percutiō*.

media coniēcit āgmina, militēsque tumultuantēs precibus et lacrimīs plācāvit ac ducī reconciliāvit.

Eōdem bellō Pompēius partēs Sullae secūtus ita sē gessit ut ab eō māximē dīligerētur. Annos trēs et vīgintī nātus, ut Sullae auxilio venīret, paternī exercitus reliquiās conlēgit, statimque dux perītus exstitit.[1] Māgnus illīus apud militem amor, māgna apud omnēs admīrātiō fuit; nullus ei labor taediō,[2] nūlla dēfatīgātio molestiae[3] erat. Cibī[4] vīnīque[3] temperāns, somnī parcus[4]: inter mīlitēs corpus exercēns cum alacribus saltū,[5] cum vēlōcibus cursū,[5] cum validīs lactando[5] certābat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit et in eō itinere trēs hostium exercitūs aut fudit aut sibi adiūnxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit ēgregiamque sub sīgnīs inventūtem aspexit, desiliit ex equō Pompēiumque salutāvit imperātorem; et posteā eī[6] venienti solēbat sella adsurgere et caput aperire et equo dēscendere, quem honorem nēminī nisi Pompēiō tribuēbat.

Posteā Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam ā Carbone, Sullae inimīcō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehēnsus et ad Pompēium ductus est; quem Pompēius, ut sī Carbo[7] multiebriter mortem extimēscēns dēmisse et flēbiliter mortem deprecābatur, ad supplicium duci iussit. Longē moderatior fuit Pompēius erga Sthenium, Siciliae cūiusdam cīvitātis prīncipem. Cum enim in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae[8] sibi adversata fuisset, inīquē eum facturum Sthenius exclāmavit,[9] ut ob unius culpam omnēs pūnīret. Interrogantī Pompeiō quisnam ille unus esset, "Ego," inquit Sthenius "quī cīves meos ad id induxī."

[1] 'proved himself.' [2] See p. 25, n. 6. [3] objective gen. (p. 14, n. 15) with the part. **temperāns**, which here = a simple adj. So **somnī** is obj. gen. with **parcus**. [4] Se. *erat*. [5] abl. of specification. [6] **eī venientī**: '(as a mark of respect) to him when approaching.' **eī** is a dat. of advantage with **adsurgere**. [7] After **quem**, whose antecedent is **Carbō**, l. 31, this word might have been omitted without loss of clearness. In fact, such omission is the more usual construction. [8] **quae . . . fuisset**: causal. Note that in forming the pluperfect subjunctive certain writers often use *fuisset* for *esset*. [9] What were the exact words of Sthenius?

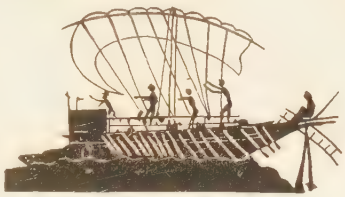
Tam līberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsī pepercit.[1]

Trānsgressus inde in Āfricam Iarbam, Numidiae rēgem, quī Mariī partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus intrā diēs quadrāgintā oppressit et Āfricam subēgit adulēscēns[2] quattuor et vīgintī annōrum. Deinde cum litterae eī ā Sullā redditae essent, quibus exercitū[3] dīmissō cum ūnā legiōne successōrem exspectāre iubēbātur, Pompēius, quamquam aegrē id terēbat, tamen pāruit et Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrēdibilis hominum multitūdō obviam īvit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excēpit et Māgnī cōgnōmine cōnsalūtāvit. Nihilō minus Pompēiō triumphum petentī restitit: neque vērō eā rē ā prōpositō dēterritus est Pompēius aususque[4] dīcere plūrēs adorāre solem orientem quam occidentem: quō dictō immūtābat Sullae potentiam minuī, suam crēscere. Eā vōce auditā Sulla, cōnfīdentiā adulēscentis perculsus,[5] "Triumphet! triumphet!" exclāmāvit.

Metellō[6] iam senī[7] et bellum in Hispāniā sēgnius gerentī collega datus Pompeius adversus Sertorium variō ēventū dimicāvit. Māximum ibi in proelio quodam perīculum subiit: cum enim vir vastā corporis magnitudine impetum in eum fēcisset, Pompēius manum amputāvit; sed multīs[8] in eum concurrentibus vulnus in femore accēpit et ā suīs fugientibus dēsertus in[9] hostium potestate erat. At praeter spem evasit: barbarī enim equum ēius aurō phalerisque eximiīs instructum cōperant. Dum igitur praedam inter sē altercantes[10] partiuntur, Pompeius eōrum manus effūgit. Altero proelio cum Metellus Pompeiō laborantī auxilio vēnisset, Sertorius recedere coactus dixisse fertur: "Nisi anus illa super-

[1] *parco*. [2] 'when (then) a young man.' Cf. p. 44, n. 12. [3] **exercitū dīmissō . . . exspectāre** = *exercitum dimittere et . . . exspectāre*. [4] Cf. p. 13, n. 12. [5] *percellō*. [6] Quintus Caecilius Metellus, proconsul in Spain 79–76 B.C. [7] **senī**: 'because he was old.' [8] **multīs . . . concurrentibus**: the abl. abs. here denotes both time and cause; see p. xxiii, K 6. The prefix *in* **concurrentibus** conveys the idea of 'from every side.' [9] **in . . . erat** = *ab hostibus captus est*. [10] **altercantēs partiuntur**: lit., 'wrangling they divided' = 'they wrangled about the division.'

vēnisset,[1] ego hunc puerum verberibus castīgātum Rōmam dīmīsissem."[1] Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, iam senex,[2] ad mollem et effēminātam vītam dēflexerat. Sertōriō interfectō Pompēius Hispāniam recēpit.



NĀVIS PĪRĀTA

Cum[3] pīrātae illā tempestāte maria omnia īnfēstārent[3] et quāsdam etiam Italiae urbēs dīripuissent,[3] ad eōs opprimendōs cum imperiō extraōrdināriō missus est Pompēius. Nimiae virī potentiae obsistēbant quīdam ex optimātibus et imprīmīs Quīntus Catulus. Quī cum in cōntiōne dīxisset esse quidem[4] praeclārum virum Cn. Pompēium, sed[4] nōn esse ūnī omnia tribuenda, adiēcissetque: "Sī quid huīc acciderit, quem in ēius locum substituētis?" summō cōnsēnsū successīmāvit ūniversa cōntiō, "Tē, Quīnte Catule." Tam honōrificō cīvium tēstimōniō victus Catulus ē cōntiōne discessit. Pompēius, dispositīs[5] per omnēs maris recessūs nāvibus, brevī terrārum orbem illā pēste līberāvit; praedōnēs multīs locīs victōs fūdit; eōsdem in dēditiōnem acceptōs in urbibus et agrīs procul ā marī conlocāvit. Nihil hāc victōriā celerius, nam intrā quadrāgēsimum diem pīrātās tōtō marī expulit.

B.C. 67.

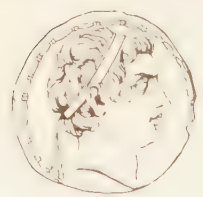
Cōnfectō bellō pīrāticō, Gnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem profectus in Asiam māgnā celeritāte contendit. Proelium cum rēge cōnserere cupiēbat, neque[6] opportūna dabatur pūgnandī facultās, quia Mithridātēs interdiū castrīs sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congredī cum hoste in locīs ignōtīs. Nocte tamen aliquandō cum Pompēius Mithridatem aggressus esset, lūna māgnō fuit Rōmānīs adiūmentō. Quam cum Rōmānī

B.C. 66.

[1] **Why subjunctive?** [2] '*though* already old.' The thought is that luxury and effeminacy are especially unbecoming to old age. [3] See p. xx, H 2. **What is the meaning of the change of tense in dīripuissent?** [4] Cf. § 10, n. 10. [5] See p. xxiii, K 10. [6] **neque . . facultās**: 'but no opportunity,' etc.

ā[1] tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōiectae ad prīmōs ūsque hostium ōrdinēs pertinēbant, unde deceptī rēgiī mīlitēs in umbrās, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Victus Mithridātēs in Pontum profūgit. Pharnacēs tīlius bellum eī intulit, quī, occīsīs ā patre frātribus, vītae suae ipse timēbat. Mithridātēs ā fīliō obsessus[2] venēnum sūmpsit: quod cum tardius subīret, quia adversus venēna multīs ānteā medicāmentīs corpus fīrmāverat, ā mīlite Gallō, ā[3] quō ut adiuvāret sē petierat, interfectus est.

Tigrānī deinde, Armeniae rēgī, quī Mithridātis partēs secūtus erat, Pompēius bellum intulit eumque ad dēditiōnem compulit. Quī cum prōcubuisset ad genua Pompēī, eum ērēxit,[4] et benīgnīs verbīs recreātum diadēma, quod abiēcerat, capitī repōnere iussit, aequē[5] pulchrum esse iūdicāns et vincere rēgēs et facere. Inde in Iūdaeam profectus Rōmānōrum prīmus[6] Iūdaeōs domuit, Hierosolyma, caput gentis, cēpit, templumque iūre[7] victōriae ingressus est. Rēbus Asiae B.C. 63. compositis, in Italiam versūs[8] ad urbem[9] venit, nōn, ut plērīque tīmuerant, armātus, sed dīmisso exercitū, et tertium triumphum biduō[10] dūxit. Insignis fuit multīs novīs inūsitātīsque ornāmentīs hic triumphus; sed nihil illustrius vīsum, quam quod[11] tribus triumphīs tres orbis partes devictae causam praebuerant: Pom-



DIADĒMA

[1] **ā tergō** 'on the rear.' See p. 11, n. 10. [2] *obsidēō*. [3] **ā quō . . . petierat**: 'whom he had asked to help him.' How literally? **ut adiuvaret sē** is a substantive clause of purpose and object of *petierat*. See p. 7, n. 20. [4] *ērigō*. [5] **aequē . . . facere**: lit., 'because he thought it an equally fine thing both to conquer kings and to create them.' The expression is somewhat careless. We would say 'as glorious to create kings as to conquer them.' **aequē pulchrum** is predicate, **et vincere . . . et facere** subject to **esse**. [6] **prīmus . . . domuit**: cf. p. 28, n. 1. [7] **iūre victōriae**: 'by right of (i.e. on the strength of) his victory.' [8] 'turning'; lit., 'having turned himself.' Cf. n. on *cingitur*, XIII, l. 29. [9] 'the City,' i.e. Rome. [10] Cf. p. xvii, D l. [11] **quod . . . praebuerant**: 'the fact that the conquest of (the) three parts,' etc. Cf. p. 5, n. 15, and p. xxiv, L 4.

pēius enim, quod[1] anteā contigerat nēminī, prīmum ex Āfricā, iterum ex Eurōpā, tertiō ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlīx opīniōne hōminum futūrus, sī, quem[2] glōriae, eundem vītae fīnem habuisset neque adversam fortūnam esset expertus iam senex.

Posteriōre enim tempore ortā inter Pompēium et Caesarem[3] gravī dissēnsiōne, quod[4] hīc[5] superiōrem, ille[5] parem ferre B.C. 49. nōn posset, bellum cīvīle exārsit. Caesar īnfēstō[6] exercitū in Ītaliam vēnit. Pompēius, relictā urbe ac deinde Ītaliā ipsā, Thessaliam petit et cum eō cōnsulēs senātusque omnis: quem īnsecūtus Caesar apud Pharsālum aciē fūdit. Victus Pompēius ad Ptolemaeum, Aegyptī regem, cuī tūtor ā senātū datus erat, profūgit, quī Pompēium interficī iussit. Latus Pompēī sub oculīs uxōris et līberōrum mūcrōne cōnfossum est, caput praecīsum, truncus in Nīlum coniectus. Deinde caput cum ānulō ad Caesarem dēlātum est, quī eō vīsō lacrimas nōn continēns illud multīs pretiōsissimīsque odōribus cremandum cūrāvit.

Is fuit Pompēī post trēs consulātūs et totidem triumphōs vītae exitus. Erant in Pompēiō multae et māgnae virtutēs ac praecipuē admīranda frūgalitās. Cum ei aegrotanti praecēpisset medicus ut turdum ederet, negārent autem[7] servī eam avem ūsquam aestīvō tempore posse reperīrī, nisi apud Lucullum, quī turdōs domī sagīnāret, vetuit Pompēius turdum inde petī, medicōque dīxit: "Ergō[8] nisi Lūcullus perditus delicīīs esset, nōn vīveret Pompēius?" Aliam avem, quae parābilis esset, sibi iussit appōnī.

[1] 'something which'; its antecedent is the clause **primum . . . triumphāvit** below. [2] With **quem glōriae**, sc. *eum habuit*. [3] The famous C. Julius Caesar, for whom see next selection. [4] **quod . . . posset**: 'because (as men said) the one,' etc. For the subjunctive, see p. xxi, H 4. [5] **hīc . . . ille**: 'the one (Caesar) . . . the other (Pompey).' [6] **īnfēstō exercitū**: abl. of accompaniment: H 474, 2, N. 1 (419, III, 1, 1)): M 634: A 213, *a*, N.: G 392, R. 1: B 222, 1. [7] **autem** contrasts **negārent** with **praecēpisset**. There is a contrast also between **servī** and **medicus**. [8] **Ergō . . . Pompēius?** The force of this sentence can be given only by a free rendering, thus: 'Shall it be said, then, that Pompey would not be alive, had not Lucullus ruined himself by his luxury?'

Virīs[1] doctīs māgnum honorem habēbat Pompēius. Ex Syriā dēcēdēns, cōnfectō bellō Mithridāticō, cum Rhodum vēnisset, Posīdōnium cupiit audīre[2]; sed cum audīvisset eum graviter esse aegrum, quod[3] vehementer ēius artūs labōrārent, voluit tamen nōbilissimum philosophum vīsere. Mōs erat ut, cōnsule[4] aedēs aliquās ingressūrō, līctor forēs percuteret,[5] admonēns consulem adesse, at Pompēius forēs Posīdōniī percutī honōris causā vetuit. Quem ut vīdit et salūtāvit, molestē sē dīxit ferre, quod eum nōn posset audīre. At ille "Tū vērō" inquit "potes, nec committam ut dolor corporis efficiat[5] ut frūstrā tantus vir ad mē vēnerit.[5]" Itaque cubāns graviter et cōpiosē dē hōc ipsō disputāvit: nihil esse[6] bonum nisi quod honestum esset, nihil malum dīcī posse, quod turpe nōn esset. Cum vērō dolōrēs ācriter eum pungerent, saepe "Nihil agis," inquit "dolor! quamvīs[7] sīs molestus, numquam tē esse malum cōnfitēbor."

CAESAR

XXVII. Gāius Iūlius Caesar

C. Iūlius Caesar,[8] nōbilissimā Iūliōrum genitus familiā,[9] annum agēns sextum et decimum patrem āmīsit. Cornēliam, Cinnae[10] fīliam, dūxit uxōrem; cūius pater cum esset Sullae inimīcissimus, is[11] Caesarem voluit compellere ut eam repudiāret; neque[12] id potuit efficere. Quā rē Caesar bonīs spoliatus cum etiam ad necem quaererētur, mūtātā veste nocte urbe elāpsus[13] est et quamquam tunc

[1] **Virīs . . . habēbat**: 'he highly honored learned men.' [2] *audiō*, like our 'hear,' is often used of listening to lectures or to teachers. [3] **quod . . . labōrārent**: i.e. because he had the gout. [4] **cōnsule . . . ingressūrō**: 'whenever the consul,' etc.: a temporal abl. abs. [5] Subjunctive in substantive clauses of result: see p. xix, F 3. [6] **infinitive**, because the clause in which it stands is in apposition to **hōc**. This use of the infin. is common. [7] **quamvīs sīs**: concessive subjunctive: H 586, II (515, III): M 875: A 313, *a*: G 606: B 308. [8] See Vocab., *Iūlius*. [9] ablative of source. [10] Cf. p. 73, n. 1. [11] i.e. Sulla. [12] **neque potuit**: '*but* he was not able.' [13] *ēlābor*.

quārtānae[1] morbō labōrābat, prope[2] per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbātur; et comprehēnsus ā Sullae lībertō, nē[3] ad Sullam perdūcerētur, vix datā[4] pecūniā ēvāsit. Postrēmō per propinquōs et adfīnēs suōs veniam impetrāvit. Satis cōnstat Sullam, cum dēprecantibus[5] amīcissimīs et ōrnātissimīs virīs aliquamdiū dēnegāsset atque illī pertināciter contenderent, expūgnātum tandem prōclāmāsse, vincerent,[6] dummodo scīrent[7] eum, quem incolumem tantō opere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās sēcum simul dēfendissent, exitiō futūrum; nam Caesarī multōs Mariōs inesse.

Stīpendia prīma in Asiā fēcit. In expūgnātiōne Mitylēnārum corōnā cīvicā dōnātus est. Mortuō Sullā, Rhodum sēcēdere statuit, ut per otium Apollōniō Molōnī, tunc clārissimō dīcendī[8] magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum trāicit, ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā diēs. Per omne autem illud spatium ita sē gessit, ut pīrātīs pariter terrōrī venerātiōnīque esset. Comitēs interim servōsque ad expediendās pecūniās, quibus redimerētur, dimisit. Vīginti talenta pīrātae pōstulāverant: ille quīnquāgintā datūrum sē spopondit. Quibus numerātīs cum expositus esset in lītore, cōnfēstim Mīlētum, quae urbs proximē[9] aberat, properāvit ibique contrāctā classe invectus in eum locum, in quō ipsī praedōnēs erant, partem classis fugāvit, partem mersit, aliquot nāvēs cēpit pīrātāsque in potestātem redāctos eō suppliciō, quod illīs saepe minātus inter iocum erat, adfēcit crucīque suffīxit.

[1] **quārtānae** (*sc. febris*) . . . **labōrābat**: 'he was suffering from intermittent fever.' **morbō** is abl. of cause. [2] **prope** . . . **noctēs**: 'almost every night.' [3] **nē** . . . **ēvāsit**: 'he barely, by giving money, escaped being surrendered to Sulla.' **nē** . . . **perdūcerētur** expresses the purpose of **datā pecūniā**. [4] Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. [5] = a rel. clause (cf. p. xxiv, I. 1): 'who pleaded (for Caesar)'; lit., 'who sought to beg him off.' [6] For the subjunctive, see p. 63, n. 5. Sulla said: *Vincite, dummodo sciātis*, etc. Translate **prōclāmāsse** . . . **scīrent** thus: 'cried out (bidding them) leave their way, but at the same time to (lit. provided they) realize.' [7] See H 587 (513, I.; M 920; A 311; G 573; B 310. [8] 'oratory.' [9] *prope abesse* = 'to be near by,' is a common idiom.

Quaestōrī ūlteriōr[1] Hispānia obvēnit. Quō profectus cum Alpēs trānsīret et ad conspectum pauperis cūiusdam vīcī comitēs per iocum inter sē disputārent num illīc[2] etiam esset ambitiōnī locus, sēriō dīxit Caesar māllē sē ibi prīmum esse, quam Rōmae secundum. Dominātiōnis avidus[3] ā prīmā aetāte rēgnum concupīscēbat semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Eurīpidis, Graecī poētae, versūs:

Nam sī violandum est iūs, rēgnandī grātiā
Violandum est. Aliīs[4] rēbus pietātem colās.[5]

Cumque Gadēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēnisset, animadversā apud Herculis templum māgnī Alexandrī imāgine ingemuit et quasi pertaesus īgnāviam suam, quod nihildum ā sē memorābile āctum esset in eā aetate, quā tam Alexander orbem terrārum subēgisset, missionem continuō ēlāgitāvit ad captandās quam prīmum māiōrum rērum occāsiōnes in urbe.

Aedilis praeter comitium ac Forum etiam Capitōlium ōrnāvit porticibus. Vēnātiones autem lūdosque[6] et cum collēga M. Bibulō et sēparātim ēdidit: quō[7] factum est ut communium quoque impēnsārum solus grātiam caperet. His autem rebus patrimōnium effudit tantumque conflavit aes alienum, ut ipse diceret sibi[8] opus esse mīlliēs sēstertium, ut habēret nihil.

Consul deinde creatus cum M. Bibulo, societātem[9] cum Gnaeo Pompeio et Marco Crasso iunxit Caesar, nē quid agerētur in re publica, quod displicuisset ullī ex tribus. Deinde legem B.C. 60.

[1] See Vocab., *Hispānia*. [2] i.e. even in so insignificant a place. [3] = *quod avidus erat*. [4] **aliīs rēbus**: 'under other circumstances,' 'otherwise.' For the case, see p. 27, n. 3. [5] The subjunctive here = an imperative: see p. 31, n. 9. Note also that **colās** is an example of the indefinite or universal second person, since the command is addressed, not to any particular individual, but to any one and every one. [6] **lūdōs ēdidit**: 'he celebrated games.' On the magnificence of the games which the Aediles gave depended very largely their chance of promotion to the higher offices. [7] 'whereby': abl. of means. [8] **sibi . . . sēstertium**: with **mīlliēs** sc. *centēna mīlia*, and take **sēstertium** as gen. plural from *sēstertius*, and dependent on *mīlia*. Translate: 'that he needed 100,000,000 sesterces,' i.e. about $4,000,000. See Vocab., *sēstertius*. [9] **societātem . . . iūnxit**: this combination is called 'The First Triumvirate.'

tulit ut ager Campānus plēbī dīviderētur. Cuī lēgī cum senātus repūgnāret, rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus conlēga in Forum vēnit, ut lēgi obsisteret, sed tanta in eum commōta est sēditiō, ut in caput ēius cophinus stercore plenus effunderētur fascēsque ei frangerentur atque adeō ipse armīs Forō expellerētur. Quā rē cum Bibulus per reliquum annī tempus domo abditus Cūrīā abstinēret, ūnus ex eō tempore Caesar omnia in rē pūblicā ad arbitrium administrābat, ut nonnulli urbānorum, sī[1] quid tēstandī grātiā sīgnārent, per iocum nōn, ut mōs erat, 'cōnsulibus[2] Caesare et Bibulō' ascriberent, sed 'Iūliō et Caesare,' ūnum cōnsulem nōmine et cōgnōmine prō duōbus appellantēs.

Functus[3] cōnsulātū Caesar Galliam prōvinciam accēpit. Gessit autem novem[4] annīs, quibus[5] in imperiō fuit, haec fere: Galliam in prōvinciae formam redēgit; Germanos, qui trans Rhēnum incolunt, prīmus Romanorum ponte fabricātō aggressus māximis adfēcit clādibus. Aggressus est Britannōs, ignōtos anteā, superātīsque[6] peeuniās et obsides imperāvit. Hīc[7] cum[8] multa Rōmānorum mīlitum nesciō[9] narrantur, tum[8] illud[9] ēgregium ipsius Caesaris, quod, nūtante in fugam exercitū, rapto fugientis ē manū scūto in prīmam volitāns aciem proelium restituit. Idem aliō proeliō legionis aquilifērum ineundae fugae causā iam[10] conversum faucibus comprehēnsum[11] in contrariam partem dētrāxit dextram-

[1] **sī . . . sīgnārent**: an instance of the iterative subjunctive (p. 45, n. 2) = 'whenever they affixed their seals as witnesses.' [2] **cōnsulibus . . . Bibulō**: for this way of dating events, see XIV, 1. [3] Sc. *esse*. [4] **fūnctus** (*fungor*) = *postquam fūnctus est*. [5] Cf. p. xvii, C 2. [6] Sc. *eīs*, as dat. of indirect object with **imperāvit**. Caesar's operations were confined to the southern portion of Great Britain. [7] = *Hōc tempore*, i.e. during this campaign. The language of this whole sentence is somewhat loose. The writer begins as if he were going to say: *Hīc, cum . . . nārrantur, tum Caesarem ipsum ēgregium fēcisse nārrant*, but changes the construction at **tum**. [8] **cum . . . tum**: cf. p. 67, n. 7. [9] **illud** is explained by the clause **quod . . . restituit**. The episode occurred in one of Caesar's Gallic campaigns, not, as here stated, in Britain. It is related in the second book of Caesar's *Gallic War*. Cf. also Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, II. [10] **iam conversum** = *quī iam conversus erat*. [11] **comprehēnsum . . . dētrāxit** = *comprehendit et . . . dētrāxit*.

que ad hostem tendēns "Quorsum tū" inquit "abīs? Illīc sunt, cum quibus dīmicāmus." Quā adhortātiōne omnium legiōnum trepidātiōnem corrēxit vincīque parātās vincere docuit.

Interfectō intereā apud Parthōs Crassō et dēfūnctā Iūliā, Caesaris fīliā, quae, nūpta Pompēiō, generī socerīque concordiam tenēbat,[1] statim aemulātio ērūpit. Iam prīdem Pompēiō sūspectae[2] Caesaris opēs et Caesarī Pompēiāna dignitās gravis, nec hīc[3] ferēbat parem, nec ille[3] superiōrem. Itaque cum Caesar in Galliā dētinērētur, et, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet, pōstulāsset ut sibi licēret, quamvīs absentī,[4] alterum cōnsulātum petere, ā senātū, suādentibus Pompēiō eiusque amīcis, negātum eī est. Hanc iniūriam acceptam vindicātūrus[5] in Ītaliam rediit et bellandum[6] ratus cum exercitū Rubicōnem flumen, quī[7] prōvinciae ēius fīnis erat, trānsiit. Hōc ad flūmen paulum cōnstitisse fertur ac reputāns quantum mōlīrētur, conversus ad proximōs, "Etiamnunc" inquit "regredī possumus; quod sī pontīculum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt." Postrēmō autem "Iacta ālea estō!" exclāmāns exercitum trāicī iussit plūrimīsque urbibus occupātīs Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius cōnsulēsque cōnfūgerant.

B.C. 53.

B.C. 49.

Quī cum inde in Ēpīrum trāiēcissent, Caesar, eōs secūtus ā Brundisiō, Dyrrachium inter[8] oppositās classēs gravissimā hieme trānsmīsit; copiīsque[9] quās subsequī iusserat diūtius cessantibus, cum ad eās arcessendas frustrā mīsisset, mīrae audāciae facinus

[1] 'preserved.' [2] Sc. *erant*; also *erat* with **gravis**. Through the influence of Eng. pluperfects H 555, I 469, 2): M 738: A 277, *b*: G 234: B 260, 4. [3] Point out the chiasmus (p. 21, n. 15) in **Caesaris . . superiōrem**. [4] The law required a candidate to give notice of his candidacy in person at Rome within seventeen days of the election. Caesar desired to stand for the consulship in 49 B.C. [5] Cf. p. xviii, E 5. [6] **bellandum** (sc. *esse*): an impersonal passive, 'that war was necessary.' [7] **quī . . erat**: this river also formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul; hence by crossing it Caesar put himself in a position of open hostility to the government. [8] *per*, 'through the midst of.' [9] **cōpiīs . . . cēssantibus**: causal abl. abs.: 'when, because his forces . . . tarried too long, he had sent,' etc.

ēdidit. Morae enim impatiēns castrīs noctū ēgreditur, clam nāviculam cōnscendit, obvolūtō capite, nē āgnōscerētur, et quamquam mare saevā tempestāte intumēscēbat, in altum tamen prōtinus dīrigī nāvigium iubet et, gubernātōre trepidante, "Quid timēs?" inquit "Caesarem vehis!" neque prius[1] gubernātōrem cēdere adversae tempestātī passus est, quam[1] paene obrutus esset[1] fluctibus.

Deinde Caesar in Ēpīrum profectus Pompēium Pharsālicō proeliō fūdit, et fugientem persecūtus, ut occīsum cōgnōvit, B.C. 48. Ptolemaeō rēgī, Pompēiī interfectōrī, ā quō sibi quoque īnsidiās tendī vidēret, bellum intulit; quō victō in Pontum trānsiit Pharnacemque, Mithridātis fīlium, rebellantem et multiplicī successū[2] praeferōcem intrā[3] quintum ab adventū diem, quattuor, quibus[4] in cōnspectum vēnit, hōrīs[4] ūnā prōflīgāvit aciē, more fulminis, quod ūnō eodemque momentō vēnit, percussit, abscessit. Nec vāna dē sē praedicātiō est Caesaris ante victum hostem esse quam vīsum.[5] Ponticō[6] posteā triumphō trium verbōrum praetulit titulum: "Vēnī, vīdi, vīcī." Deinde Scīpiōnem[7] et Iubam, Numidiae rēgem, reliquiās Pompēiānārum partium in Āfricā refoventēs, dēvīcit.[8]

Victōrem Āfricānī bellī Gāium Caesarem gravius excēpit Hispāniēnse, quod Cn. Pompēius, Māgni[9] fīlius, adulēscēns fortissimus, ingēns ac terribile cōnflāverat, undique ad eum auxiliīs[10] paternī nōminis magnitudinem sequentium[11] ex tōtō orbe cōnflu-

[1] Cf. p. xx, G 4. [2] abl. both of cause and means. Join with **praeferōcem**. [3] **intrā . . . vēnit**: 'within four days of his arrival (and) within four hours after he caught sight of him.' [4] See p. xvii, C 2. [5] Strictly, we ought to have *ante victum esse quam vīsus esset*, the subjunctive being due to the indirect discourse. Caesar said: *ante victus est quam vīsus (est)*. The infinitive **vīsum** (*esse*) is due to attraction of the neighboring infinitive **victum esse**. [6] **Ponticō . . . triumphō**: i.e. the procession in which he celebrated his victory in Pontus. **triumphō** is dat. with **praetulit**. [7] Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, father-in-law of Pompey. [8] at Thapsus, 46 B.C. [9] Cf. XXVI, 49. [10] **auxiliīs . . . cōnfluentibus**: the abl. abs. denotes both cause and attendant circumstance. [11] = *eōrum quī sequēbantur*. Cf. *volentibus*, XIII, 97.

entibus. Sua[1] Caesarem in Hispāniam comitāta fortūna est: sed nūllum umquam atrōcius perīculōsiusque ab eō initum proelium, adeō ut, plūs[2] quam dubiō Mārte, dēscenderet equo cōnsistēnsque ante recēdentem suōrum aciem increpāns fortūnam, quod sē in eum servāsset exitum, dēnūntiāret mīlitibus vestigiō sē nōn recessūrum; proinde vidērent,[3] quem[4] et quō locō imperātōrem dēsertūrī essent. Verēcundiā magis quam virtūte aciēs restituta est. Cn. Pompēius victus et interēmptus est. Caesar, omnium victor, regressus in urbem omnibus, quī contrā sē arma tulerant, īgnōvit et quīnquiēs triumphāvit.

Bellīs cīvīlibus cōnfectīs, conversus iam ad ōrdinandum reī pūblicae statum fāstōs[5] corrēxit annumque ad cursum sōlis accommodāvit, ut trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum esset et, intercalāriō[6] mēnse sublātō, ūnus diēs quārtō quōque[7] annō intercalārētur. Iūs labōriōsissimē ac sevērissimē dīxit. Repetundārum[8] convictōs etiam ōrdine senātoriō mōvit. Peregrinarum mercium portōria īnstituit: lēgem[9] praecipuē sūmptuāriam exercuit. Dē ōrnandā īnstruendāque urbe, item dē tuendō ampliandōque imperiō plūra ac maiōra in diēs dēstinābat: imprīmīs iūs cīvīle ad certum modum redigere atque ex immēnsā lēgum cōpiā

[1] 'His own,' i.e. his usual. [2] **plūs . . . Mārte**: 'since the battle was more than doubtful.' The battle was fought at Munda, 45 B.C. [3] Cf. p. 63, n. 5. [4] = *quālem*. So **quō** = *quālī*. [5] **fāstōs corrēxit**: In III, 22, it is stated that Numa divided the year into twelve months according to the course of the moon. This year contained only 355 days. In order, therefore, to make the months coincide with the seasons to which they belong, Numa ordered that every two years an extra month, called a *mēnsis intercalāris*, should be added. These intercalary months were inserted after February 23d, and contained alternately 22 and 23 days. This arrangement made the average length of the year 366¼ days. A further cause of confusion was the fact that the Pontifices, who had charge of the calendar, often, for political reasons, omitted the intercalary month. In Caesar's time the error amounted to about three months. The calendar arranged by him is almost identical with that in use to-day. [6] from *quisque*: 'each,' 'every.' [7] Sc. *rērum*. *rēs repetundae* was a technical term for 'extortion.' For the gen., see p. 36, n. 8. [8] A *lēx sumptuāria* was a law regulating the sums of money which might be spent for various purposes. Caesar attempted especially to check extravagance in dress and at banquets. [9] The infinitives in lines 146–151 are used because the clauses in

optima quaeque et necessāria in paucissimōs cōnferre librōs; bibliothēcās Graecās et Latinas, quās[1] māximās posset, pūblicāre; siccāre Pomptīnās palūdēs: viam mūnīre ā Marī Superō per Apennīnī dorsum ad Tiberim usque: Dācōs, quī sē in Pontum effū- 150
derant, coercēre: mox Parthīs bellum īnferre per Armeniam.

Haec et alia agentem et meditantem mors praevēnit. Dictātor enim in perpetuum creātus agere īnsolentius coepit: senātum ad sē venientem sedēns excēpit et quendam, ut adsurgeret monentem, īrātō vultū respexit. Cum Antōnius,[2] Caesaris in omnibus bellīs 155
comes et tunc consulātūs collēga, capitī ēius in sellā aureā sedentis prō rōstrīs diadēma, īnsigne rēgium, imposuisset, id ita ab eō est repulsum, ut nōn offensus vidērētur. Quārē coniurātum in eum est ā[3] sexāgintā amplius virīs, Cassiō et Brutō ducibus cōnspīrātiōnis, dēcrētumque eum Idibus Mārtiīs in senātū confodere. 160

Plūrima indicia futurī perīculi obtulerant dīī immortālēs. Uxor Calpurnia, territa nocturno visū, ut Īdibus Martiīs domī subsisteret ōrābat et Spūrinna haruspex praedixerat[4] ut proximōs diēs trīgintā quasi fātālēs cavēret, quorum ultimus erat Idus Mārtiae. Hōc igitur diē Caesar Spūrinnae "Ecquid scīs" inquit "Idus 165
Mārtiās iam vēnisse?" et is "Ecquid scīs illas nondum praeterīsse?" Atque cum Caesar eō die in senātum vēnisset, adsidentem conspīrātī speciē[5] officiī circumsteterunt ilicoque unus, quasi aliquid rogātūrus, propius accessit renuentique[6] ab[7] utroque umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāmantem "Ista quidem 170
vīs est!" Casca, ūnus ē coniurātīs, adversum[8] vulnerat paulum

which they stand are in apposition to *plūra ac māiōra*, l. 144. See p. 86, n. 5.

[1] **quās . . . pūblicāre**: 'to throw open to the public as large libraries as possible.' [2] The celebrated Mark Antony. [3] **ā . . . virīs**: 'by more than sixty men.' For the case of **virīs**, see p. 10, n. 18. [4] 'had warned him,' *not* 'had predicted': hence it may be construed with a substantive clause of purpose (**ut . . . cavēret**) as its object. [5] **speciē officiī**: 'under pretense of doing him honor.' Cf. *per speciem vēnandī*, XIX, 60. [6] Sc. *eī*: dat. of interest. [7] 'by'; cf. p. 11, n. 10. [8] **adversum** (sc. *eum*) **vulnerat**: 'wounds him in front.' The wound was in the shoulder. For **adversum** as = an adverbial phrase, cf. p. 4, n. 4.

īnfrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae bracchium adreptum graphiō trāiēcit cōnātusque prōsilīre aliō vulnere tardātus est. Deīn ut animadvertit undique sē strictīs pugiōnibus petī,[1] togā caput March 15, obvolvit et ita tribus et vīgintī plāgīs cōnfossus est. Cum B. C. 44.
Mārcum Brūtum, quem fīliī locō habēbat in sē inruentem vīdisset, dīxisse fertur: "Tū quoque, mī fīlī!"

THE DEATH OF CAESAR

Illud inter omnes ferē cōnstitit tālem eī mortem paene ex sententia obtigisse.[2] Nam et quondam cum apud Xenophōntem legisset Cyrum ultimā valetūdine mandāsse quaedam dē fūnere suo, āspernatus tam lentum mortis genus subitam sibi celerem-

[1] 'assailed.' [2] *obtingō.*

que optāverat, et prīdiē quam occiderētur, in sermōne nātō super cēnam quisnam esset fīnis vītae commodissimus, repentīnum inopīnātumque praetulerat. Percussōrum autem neque triennīō quisquam amplius supervīxit neque suā[1] morte dēfūnctus est. Damnātī omnēs alius aliō cāsū periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proeliō; nōnnūllī semet eōdem illō pugiōne, quō Caesarem violāverant, interēmērunt.

Quō[2] rārior in rēgibus et prīncipibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. C. Iūlius Caesar victōriā cīvīlī[3] clēmentissimē ūsus est; cum enim scrīnia dēprehendisset epistulārum ad Pompēium missārum ab īīs, quī[4] vidēbantur aut in dīversīs aut in neutrīs fuisse partibus, legere nōluit, sed combūssit, nē[5] forte in multōs gravius cōnsulendī locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem eximiam Caesarī tribuit, quod nihil oblīvīscī volēret nisi iniūriās. Simultātēs omnēs, occāsiōne oblātā, libēns dēposuit. Ultrō ac prior scrīpsit C. Calvō post fāmōsa ēius adversum sē epigrammata. Valerium Catullum, cūius[6] versiculīs fāmam suam lacerātam nōn ignōrābat, adhibuit cēnae. C. Memmiī suffrāgātor in petītiōne cōnsulātūs fuit, etsī asperrimās fuisse ēius in sē ōrātiōnēs sciēbat.

Fuisse trāditur excelsā statūrā,[7] ōre[7] paulō[8] plēniōre, nigrīs vegetīsque oculīs,[7] capite[7] calvō; quam calvitiī dēformitātem, quod saepe obtrectātōrum iocīs obnoxia erat, aegrē ferēbat. Ideō ex omnibus dēcrētīs sibi ā senātū populōque honōribus nōn alium aut recēpit aut ūsūrpāvit libentius quam iūs laureae[9] perpetuō

[1] **suā morte**: 'a natural death'; an ablative of manner. [2] **Quō rārior . . . hōc laudanda magis**: 'The rarer . . . the more praiseworthy.' **Quō** and **hōc** are ablatives of the degree of difference (a variety of the ablative of means): cf. p. 39, n. 12. [3] i.e. over his fellow-citizens. [4] **quī . . . partibus**: 'who had apparently belonged,' etc. How literally? With **dīversīs** sc. *Pompēiō*. [5] **nē . . . darent**: 'that they might not by any chance give occasion to vigorous measures,' etc. [6] **cūius . . . īgnōrābat**: 'by whose verses, as he very well knew, his own fair fame had been wounded.' [7] ablatives of characteristic. [8] **paulō plēniōre**: 'somewhat full.' [9] Sc. *corōnae*, and cf. the frequent omission of *manus* with *dextra* and *sinistra*.

gestandae. Vīnī[1] parcissimum eum fuisse nē inimīcī quidem negāvērunt. Verbum Catonis est dīnum ex omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem publicam sōbrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandī peritissimus, laboris ultrā fidem patiēns: in agmine nōnnumquam equō, saepius pedibus antecēbat, capite dētēctō, seu sōl, seu imber erat. Longissimās viās incrēdibilī celeritāte conficiēbat, ut[2] persaepe nuntios de se praeveniret: neque eum morābantur flūmina, quae vel nandō vel innixus īnflātīs utribus trāiciēbat.

XXVIII. Mārcus Tullius Cicerō

CICERO

Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, equestrī genere, Arpīnī, quod est Volscōrum oppidum, nātus est. Ex ēius avīs[3] ūnus verrūcam[4] in extrēmō nāsō[5] sitam habuit, ciceris[6] grānō similem; inde cōgnōmen Cicerōnis gentī inditum. Suādentibus quibusdam ut id nōmen mūtāret, "Dabō operam" inquit "ut istud cōgnōmen nōbilissimōrum nōminum splendōrem vincat." Cum ā patre Rōmam missus, ubi[7] celeberrimōrum magistrōrum scholīs interesset, eās artes disceret, quibus aetas puerīlis ad hūmānitātem[8] solet īnfōrmārī, tantō successū tantāque cum praeceptorum tum ceterorum discipulōrum admīrātione id fēcit, ut, cum fāma de Ciceronis ingenio et doctrīnā ad alios mānāsset,[9] non pauci, qui eius videndi et audiendi grātiā scholās adīrent, repertī esse dīcantur.

Cum nulla re magis ad summōs in rē pūblicā honōrēs viam mūnīrī posse intellegeret quam arte dicendī et eloquentiā, tōto

[1] **Vīnī parcissimum** cf. *Cāsaremque temperans, somnī parcus*, XXVI, 21, and note **ut praeveniret** expresses result, not purpose.

The following selections have been edited for rapid reading or reading at sight: [3] 'ancestors.' [4] 'wart.' [5] 'nose'; cf. *nasal*. [6] **ciceris grānō** 'a tiny chickpea.' [7] = *ut*. [8] 'culture.' [9] 'had spread.'

animō in ēius studium incubuit.[1] in quō quidem ita versātus[2] est, ut nōn sōlum eōs, quī in Forō et iūdiciīs[3] causās perōrārent,[4] studiōsē sectārētur,[5] sed prīvātim quoque dīligentissimē sē exercēret. Prīmum ēloquentiam et lībertātem[6] adversus Sullānōs ostendit. Nam cum Rōscium quendam, parricīdiī accūsātum, ob Chrȳsogonī, Sullae lībertī,[7] quī in ēius adversāriīs erat, potentiam nēmō dēfendere audēret, tantā ēloquentiae vī eum dēfendit Cicerō, ut iam tum in arte dīcendī nūllus eī pār esse vidērētur. Ex quō invidiam veritus[8] Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petiit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde ēloquentiae causā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum,[9] magistrum habuit. Quī cum Cicerōnem dīcentem audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod per hunc Graecia ēloquentiae laude prīvārētur.[10]

Rōmam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nūllīus vērō quaestūra aut grātior aut clārior fuit; cum māgna tum esset annōnae[11] difficultās, initiō molestus erat Siculīs, quōs cōgeret frūmenta in urbem mittere; posteā vērō, dīligentiam et iūstitiam et cōmitātem[12] ēius expertī,[13] māiōrēs quaestōrī suō honōrēs quam ūllī umquam praetorī dētulērunt. E Siciliā reversus Rōmam in causīs dīcendīs ita flōruit, ut inter omnēs causārum patrōnōs[14] et esset et habērētur prīnceps.

Cōnsul deinde factus L. Sergii Catilīnae coniūrātiōnem singulārī virtūte, cōnstantiā, cūrā compressit.[15] Catilinae proavum,[16] M. Sergium, incrēdibilī fortitūdine fuisse Plīnius refert. Stipendia[17] is fēcit secundo bellō Pūnico. Secundō stipendiō[18] dextram manum perdidit: stipendiīs[18] duōbus tor et vīciēs vulnerātus est: ob id neutrā manū, neutrō pede satis ūtilis, plūrimīsque[19] posteā

1 'applied himself.' 2 'engaged' **nōnae difficultās**: 'a lack of corn.' 3 'courts.' 4 'pleaded.' 5 'followed,' 'courted' (cf. *sequor*). 6 'independence.' 7 'freedman.' 8 'fearing.' 9 'most eloquent.' 10 'was being deprived.' 11 am- 12 'courtesy.' 13 'having had proof of.' 14 'lawyers.' 15 'crushed.' 16 'great-grandfather.' 17 Cf. XXVII, 19. 18 'campaign.' 19 **que** here = 'but.'

stīpendiīs dēbilis[1] mīles erat. Bis ab Hannibale captus, bis[2] vinculōrum ēius profugus, vīgintī mēnsibus nūllō[3] nōn diē in catēnīs[4] aut compedibus[5] cūstōdītus. Sinistrā manū sōlā quater pūgnāvit, duōbus equīs, īnsidente eō, suffossīs.[6] Dextram sibi ferream fēcit eāque religātā[7] proeliātus Ticīnōnam obsidiōne exēmit. Placentiam tūtātus est, duodēna castra hostium in Galliā cēpit. Cēterī protectō. Plīnius addit, victōrēs[8] hominum fuēre. Sergius vīcit etiam fortūnam.

Singulārem hūius virī glōriam foedē dehonestāvit pronepōtis[9] scelus. Hīc enim reī familiāris, quam profūderat, inopiā multōrumque scelerum cōnscientiā in furōrem āctus et dominandī cupiditāte incēnsus indīgnātusque, quod in petītiōne cōnsulātūs repulsam[9] passus esset, coniūrātiōne factā senātum cōnfodere, cōnsulēs trucīdāre,[10] urbem incendere, dīripere aerārium constituerat. Actum[11] erat dē pulcherrimō imperiō, nisi illa coniūrātiō in[12] Cicerōnem et Antōnium cōnsulēs incidisset, quōrum alter[13] industriā rem patefēcit, alter manū[14] oppressit. Cum Cicerō, habito senātū, in praesentem reum[15] perorāsset, Catilīna, incendium suum ruīnā[16] sē restinctūrum esse minitāns, Rōmā profūgit et ad exercitum, quem parāverat, profīcīscitur. sīgna inlātūrus urbī. Sed socii ēius, qui in urbe remānserant, comprehēnsī in carcere necātī sunt. A. Fulvius, vir senātōriī ōrdinis, fīlium, iuvenem et ingeniō et fōrmā inter aequālēs nitentem,[17] prāvō cōnsiliō Catilinae amīcitiam secūtum inque castra ēius ruentem, ex mediō itinere retractum supplicio mortis adfēcit, praefātus[18] non se Catilinae illum adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilīnam genuisse.[19]

[1] '*though* disabled.' [2] **bis . . . profugus** = *bis vincula ēius profugit.* [3] **nūllō nōn** 'every.' [4] 'chains.' [5] 'shackles.' [6] 'slain'; lit., 'stabbed from below.' [7] 'fastened' (to the stump of his arm). [8] 'great-grandson.' [9] 'defeat'; a technical term of Roman politics. [10] 'butcher.' [11] **Actum erat dē**: 'it would have been all up with.' [12] **in . . . incidisset**: 'happened in the days of.' [13] Cicero. [14] 'prowess.' [15] 'culprit.' [16] 'by a general downfall.' [17] 'conspicuous'; lit., 'shining.' [18] 'having first said.' [19] **from *gignō*,** 'to beget.'

Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilīna dēstitit, sed īnfēstīs signīs Rōmam petēns Antōniī exercitū opprimitur. Quam atrōciter dīmicātum sit exitus docuit: nēmō hostium bello superfuit; quem quisque in pūgnandō cēperat locum, eum āmissā animā[1] tegēbat. Catilīna longē ā suīs inter hostium cadāvera[2] repertus est: pulcherrimā morte,[3] sī prō patriā sīc concidisset! Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrem patriae appellāvit. Cicerō ipse in ōrātiōne prō Sullā palam praedicat cōnsilium patriae servandae fuisse iniectum sibi ā dīīs, cum Catilīna conūrāsset adversus eam. "O dīī immortālēs," inquit "vōs profectō incendistis tum animum meum cupiditāte cōnservandae patriae. Vōs āvocāstis mē ā cōgitātiōnibus omnibus cēterīs et convertistis ad salūtem ūnam patriae. Vōs dēnique praetulistis mentī meae clārissimum lūmen in tenebrīs tantīs errōris et īnscientiae. Tribuam enim vōbīs, quae sunt vestra. Nec vērō possum tantum dare ingeniō meō, ut[4] dīspexerim sponte meā in tempestāte illā turbulentissimā reī pūblicae, quid esset optimum factū."

Paucīs post annīs Cicerōnī diem dīxit Clōdius tribūnus plēbis, quod cīvēs Rōmānōs indictā[5] causā necāvisset. Senātus maestus,[6] tamquam in pūblicō lūctū, veste[7] mutātā prō eō dēprecābātur. Cicerō, cum posset armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere quam suā causā caedem fierī. Proficīscentem omnēs bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdius ēdictum proposuit ut Mārco Tulliō[8] īgnī et aquā interdīcerētur: illīus domum et vīllās incendit. Sed vīs illa nōn diuturna fuit, mox enim tōtus ferē populus Rōmānus ingentī dēsīderiō Cicerōnis reditum flāgitare coepit et māximō omnium ōrdinum studiō Cicero in patriam revocātus est.

[1] 'life.' [2] 'corpses.' [3] Sc. *concidisset*. [4] **ut . . dispexerim**: 'as to say) that I should have of my own accord clearly perceived.' [5] **indictā causā**: 'with their cause unpleaded,' i.e. without giving them a trial. [6] 'mourning.' [7] **veste mūtātā**: i.e. changing their ordinary attire, which was white, for darker robes of mourning. [8] **Tulliō . . . interdīcerētur**: lit., 'that a ban should be laid on Tullius in respect of fire and water,' i.e. that he should be outlawed, and every one forbidden to aid him, even with the necessaries of life

Nihil per tōtam vītam Cicerōnī itinere, quō in patriam rediit, accidit iūcundius. Obviam[1] eī redeuntī ab ūniversīs itum est: domus ēius pūblicā pecūniā restitūta est.

Gravissimae illā tempestāte inter Caesarem et Pompēium ortae sunt inimīcitiae, ut rēs[2] nisi bellō dīrimī nōn posse vidērētur. Cicerō quidem summō studio ēnītēbātur[3] ut eos inter sē reconciliāret et ā bellī cīvīlis calamitātibus dēterrēret, sed cum neutrum ad pācem ineundam permovēre posset, Pompeium secūtus est. Sed victō Pompēio, ā Caesare victōre veniam ultrō accēpit. Quo interfectō Octāviānum, Caesaris hērēdem, fōvit,[4] Antōnium impūgnāvit effēcitque ut ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

Sēd Antonius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte,[5] Cicerōnem iam diū sibi inimīcum proscripsit. Quā rē audītā Cicerō trānsversīs[6] itineribus in vīllam, quae ā marī proximē aberat, fūgit indeque nāvem cōnscendit, in Macedoniam trānsiturus. Ūnde aliquotiēns in altum prōvectum cum modo[7] ventī adversī rettulissent, modo ipse iactātionem maris patī nōn posset, taedium[8] tandem eum et fugae et vītae cēpit regressusque ad vīllam "Moriar" inquit "in patriā saepe servāta." Satis constat, adventantibus percussoribus, servos fortiter fidēlīterque paratos fuisse ad dīmicandum, ipsum dēpōnī lectīcam[9] et quiētōs patī, quod sors inīqua cōgeret, iussisse. Prōminentī[10] ex lectīcā et immōtam cervīcem[11] praebentī[10] caput praecīsum est. Manūs quoque abscissae; caput relātum est ad Antōnium ēiusque iussū cum dextrā manū in rōstrīs positum.

LECTĪCA

Quamdiū res pūblica Rōmana per eos gerebātur, quibus sē ipsa commīserat, in eam cūrās cogitātionēsque fere omnes suās confe-

[1] **Obviam . . . est** 'all went to meet him.' [2] 'trouble.' [3] 'strove.' [4] 'cherished,' 'supported.' [5] The reference is to the Second Triumvirate. [6] **trānsversīs itineribus**: i.e. by out of the way paths. [7] **modo . . . modo**: 'now . . . now.' [8] 'disgust.' [9] 'litter,' 'sedan chair.' [10] 'leaning out'; sc. **eī**, dat. of disadvantage with **praecīsum est**. [11] 'neck.'

rēbat Cicerō et plūs[1] operae pōnēbat in agendō quam in scribendō. Cum autem dominātū ūnius C. Iūlii Caesaris omnia tenērentur, nōn sē angōribus[2] dēdidit nec indīgnīs homine doctō voluptātibus. Fugiēns cōnspectum Forī urbisque rūra peragrābat abdebatque sē, quantum licēbat, et solus erat. Nihil agere autem cum animus nōn posset, exīstimāvit honestissimē molestiās posse dēpōnī, sī sē ad philosophiam rettulisset, cuī adulescēns multum temporis tribuerat, et omne studium curamque convertit ad scrībendum: atque ut cīvibus etiam ōtiōsās[3] aliquid prōdesse[4] posset, ēlaborāvit ut doctiōres fierent et sapientiōrēs, pluraque brevī tempore, eversā rē pūblicā, scripsit, quam multīs annīs eā stante scrīpserat. Sic Latīnitātem[5] et Latīnārum litterārum parēns ēvāsit[6] pāruitque vīteque sapientium praecepto, quī docent nōn sōlum ex[7] malīs eligere minima oportēre, sed etiam excerpere[8] ex hīs ipsīs, sī quid īnsit bonī.

Multa exstant Caesaris dicta. Cum Lentulum, generum[9] suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vidisset longō gladiō accinctum, "Quis" inquit "generum meum et gladium adligāvit?" Mātrōna quaedam iūniōrem sē, quam erat, simulāns dictitābat sē trīgintā tantum annōs habere; cui Cicero "Vērum est," inquit "nam hōc vīgintī annos audio." Caesar, alterō consule mortuo diē[11] Decembris ultimā, Cannārum cōnsulem horā septimā in reliquam diēī partem renūntiāverat; quem, cum plerique mentū adūtātum dē mōre, "Fēstīnēmus" inquit Cicerō "priusquam abeat magistrātū." Dē eōdem Canīniō scrīpsit Cicerō: "Fuit mīrificā[12] vigilantiā Canīnius, qui toto suō consulātū sonnium nōn vīderit.[13]"

[1] **plūs . . . scrībendō** 'he devoted more of his time to practical affairs than to literature.' [2] 'sorrow.' [3] **etiam ōtiōsus**: 'even though at ease,' i.e. not burdened with official duties. **ōtiōsus** here, as often = *prīvātus*. [4] 'benefit.' [5] 'eloquence.' Sc. **Latīnae**, to be derived from **Latīnārum**. [6] 'became.' [7] **ex . . . oportēre**: we should say, 'of two evils choose the less.' [8] 'extract'; lit., 'pluck.' [9] 'wittily.' [10] 'son-in-law.' [11] On this day the consuls went out of office. [12] 'wondrous.' [13] causal subjunctive.

XXIX. Mārcus Brūtus

BRŪTUS

M. Brūtus, ex illā gente, quae Rōmā Tarquiniōs ēiēcerat, oriundus,[1] Athēnīs philosophiam, Rhodī ēloquentiam didicit. Ēius pater, quī Sullae partibus adversābātur, iussū Pompēī interfectus erat, unde Brūtus cum eō gravēs gesserat[2] simultātēs. Bellō tamen cīvīlī Pompēī causam, quod iūstior vidērētur, secūtus dolōrem suum reī pūblicae ūtilitātī posthabuit. Victō Pompēiō Brūtus ā Caesare servātus est et praetor etiam factus. Posteā vērō, cum Caesar superbiā ēlātus senātum contemnere et regnum affectāre[3] coepisset, populus, praesentī statū haud laetus, vindicem[4] libertātis requirēbat. Subscripsēre quidam L. Brūtī statuae: "Utinam[6] vīverēs!" Item ipsīus Caesaris statuae: "Brūtus, quia rēgēs ēiēcit, prīmus cōnsul factus est; hic, quia consules ēiēcit, postrēmō rex factus est." Inscriptum quoque est M. Brūtī praetōris tribūnālī: "Dormīs,[7] Brūte!"

Cognita populī Rōmānī voluntāte, Brūtus adversus Caesarem cōnspīrāvit. Prīdiē quam Caesar est occīsus, Porcia, Brūtī uxor, Catōnis fīlia, cōnsiliī[8] cōnscia, ēgressō cubiculum[9] Brūto, cultellum[10] tōnsōrium quasi unguium[11] resecandōrum causā popōscit eōque velut forte ēlapsō sē vulnerāvit. Clāmōre deinde ancillārum[12] in cubiculum revocātus obiurgāre[13] eam coepit, quod tōnsōris praecipuī esset officium. Cui sē retō Porcia "Nōn est" inquit "hoc temerārium[14] factum meum, sed in tālī statū nostrō meī erga tē amōris certissimum indicium. Experīrī enim voluī, sī[15]

[1] = *ortus, nātus.* [2] *simultātēs gerere* = 'to carry on a feud.' [3] 'to aim at.' [4] 'champion.' [5] The Brutus of selection IX. [6] **Utinam vīverēs!** 'O that you were yet alive.' The subjunctive here expresses a wish or prayer; cf. § 29. [7] 'you're fast asleep.' [8] **cōnsiliī cōnscia**: 'who was aware of,' etc. [9] 'sleeping-room.' [10] **cultellum tōnsōrium**: 'a barber's knife.' [11] 'nails.' [12] 'maids.' [13] 'scold.' [14] 'heedless,' 'random.' [15] **sī . . . cessisset**: 'if your plan did not turn out according to your expectations.' Join with what follows.

tibi prōpositum ex sententiā parum cessisset, quam aequō animō mē ferrō essem interemptūra." Quibus verbīs auditīs Brutus ad caelum manus et oculōs sustulisse dicitur et exclāmāvisse: "Utinam dignus tālī cōniuge marītus vidērī possem!"

Interfectō Caesare, cum Antōnius vestem ēius sanguinolentam[1] ostentans populum velutī furore quōdam adversus coniūrātōs inflammāsset, Brūtus in Macedoniam concessit ibique apud urbem Philippos adversus Antōnium et Octāviānum dimicāvit. Victus aciē, cum in tumulum[2] sē nocte recēpisset, auditā Cassiī morte, nē in hostium manus veniret, unī ex comitibus latus transfodiendum praebuit. Antōnius Brūtī corpus libertō suō sepeliendum[3] trādidit, quōque[4] honorātius crēmārētur, inicī ei suum palūdāmentum[5] iussit, iacentem,[6] non hostem, sed cīvem dēpositō exīstimāns odio. Cumque interceptum ā libertō palūdāmentum comperisset, īrā percitus[7] prōtinus in eum animadvertit, praefātus: "Quid? tū ignorāstī cuius tibi virī sepultūram commīsissem?" Non eadem fuit Octāviānī erga Brutum moderātiō, is enim āvulsum[8] Brutī caput Romam mīsit, ut Gāī Caesaris statuae subicerētur. Porcia cum victum et interemptum virum suum cognōvisset, quia ferrum non dabatur, ardentēs ōre carbōnēs[9] hausit, virilem patris[10] exitum mulier[11] imitata novō mortis genere.

XXX. Octāviānus Caesar Augustus

Octāviānus, Iūliae, Gāī Caesaris sorōris, nepōs, quārtum annum agēns patrem āmīsit. Ab avunculo adoptātus profectum eum in Hispāniās[12] adversus Gnaeī Pompeī līberos secutus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniam missus studiīs[13] vacāvit. Utque primum occi-

1 'bloody.' 2 'hill.' 3 *sepelīre* = 'to dispose of a body,' whether by burial or by cremation. 4 **quōque** = 'and in order that.' 5 'cloak.' 6 'the dead man.' 7 'thoroughly aroused.' 8 'torn (from the body).' 9 'coals.' 10 See Vocab., *Cato*. 11 'woman though she was.' 12 See Vocab., *Hispānia*. 13 **studiīs vacābat**: 'had time for (i.e. devoted himself to) study.'

sum Caesarem hērēdemque sē comperit, in urbem regressus hērēditātem adiit, nomen Caesaris sūmpsit confectoque veterānorum exercitū opem Decimō[1] Brūtō tulit, quī ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbis aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum dē omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, prīmō līterās mīsit plumbeīs[2] lāminīs īnscrīptās, quās ad bracchium[3] religātās ūrinātōrēs[4] Scultennam amnem trānsnantēs[5] ad Brūtum dēferēbant. Quīn et avibus internūntiīs ūtēbātur. Columbīs[6] enim, quās inclūsās ante famē[7] adfēcerat, epistulās ad collum religātōt cāsque ē proximō nocentibus locō ēmittēbat. Illae, lūcis cibīque avidae, altissima aedificiōrum petentēs excipiebantur ā Decimo Bruto, qui eo modo de omnibus rebus certior fiebat, utque[8] postquam dispositō quibusdam locīs cibō columbās illūc dēvolāre īnstituerat.

YOUNG AUGUSTUS

Bellum Mutinense Octavianus dīcebātus proeliīs confēcit, quōrum in alterō nōn ducis modo, sed mīlitis etiam fūnctus est officiō atque in mediā dīmicātiōne, aquiliferō legiōnis suae graviter saucio,[9] aquilam umeris sibisse dīmque ferre portāsse. Posteā reconciliata cum Antonio gratiā[10] inmotisque cum eo copiis, ut Gāī Caesaris necem ulcīscerētur, ad urbem hostīliter accessit missīsque qui nomine exercitus sibi consulatum dēpoposcerent. Cunctante cunctu centurio, princeps legationis, rēiecto sagulō,[11] ostendens sclatu capulum[12] non cunctatus[13] in Curia dicere: "Hīc faciet, sī vōs nōn fēceritis."

Ita cum Octāviānus vīcēsimō aetātis annō cōnsulātum invāsisset, pācem fēcit cum Antōniō et Lepidō, ita ut triumvirī reī

[1] At Caesar's death he was governor of Cisalpine Gaul.
[2] plumbeīs lāminīs: 'leaden plates.'
[3] 'arm.'
[4] 'divers.'
[5] 'by swimming across.'
[6] 'doves.'
[7] 'hunger.'
[8] 'es-pecially.'
[9] '(being) wounded.'
[10] = and then undertook to expel Brutus. *amīcitiā.*
[11] 'cloak.'
[12] 'hilt.'
[13] 'hesi-tate.'

pūblicae cōnstituendae per quīnquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antōnius, et ut suōs quisque inimīcōs prōscrīberent. Quae prōscrīptiō Sullānā longē crūdēlior fuit. Exstant autem ex eā multa vel extrēmae impietātis vel mīrae fidei āc constantiae exempla. T. Tōranius, triumvirōrum partēs secūtus, prōscrīptī patris suī, praetorī et ōrnātī virī, latebrās, aetātem notāsque[1] corporis, quibus āgnōscī posset, centuriōnibus ēdidit, quī eum persecutī sunt. Alius quīdam cum prōscrīptum sē cognovisset, ad clientem suum confugit; sed filius eius per ipsa vēstigia patris multīplicibus ictibus occīdendum cum in cōnspectū suo obiecit.

Cum C. Plōtius Plancus ā triumvirīs prōscrīptus in regiōne Salernitānā[2] latēret, servī ēius, comprehēnsī multumque āc diu tortī,[3] negābant sē scīre ubi dominus esset. Non sustinuit deinde Plancus tam fidēlēs tamque bonī exemplī servōs ulterius cruciārī; sed prōcessit in medium et ubīcumque gladiīs militum obiecit. Senātōris cūiusdam servus cum ad dominum prōscrīptum occīdendum mīlitēs advēnisse cōgnōsset, commūtātā cum eō veste, permūtātō etiam ānulō, illum postīcō[4] clam ēmīsit, sē autem in cubiculum ad lectulum[5] recēpit et ut dominum occīdī passus est. "Quantī[6] virī est" addit Seneca,[7] "cum praemia prōditiōnis ingentia ostendantur, praemium fidei mortem concupīscere!"

Octāviānus deinde M. Brūtum, interfectōrem Caesaris, bellō persecūtus id bellum, quamquam invalidus atque aeger, duplicī proeliō trānsēgit; quōrum priōre castrīs exūtus[8] vix fugā ēvāsit. Victor acerbissimē sē gessit: in nōbilissimum quemque captīvum nōn sine verbōrum contumēliā saeviit. Unī suppliciter sepultūram precantī respondisse dīcitur iam istam in volucrum fore potestāte. Aliōs, patrem et fīlium, prō vītā rogantēs sortīrī fertur iussisse ut alterutrī[9] concēderētur, ac cum patre quia

[1] 'marks.' [2] 'of Salernum,' a town in Campania; the modern Salerno. [3] 'though tortured.' [4] 'by a back door.' [5] 'couch.' [6] **Quantī . . . est**: 'What marvelous manhood it shows.' [7] A philosopher of the first century A.D. [8] 'stripped of.' [9] 'to one or the other,' i.e. to one, but not to both.

sē obtulerat occīsō, fīlius quoque voluntāriā occubuisset nece, spectāsse utrumque morientem. Ōrāre veniam vel excūsāre sē cōnantibus, ūnā vōce occurrēbat[1] moriendum esse. Serībunt quīdam trecentōs ex dēditīciīs[2] ēlēctōs ad āram dīvō[3] Iūliō exstrūctam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum[4] mōre mactātōs.[5]

Abalienātus posteā est ab Antōniō, quod is, repudiātā Octāviā sorōre, Cleopatram, Aegyptī rēgīnam, dūxisset uxōrem: quae quidem mulier cum Antōnio lūxū et dēliciīs[6] certābat. Ūnā sē cēnā centiēs[7] sēstertium absūmptūram aliquandō dīxerat. Cupiēbat dīscere Antōnius, sed ferī posse nōn arbitrābātur. Posterō igitur diē māgnificam[8] aliās cēnam, sed cōttīdiānam Antōnio apposuit inrīdentī, quod prōmissō stāre nōn potuisset. At illa īnferrī mēnsam[9] secundam iussit. Ex praeceptō ministrī ūnum tantum vās ante eam posuēre acētī,[10] cūius asperitās vīsque margaritās[11] resolvit.[12] Exspectante igitur Antoniō quidnam esset āctūra, margarītam, quam auribus gerēbat, dētrāxit et acētō liquefactam absorbuit. Victum Antōnium omnēs, quī aderant, prenūntiāvērunt.

Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, quī locus est in Ēpīrō, nāvālī proelio dīmicāvit. Victum et fugientem persecūtus Aegyptum petiit, et Alexandrēam, quo Antōnius cum Cleopatrā cōnfūgerat, obsēdit. Antōnius in ultimā rērum dēspērātiōne, cum habitu rēgis in soliō[13] rēgālī sēdisset, mortem sibi ipse cōnsēīvit. Cleopatra, quam Octaviānus, Alexandrēā in potestātem redāctā, māgno opere cupiebat vīvam comprehendī triumphōque servārī, aspidem[14] sibi adferendam cūrāvit eiusque morsū periit. Cleopatrae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūram tribuit.

[1] 'he met, i.e. he answered. [2] 'prisoners of war. Cf. *dedere*, 'to surrender.' [3] Julius Caesar, like the later emperors, was deified after his death. [4] 'sacrificial victims.' [5] 'slaughtered.' [6] 'pleasure.' [7] centiēs (sc. *centiēna mīlia*) sēstertium = 'ten million sesterces,' or about four hundred thousand dollars. Cf. p. 88, n. 8. [8] māgnificam . . . Antōniō: 'under other circumstances truly splendid, but to Antony quite commonplace.' [9] 'course.' [10] 'vinegar.' [11] 'pearls.' [12] 'melts,' 'dissolves.' [13] 'throne.' [14] 'asp.'

Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus victīs sōlus imperiō potītus, clē-
mentem sē exhibuit.[1] Omnia deinceps in eō plēna mānsuētūdi- 90
nis[2] et hūmānitātis. Multīs īgnōvit vel iīs quī saepe graviter
eum offenderant. Reversus in Italiam triumphāns Rōmam in-
gressus est. Tum bellīs tōtō orbe compositīs Iānī geminī portās
suā manū clausit, quae bis tantum anteā clausae fuerant, prīmum
sub Numā rēge, iterum post prīmum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc 95
omnēs praeteritōrum malōrum oblīviō cēpit populusque Rōmānus
praesentis ōtiī laetitiā perfruēbātur. Octāviānō māximī honōrēs
ā senātū dēlātī sunt. Ipse Augustus cōgnōminātus et in honōrem
ēius mēnsis Sextīlis[3] eōdem nōmine appellātus est, quod illō
mēnse bellīs cīvīlibus fīnis esset impositus. Patris patriae cō- 100
gnōmen ūniversī māximō cōnsēnsū dētulērunt eī. Dēferentibus
lacrimāns respondit Augustus hīs verbīs: "Compos[4] factus
vōtōrum meōrum, patrēs conscrīptī, quid habeo aliud, quod deōs
immortalēs precer, quam ut hunc cōnsēnsum vestrum ad ultimum
vītae fīnem mihi perferre liceat!" 105

Dictātūram māgnā vī offerente populō dēprecātus est. Domini
appellātiōnem semper exhorruit eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit.
Immō[5] dē restituendā rē pūblicā nōn semel cōgitāvit, sed repu-
tāns et sē privātum nōn sine perīculō fore, et rem pūblicam
plūrium arbitriō commissum[6] īrī, summam retinuit potestātem, 110
id vērō studuit nē quem novī status paeniteret. Bene de iis
etiam, quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiebat et loquebatur.
Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepotibus invenit: eumque puer
territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenebat, veste tegeret.
Augustus librum cēpit eōque statim redditō, "Hīc vir," inquit 115
"fīlī mī, doctus fuit et patriae amāns."

[1] = *ostendit*. [2] 'gentleness.' [3] 'the sixth,' counting from March, with which, it is said, the Roman year originally began. [4] **Compos . . . meōrum** 'Now that I have gained my heart's desire,' which had been to avenge his uncle's death [5] 'Nay.' [6] **commissum īrī** = fut. indic. pass. of *committō*, and = 'was sure to be (lit. was come to be) handed over' i.e. if he resigned.

Pedibus saepe per urbem incēdēbat summāque cōmitāte adeuntēs excipiēbat. Convēnit[1] aliquandō eum veterānus mīles, quī vocātus in ius periclitābātur rogāvitque ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum ē comitātū[2] suo ēlegit advocatum, quī lītigātōrem commendāret. Tum veterānus exclāmāvit: "At non ego, tē periclitante bellō Actiaco, vicārium[3] quaesīvī, sed ipse pro tē pugnāvī," simulque dētēxit cicātrīcēs.[4] Erubuit[5] Augustus atque ipse vēnit in advocātiōnem.

Cum post Actiacam victoriam Octāviānus Rōmam reverterētur, occurrit eī inter grātulantēs opificēx[6] quīdam corvum[7] tenēns, quem īnstituerat haec dicere: "Avē,[8] Caesar, victor, imperātor!" Mīrātus Caesar officiosam avem vigintī nūmmōrum[9] ēmit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā līberālitāte pervenerat, admīrātus est Caesarī habēre illum et alium corvum, quem ut adferre cōgerētur rogāvit. Adlatus verba, quae didicerat, expressit: "Avē, Antōnī, victor, imperātor!" Nihil exasperātus Caesar satis duxit iubēre illum duodecies dōmātrivnta[10] cum contubernāli Salūtātus similiter ā psittacō[11] emī eum iussit.

Exemplum sutōrem[12] parperem solicitavit ut corvum īnstitueret ad parem salūtātionem. Quī impendiō[13] exhaustus saepe ad avem non respondentem dicere solebat "Opera et impēnsa[14] periit[14]!" Aliquandō tamen corvus coepit dīcere dictam salūtātiōnem. Hāc audītā, dum trānsit, Augustus respondit: "Satis mediocrī tālentō salūtātōrem habēs." Superfuit corvo memoria, ut et illa, quibus dominum querentem solebat audīre, subtexeret[15]: "Opera et impēnsa periit." Ad quod Caesar rīsit emīque avem iussit, quantī[16] nūllam ante ēmerat.

Solebat Graeculum quendam descendentī ē palatiō Caesarī honōrificum aliquod epigrammatium porrigere.[17] Id cum frūstrā saepe fēcis-

[1] 'met.' [2] 'retinue.' [3] 'substitute.' [4] 'wounds.' [5] 'blushed.' [6] 'artisan.' [7] 'raven.' [8] 'Hail!' [9] = *sēstertiōrum*. [10] = *dōnum*. [11] 'parrot.' [12] 'cobbler.' [13] 'outlay.' [14] 'have come to naught.' [15] 'added'; lit., 'wove in.' [16] **quantī . . . ēmerat**: 'at a higher price than he had paid before.' [17] 'offer.'

set et tamen rūrsus eum idem factūrum dūxisset Augustus, breve suā manū in chartā[1] exarāvit[2] Graecum epigramma et Graeculō adventientī obviam mīsit. Ille inter legendum laudāre[3] mīrārīque[3] tam[4] vōce quam[4] vultū gestūque. Deinde cum accessisset ad sellam, quā Caesar vehēbātur, demissā in pauperem crumēnam[5] manū paucos dēnāriōs[6] protulit, quōs prīncipī daret, dīxitque sē plūs darūrum fuisse, sī plūs habuisset. Secūtō omnium rīsū, dispēnsātōrem[7] Caesar vocāvit et satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī Graeculō iussit.

Augustus fere nullī sē invītantī negābat. Exceptus igitur ā quodam cēnā satis parcā et paene cottidiānā, hōc tantum īnsusurrāvit[8]: "Nōn putābam mē tibi esse tam familiārem." Cum aliquandō apud Pollionem quendam cēnāret frēgissetque ūnus ē servīs vās crystallinum, rapī eum ad mortem Pōlliō iussit et obicī mūraenīs[9] quās ingens piscīna[10] continēbat. Evāsit ē manibus puer et ad pedēs Caesaris cōnfugit, nihil aliud petitūrus quam ut aliter perīret nec esca[11] piscī nī fieret. Motus est novō crūdēlitātis genere Caesar et illum quidem mittī,[12] crystallina autem omnia cōram sē frangī iussit complērīque piscīnam.

Augustus in quādam vīlā aegrōtans noctes inquietās agēbat, rumpente somnum eius crēbro noctuae[13] cantu. Quā molestiā cum līberārī sē vehementer cupere significāsset, miles quīdam, aucupiō perītus, noctuam prehendendam curāvit, vivamque Augusto attulit, spē ingentis praemiī. Cuī cum Augustus mille nummos[14] darī iussisset, ille minus dīgnum praemium exīstimāns dīcere ausus est, "Mālō ut vīvat," et avem dīmīsit. Imperātorī nec ad rāscendum causa deerat nec ad ulciscendum potestās: hanc tamen iniūriam aequō animō tulit Augustus hominemque impūnitum abīre passus est.

[1] 'paper.' [2] 'scratched off,' 'wrote.' [3] Examples of the historical infinitive, so called because it is especially common in historical writing. It is to be translated by an imperfect or perfect indicative. [4] = *et . . . et.* [5] 'purse.' [6] 'franes.' [7] 'steward.' [8] 'whispered.' [9] 'eels.' [10] 'fish pond.' [11] 'food.' [12] 'freed.' [13] 'night-owl.' [14] = *sēstertiōs.*

Augustus amīcitiās neque facile admīsit et cōnstantissimē reti-
nuit. Imprīmīs familiārem habuit Maecēnātem, equitem Rōmā-
num; quī eā, quā apud prīncipem valēbat, grātiā ita semper ūsus
est, ut prōdesset omnibus, quibus posset, nocēret nēminī. Iūs
aliquandō dicēbat Augustus et multōs capite damnaturus vidēbā-
tur. Aderat tum Maecēnās, quī per
circumstantium turbam perrumpere et
ad tribūnal propius accēdere cōnābātur.
Quod cum frūstrā tentāsset, haec verba
in tabellā scrīpsit: "Surge tandem, car-
nifex[1]!" eamque tabellam ad Augustum
prōiēcit. Quā lēctā is statim surrēxit
neque quisquam est morte multātus.

AUGUSTUS

Habitāvit Augustus in aedibus modi-
cīs, neque laxitāte[2] neque cultū[3] cōnspi-
cuīs, ac per annōs amplius quadrāgintā
in eōdem cubiculō hieme et aestāte
mānsit. Suppellex[4] quoque ēius vix
prīvātae ēlegantiae erat. Rārō veste
aliā ūsus est quam cōnfectā ab uxōre,
sorōre, fīliā neptibusque.[5] Item tamen
Rōmam, quam prō māiestāte imperiī nōn
satis ornātam invēnerat, adeo excoluit, ut iure glōriārētur mar-
moream sē relinquere, quam laterīciam[6] accēpisset.

Forma fuit Augustus exīmia et per omnes aetatis gradūs verus-
tissima. Erat tamen omnis lēnocinī neglegens et in capite
comendo tam incūriosus, ut eō ipsō tempore, quō illud tonsōribus
committeret, aut legeret aliquid aut etiam scrīberet.

Paucīs annīs antequam nāsceretur, gravissimam in Germāniā
accēpit clādem, tribus legiōnibus cum duce Vārō lēgātīsque et

[1] 'executioner,' 'butcher.' [2] 'size.' [3] 'daughters.' [6] 'made of brick.' [7] 'fin-
[5] 'style.' [4] 'furniture.' [5] 'grand-[illegible]ery.'

auxiliīs omnibus caesīs. Hāc nūntiātā excubiās[1] per urbem indīxit, nē quis tumultus exsisteret, et māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō 205
māximō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique[2] cōnsternātum ferunt, ut, per continuōs mēnsēs barbā capillōque submissō,[3] caput interdum foribus inlīderet, vōciferans: "Quīntilī Vāre, legiōnēs redde!" diemque clādis quotannīs maestum habuerit ac lūgubrem. 210

Tandem adhībitā valētūdine in Campāniam concessit, ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nūllō hilaritātis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vītae diē petītō speculō[4] capillum sibi cōmī iussit et amīcōs circumstantēs percontātus ecquid iīs vidērētur mīmum[5] vītae commodē trānsēgisse, adiēcit solitam clausulam[6]: "Edite strepitum vōs- 215
que omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite." Obiit Nōlae sextum et septuāgēsimum annum agēns.

[1] **excubiās . . indīxit** 'ordered watches to be set.' [2] Often used like our 'to cut a long story short,' 'in short.' [3] **barbā . . submissō** 'letting his beard grow.' [4] 'mirror' (of metal, generally bronze or silver). [5] 'comedy.' [6] 'conclusion.' Latin plays regularly close with an appeal of the actors to the spectators to grant them 'loud and prolonged applause.'

EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Words in round brackets are not to be translated; those in square brackets indicate the Latin rendering. Note the 'Caution' on p. xxv. The section numbers refer to the selections.

I.

Apposition.

1. Proca left his kingdom to his older son, Numitor. 2. Romulus and Remus were the sons of Rhea Silvia, a priestess of Vesta. 3. The boys were thrown into the river. 4. A shepherd of the king[1] carried them to his hut. 5. Who was the grandfather of these boys? 6. Remus, when grown,[2] was caught by (some) robbers.[3] 7. They thus accused him: "You have trespassed on the king's lands." 8. A dispute arose between the brothers. 9. Romulus said: "I shall give my name to the new city." 10. Which of them leaped over the wall?

II.

Agreement of adjectives, pronouns, and participles.

1. Robbers and shepherds took refuge in[4] the city which Romulus had founded. 2. These were the fathers of the Romans. 3. The envoys that the king sent were nowhere kindly received

[1] Use adj.
[2] See p. 2, n. 19.
[3] H. 468 (415, I); M. 614; A 246; G 401; B 216.
[4] *ad* with acc.

4. The tribes to which he sent did not seek an alliance. 5. Many of those who gathered had not seen Rome. 6. The maidens whom they seized were the children of the Sabines, who now undertook war. 7. (While) advancing to battle, the Romans carried (their) shields on (their) left arms. 8. The Sabines killed Hostilius (while he was) fighting very bravely. 9. The Romans fell fighting bravely. 10. They founded a temple in honor[1] of Romulus and worshiped him as a god.

III.

Expressions of place; extent of time.

1. Who succeeded Romulus? Numa Pompilius. 2. From what city did he come? From Cures, [from] a city of the Sabines. 3. What did he do at Rome? 4. He established many religious customs and had many useful laws passed. 5. A shield once slipped down from the sky. 6. (There) was a smith in Rome[2] who made twelve shields of the same shape. 7. The Romans had peace (for) forty-three years. 8. No temple was erected in honor of Numa, but he was of more use to the state than Romulus.

IV.

Ablative absolute; locatives of common nouns.

1. At the death of Numa [Numa having died] the Romans elected a more warlike king. 2. War[3] having broken[3] out between the Romans and the Sabines, the dispute was settled by a contest between [of] the Curiatii and the Horatii. 3. The young men took up arms and [arms having been taken up][3] advanced to battle. 4. At a given[4] signal,[4] with drawn swords, they rushed

[1] See p. 8, n. 1. [2] Locative case. [3] See p. 1, n. 4. [4] See p. 5, l. 12.

together. 5. As the two Romans fell [the two Romans falling], the Alban army shouted for joy. 6. The sister of Horatius began to weep when she saw her lover's cloak. 7. He drew his sword and stabbed the girl who forgot [having forgotten] her brothers and her country. 8. When Tullus learned of the treachery of the Alban general, in anger[1] he ordered him to be put to death. 9. Then war was declared against the Sabines. 10. Very many young men were in military service, a few were at home. 11. Tullus[2] Hostilius, who succeeded Numa, liked war [war pleased] rather than peace.

V.

Ablative of specification; dative with compounds.

1. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king, was like Numa[3] in justice and piety, but was more warlike. 2. During[4] his reign[5] a raid was made on the Roman territory by the Latins. 3. When the king heard of this [which having been learned], he declared war against them. 4. Having defeated the Latins, he destroyed their towns and transferred the citizens to Rome. 5. Romulus had built a wall around the city, but this wall was larger. 6. Of these four kings of Rome, two were distinguished in war, two in peace.

VI.

Direct and indirect questions.

1. Tarquin came from Etruria, a city of the Etruscans. 2. When Ancus died,[6] Tarquin was made guardian of his children. 3. Thus he obtained the throne. 4. (There) was at Rome a celebrated augur. 5. The king once asked him whether he could cut a whetstone with a razor. Can[6] you cut a whetstone with a

[1] Use participle. [2] H. 429 (386); M. 534; A. 228; G. 347; B. 187, III.
[3] H. 426, I (385, I); M. 531; A. 227; G. 346; B. 187, II.
[4] H. 434 (391, I); M. 536; A. 234; G. 359; B. 192, 1. [5] Abl. abs.
[6] H. 378, 2 (351, 1, N. 1); M. 698; A. 210, *a*; G. 454; B. 162, c.

razor? 7. You cannot[1] cut a whetstone with a razor, can you? 8. The sons of Ancus asked the shepherds whether they could commit a crime. 9. Can you commit a crime? 10. The shepherds entered[2] the palace and[2] began to bawl out. 11. One of them killed the king with an axe. 12. Does not this seem to you an atrocious crime?

VII.

Ablative of source; ablative of quality.

1. At the death of Tarquin, Servius Tullius succeeded to the throne. 2. He was born of a woman[3] of rank, who, however, was a slave in Tarquin's house. 3. On the advice of Tanaquil [Tanaquil advising] he was brought up just as the children of the king. 4. He was a young man of great bravery,[3] and became the king's son-in-law. 5. One of Tullius's daughters was gentle, the other wild. 6. Tarquin's sons were of like character. 7. The king was slain by order of his own son-in-law. 8. Tullia was a woman of base character and did not love her father. 9. The people asked Tullia what she had done.[4]

VIII.

Temporal clauses with *cum*; ablative of price.

1. The city of Gabii could not be captured by Tarquin. 2. When Sextus had been chosen general, he sent a messenger to his father. 3. When he learned of the silence[5] and act of his father, he killed the chief men of the state. 4. When each of the young men praised his own wife, it was decided to find out who was the best. 5. When Lucretia had summoned her husband[2] and father,[2] she killed herself with a knife. 6. An old woman once asked Tarquin whether he wished to buy some books at an enor-

[1] H. 378 (351, 1, N. 3); M. 701; A. 210, *c*; G. 456; B. 162, *b*. [2] See p. 2, n. 8.
[3] Abl. Why? [4] See p. 3, n. 2. [5] Abl. abs.

mous price. 7. At first Tarquin ridiculed her, but, after she had burned six books, he bought the remaining three at the same price.

IX.

Causal clauses with *cum*; purpose clauses with *ut*.

1. Since his brother had been killed, Brutus feared the same fate, for he was a young man of great sagacity. 2. He set out for Delphi with Tarquin's sons. 3. When they had consulted the oracle, they returned to Rome. 4. The Romans chose Brutus and Collatinus, the son of the sister of Tarquin the Elder, consuls. 5. As the sons of Brutus were traitors, they were put to death. 6. In order to regain[1] his throne, Tarquin undertook war. 7. Brutus, who had gone ahead with the cavalry to[2] reconnoitre,[2] met the enemy. 8. Brutus and Arruns fell in the first charge. 9. Since one consul had been slain, the other returned to the city alone.

X.

Causal clauses with *quod*.

1. Mucius received permission to go over [of going over] to the enemy, because (as he said) he wished to kill the king. 2. Because he did not know which was[3] the king, he killed the clerk. 3. To punish the hand which had committed the crime, he placed it on a lighted altar. 4. After this he was called Scaevola.

XI.

Dative of possessor; construction with *paenitet*.

1. The Veientes harassed the Romans with repeated raids. 2. The Fabian gens proposed [had in mind] to carry on the war

[1] See p. 1, l. 3 and n. 5. [2] Express in two ways; cf. l. 30, and **ageret**, l. 26. [3] See p. 3, n. 2.

at its own expense. 3. The senate thanked the consul because he had provided for this war. 4. When they arrived at the river Cremera, they established a fortified post and repeatedly routed the enemy. 5. The Veientes soon repented of the peace they had secured and renewed the war. 6. The Fabians roamed about in order to lay waste the enemy's territory. 7. They were entrapped in an ambush and all slain.

XII.

Relative clauses of purpose.

1. I intend to write about the crime of Appius Claudius, the Decemvir. 2. He fell in love with a beautiful girl, and, when he found that he could not entice her with money, he claimed her as a slave [for slavery]. 3. He sent one of his clients to the market place to carry[1] her off by force. 4. The girl's friends sent a messenger to carry the news[1] to her father Virginius, who was then away on military duty. 5. Virginius immediately returned to Rome and sought the aid of the people. 6. When he saw that there was no aid anywhere, he seized a knife and killed his daughter. 7. Appius then repented of his crime.

XIII.

Complementary infinitive; genitive with *oblīvīscor;* hortatory subjunctive.

1. The tribune of the plebs appointed a day for (the trial of) Manlius, because with great severity he had banished his son to the country. 2. When his son Titus heard of this design of the tribune, he hastened to Rome and forced him to abandon the charge. 3. Such [this] filial devotion reflected great credit on the young man, and his father repented of his harshness. 4. Afterwards, when the Gauls were carrying on war with the

[1] See p. 5, n. 3.

Romans, a Gaul of enormous size wanted to fight with the bravest Roman. 5. "Let him come on," said Titus Manlius, who was now tribune of the soldiers, "that I may show him which of us is the braver." 6. Between the two lines they joined[1] in close[1] combat,[1] and with a stroke or two of his Spanish sword he thrust through his gigantic foe. 7. Having stripped a necklace from the Gaul, he was afterwards called Torquatus. 8. The son of this same Torquatus, without the consent of the consul, his father, met and conquered a Latin in a single combat. 9. When he returned to camp, his father ordered him to be put to death because he had disobeyed[2] his commander. 10. The young man's companions did not forget the father's cruelty. 11. Cornelius Piso was also a man of great sternness. 12. He once ordered a soldier to be put to death on the charge of murdering a comrade. 13. The comrade had not been murdered and soon appeared in camp. 14. When they returned to Piso with great rejoicing, he angrily ordered both the comrades and the centurion who had been placed in charge of the execution to be put to death. 15. Another Manlius was guilty of [showed] like cruelty toward his son. 16. The Macedonians sent ambassadors to complain[3] about his son Silanus. 17. Manlius wanted to try the case himself, and this was granted by the senate. 18. After he had heard both sides of the case, he forbade his son to return to his home. 19. The next day[4] the young man committed[5] suicide.[5]

XIV.

Construction of *medius, summus,* etc.

1. The consul sent Publius Decius to get possession of the summit of a hill. 2. When the consul had escaped, he led his army

[1] See p. 11, l. 14. [2] The reason is that of the father, not the writer.
[3] Cf. conquestum [illegible] qui deposceret, XII, l. 7, and express in two ways.
[4] H. 486 (429); M. 630; A. 256; G. 393; B. 230. [5] See XII, l. 30.

in safety through the midst of [middle] enemies. 3. In the Latin war he sacrificed himself in order to save his army. 4. Let us never forget this brave man.

XV.

Indirect quotation of simple sentences; ablative with *opus*.

1. "The Samnites are our enemies," said Curius; "let us set out against them." 2. Immediately he set out, and, having[1] conquered[1] the Samnites,[1] he took a large amount of land and many captives [men]. 3. He swore (that there) was[2] none [nothing] of the booty in his house. 4. Cicero says (that) the Samnites brought [to have brought] a great weight of gold to Curius. 5. Curius scorned[1] their gold[1] (and) said that he could not be bribed. 6. He told the senate that he was contented with seven jugera of land. 7. He afterwards sold into slavery a young man who refused to serve in the army [military service]. 8. The young man saw that the tribunes could not help him [not to be able to be for an aid to him]. 9. After he had destroyed the army of Pyrrhus, he returned to Rome in triumph [triumphing]. 10. It is said that Pyrrhus was slain by a woman of Argos.[3] 11. So the Romans[4] did not need the aid[5] of Curius again.

XVI.

***Nē* with verbs of fearing; ablative with *ūtor*.**

1. It is said that Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in a naval battle. 2. He used grappling-irons[6] to seize and hold the enemy's ships. 3. He saw that with this useful contrivance the Romans would have an easy victory [victory to

[1] Abl. abs. [2] See p. 7, n. 16. [3] Use adj. [4] Dat. of poss. [5] Cf. cīve, l. 22. [6] Cf. quō, p. 36, l. 4 and n. 10.

be about to be easy to the Romans]. 4. He now set[1] out boldly into the midst[2] of the enemy's fleet, and captured many of their ships. 5. The Romans were pleased with this victory. 6. The Carthaginians feared that the Romans would now be supreme on land and sea. 7. Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians, by a shrewd trick escaped punishment for losing his fleet.

XVII.

Gerundive with *esse*; ablative of separation; ablative with comparatives.

1. After the Carthaginians had been defeated by Regulus, Hanno came to negotiate[3] [about] peace. 2. The Roman soldiers saw that[4] he had come[4] treacherously and was not in earnest in his negotiations [did not negotiate seriously]. 3. Hanno was afraid that[5] he would be arrested and put in chains. 4. Regulus relieved him of his fear[6] and told him that the Romans did not wish to retaliate. 5. In Africa, Regulus[7] had[8] to fight not only with men, but also with an enormous serpent. 6. As its scales could not be pierced by javelins, Regulus was compelled to use the artillery. 7. In this way the monster was crushed. 8. When Regulus learned that the senate had extended his command to the next year, he asked that his successor should be sent at once.[9] 9. He said that he had lost his slave and farming implements and that his wife and children had no means of support [he had nothing whence his wife and children should be supported]. 10. The senate relieved him of this anxiety. 11. After he had defeated the Carthaginians in many battles, Regulus himself was defeated and captured. 12. It is said that he was sent from Car-

[1] Use participle. [2] See Ex. XIV, sentence 2.
[3] Several forms of expressing purpose have been used in the text. Express this in as many ways as you can. [4] See p. 7, n. 16. [5] See p. 38, n. 12.
[6] Abl. Why? [7] H. 431 (388); M. 544; A. 232; G. 355; B. 189, 1.
[8] See p. 39, n. 11. [9] statim.

thage to Rome to negotiate an exchange of [about exchanging] prisoners. 13. When the senate ordered him to state his opinion, he said that the Carthaginian captives ought not to be returned. 14. He thought that they were better generals than the Romans.[1] 15. As[2] he had given[2] his oath,[2] he returned to Carthage and was put to death with terrible torture.

XVIII.

Ablative of time.

1. Appius Claudius was no[3] better than the preceding generals, who did not boast that they would sink the enemy's fleet (on) the first day[4] of the war. 2. The chicken-keeper informed him that the chickens would not [to be unwilling to] eat. 3. "Let[5] them drink then," said Appius, and ordered them to be plunged into the sea. 4. That very [self] day he was defeated, and many thousands of the Romans slain. 5. He afterwards committed suicide, for he knew that he would be put to death by the people. 6. Upon his sister, too, a heavy fine had[6] to be imposed.

XIX.

Purpose clauses with *quō;* ablative with *potior;* unreal conditions; *quīn* clauses; ablative with *dignus.*

1. It is said that Hannibal, when a boy of nine years, took an oath of undying hatred toward the Romans. 2. On the death of his father, he stirred up war by capturing Saguntum [Saguntum captured]. 3. Fabius said that he carried peace and war in his toga. 4. "Give which you please," replied the Carthaginians. 5. "I give war," said Fabius. ["War," said Fabius, "I give."]

[1] See **Āfrīs**, l. 10, and note.
[2] Abl. abs.
[3] See XVII, l. 10, and note.
[4] Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 19.
[5] Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 5.
[6] Cf. Ex. XVII, sent. 5.

6. After three Roman consuls had been defeated by Hannibal, Fabius was sent against him. 7. Changing[1] the policy[1] of the war, he held his soldiers in camp, and did not come to an engagement with the enemy. 8. When, on account of some trifling successes, his soldiers had begun to have more confidence in their valor and fortune, he blockaded Hannibal in a narrow pass. 9. Fabius thought that he could not escape. 10. But Hannibal knew how[2] cautious Fabius was,[3] and got out (of the trap) without any loss. 11. Minucius,[4] the master of horse, did not like the policy of Fabius. 12. He made charges against the dictator in order to obtain greater authority himself. 13. When he had joined battle, he had to be rescued from his peril by Fabius. 14. Minucius now confessed that the policy of Fabius was better than his own. 15. They say that some young men of rank betrayed Tarentum to Hannibal. 16. In the middle of the night the gates were opened and the young men entered, followed by Hannibal [Hannibal following] with his army. 17. Fabius recaptured Tarentum the same[6] year[6] it was lost. 18. If he had not used cunning he would not have recaptured it. 19. When an old man, Fabius, at the command of a lictor, dismounted from a horse which he was riding out of respect for the rank of his son, then consul. 20. "If you were not consul," said he, "I should not dismount." 21. No one doubts that Fabius was worthy of the name *Maximus*. 22. At that time the Romans needed[7] a cautious general.

XX.

Subjunctive of result; dative with special verbs; partitive genitive.

1. Varro was so rash that,[8] although he was opposed by his colleague, he formed his army in line and gave the signal for

[1] Abl. abs.
[2] **quam**.
[3] See p. 3, n. 2.
[4] Cf. l. 43.
[5] Cf. **Tarentō**, l. 58, and note.
[6] See l. 88, and Ex. XVIII, n. 4.
[7] See Ex. XV, sent. 11.
[8] See p. 10, n. 9.

battle. 2. In the midst of the carnage a certain military tribune urged[1] Paulus to take[1] his horse and flee.[1] 3. But Paulus said that he preferred to perish with his soldiers. 4. When the Carthaginians heard of Hannibal's victory, they sent messengers to congratulate him.[2] 5. Maharbal[3] did not like[3] the advice of the others. 6. He said that Hannibal knew (how) to conquer, but did not know (how) to make use of a victory. 7. Hannibal permitted his army to enjoy the luxuries of Campania. 8. The terror at Rome was so great that they did not delay an instant. 9. No one doubted that[4] Hannibal would come[4] with his victorious army. 10. If he had advanced at once to Rome, the city would have been captured. 11. Though Varro survived the battle,[5] he thought that he was not worthy of office[6] again. 12. As the soldiers did not have enough weapons,[7] they took down from the temples the ancient spoils of the enemy. 13. One of the ambassadors,[8] whom Hannibal had sent to Rome to offer an opportunity of ransoming the captives, did not return. 14. The senate decided that he must be led back to Hannibal in chains [bound]. 15. Rome has no need of citizens who can be captured when armed.

XXI.

Concessive clauses with *cum*; genitive of characteristic; causal relative clauses; gerundive with *ad*; accusative of extent.

1. Scipio would have been slain in the battle at the river Ticinus, if his son Publius had not rescued him. 2. When Publius Scipio was not yet twenty years old, he thought that he was old enough [had enough of years] to be a candidate for[9] the aedileship. 3. After the battle of Cannae, some young men

[1] Cf. lines 26 and 27. [2] H. 426, 2 (385, II); M. 531; A. 227; G. 346; B. 187, II, *a*.
[3] Cf. Ex. XIX, sent. 11. [4] See p. 39, n. 4. [5] See p. 2, n. 7.
[6] See Ex. XIX, sent. 21. [7] H. 440, 5 (397); M. 564; A. 216; G. 367; B. 201.
[8] Cf. with n. 7 **ūnus ex ēius praefectīs**, l. 27.
[9] Use **ad** with gerundive or gerund.

of rank began to form plans for abandoning Italy. 4. Scipio hastened to their meeting-place, and, although[1] he was alone, he forced them to give[2] up their conspiracy.[2] 5. After the Romans had suffered two defeats in Spain, Scipio was chosen proconsul and sent thither. 6. Here he prosecuted the war with such wisdom and bravery that he earned the approval of all. 7. Do you not think that he was worthy of the honor? 8. He gained possession of a large amount of money and arms, but let the Spanish captives go without ransom. 9. He did not doubt that in this way he would secure for the Romans the favor of the Spanish [conciliate the Spanish to the Romans]. 10. Among the captive Africans he found a boy of remarkable beauty,[3] who said that his grandfather was the king of Numidia, and that he had crossed over into Spain with his uncle Masinissa to carry on war with the Romans. 11. Scipio freed the boy, and thus won the favor of the Numidian king. 12. When the Spaniards wanted to call Scipio king, he asked them to refrain from that title. 13. After Hannibal had been driven from Spain, Scipio, who had[4] long been planning to transfer the war to Africa, sent Laelius, whose[5] friendship he did not mistrust, to win over some of the African chiefs. 14. Afterwards he crossed over to Africa himself, and it is said that he met Hannibal [to him a meeting with Hannibal to have been] at the court of Syphax. 15. It happened that many of those chiefs were eager to form an alliance with Scipio. 16. His plan, therefore, was easily carried out. 17. Although the young men of Sicily shrank from so great a war themselves, still they were willing to furnish horses and arms. 18. Although they were wealthy, they were not (men) of great bravery. 19. In Africa the Romans fought with such determination that in a short time the Carthaginians recalled

[1] H. 598 (545, III); M. 863; A. 336; G. 587; B. 309, 3. [2] Cf. *inceptō dēsistere*, l. 14. [3] Cf. lines 51 and 64. [4] See p. 56, n. 6. [5] See p. 55, n. 8.

Hannibal from Italy to defend his country. 20. A battle was fought [it was fought] at Zama, a town five days' march from Carthage. 21. The Carthaginians were defeated, and forced to send ambassadors to sue for peace. 22. As peace was now secured, Scipio returned to Italy. 23. On[1] his arrival in Rome a vast multitude poured forth to meet him. 24. Scipio was not only the most illustrious general of his age, but he was also a man distinguished for [of distinguished] piety.[2] 25. The old writers say that he used to visit [resort to] the capitol every day, to consult with Jupiter about the public interests. 26. At Ephesus he[3] afterwards had a conversation with Hannibal. 27. It is reported that Hannibal acknowledged that Scipio was the greatest of all commanders. 28. When the senate seemed on the point[4] of transferring the conduct of the war against Antiochus from Lucius Scipio to Laelius, because (as was thought) the former[5] had too little courage and too little wisdom for such a war, Africanus promised to be himself his brother's lieutenant. 29. Scipio could endure no dishonor to his family. 30. After Antiochus had been defeated, when the senate demanded from Lucius Scipio an accounting of the spoils, Africanus prevented it. 31. He said that he had been of [for] so great aid to his country that his integrity ought not to be doubted. 32. It happened that Africanus himself was afterwards summoned for trial by the tribunes on the very day on which the battle of Zama had been fought.[6] 33. When ordered to plead his cause, he mounted the rostrum and said: "Let us offer thanks to Jupiter, by whose aid we obtained[7] so great a victory." 34. As the whole assembly followed him he was relieved from the insults of the tribunes. 35. Soon afterward Scipio retired to the country and never returned to Rome.

[1] See XIII, l. 59.
[2] *religiō*.
[3] Use dat. of poss. with **esse**.
[4] Use future participle.
[5] *ille*.
[6] See sent. 20, and p. 56, n. 4.
[7] See p. 55, n. 8.

XXII.

Future conditions.

1. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus. 2. She had been educated with such care herself that she was able to train her sons wisely. 3. She told a Campanian woman, who was a guest at her house, that she[1] too had some very beautiful jewels. 4. Everybody knows that Cornelia's jewels were her sons. 5. She has justly been considered one of the wisest women of that age. 6. Though her sons were most worthy of their excellent mother, yet the nobles thought that they were disturbing the republic. 7. Both of the Gracchi thought more of [preferred] their country's safety than [to] their own lives. 8. Tiberius tried to protect the common people, but the senate thought that he was preparing for himself a way to regal power. 9. So Nasica urged[2] all loyal citizens to follow him. 10. When Gracchus saw that the senators were rushing upon him he fled, but was killed by a broken piece of a bench. 11. Caius had the same[3] love for the common people as[3] his brother. 12. All loyal citizens said that they opposed his plans because they wanted the republic to be safe. 13. "If the law about distributing grain to the common people is[4] passed," said Piso, "I shall come with the others to get the grain." 14. Finally this was decreed by the senate: "Let the consul see that the republic receive no harm." 15. Some say that Gracchus armed his household and took possession of the Aventine. 16. When he was put to flight he ordered his slave to kill him that he might not be arrested. 17. Such was the fate of the Gracchi, the jewels of Cornelia, the best sons of the Roman republic.

[1] Use dat. of poss. [2] Cf. Ex. XX, sent. 2, and note. [3] Cf. idem qui l. 31.
[4] See XVII, l. 10, and note.

XXIII.

Substantive clauses of purpose; latter supine.

1. When Marius was in Spain with Scipio, some one asked this (question) of Scipio. 2. If anything happens[1] to you, what equally great commander will the republic have? 3. Scipio replied that Marius would be a great commander. 4. In the war against Jugurtha it is said that he made charges against Metellus so that he might be appointed commander himself. 5. If you make me consul, I will shortly bring Jugurtha under the power of the Romans. 6. Thus he persuaded the people to make[2] him consul. 7. After Jugurtha had been conquered, he carried on war with the Cimbri and Teutones. 8. His soldiers entreated Marius to lead them against the enemy. 9. The battle was fought right at the foot of the Alps. 10. As the Romans[3] had no water, Marius told his soldiers that, if they conquered[4] the enemy, they would have abundance of water. 11. It is said that after the battle the soldiers drank no less blood than water, because the river was filled with the bodies of the slain. 12. The Cimbri, having now entered Italy, sent messengers to Marius to ask him to give them some land. 13. Marius threatened them[5] with the same fate[6] which had befallen their brothers. 14. On the next day a battle was fought, and slaughter terrible to witness[6] followed. 15. When the women saw that they were defeated they strangled their babes and killed themselves. 16. Marius envied the new consul, Sulla, because the war against Mithridates had been assigned him. 17. When Sulla heard what Marius had done, he returned to Rome with his army and drove him into exile. 18. While Marius was hiding in a swamp, he was caught

[1] See p. 40, n. 1.
[2] Cf. **ut trāderet**, l. 21.
[3] Dat. Why?
[4] Cf. **sī fēcissent**, etc., l. 11.
[5] Observe carefully the construction in lines 57 and 58.
[6] Cf. **dictū**, l. 124, and p. 19, n. 15.

and thrown into prison. 19. He asked the slave, who was sent to kill him, whether he dared kill the great consul. 20. After Sulla had set out for Asia, Marius, who was a few days' journey from the city, returned and renewed the civil war. 21. When he had put to death the best men of the state, he gave over their homes to the rabble for plunder. 22. His death afforded the Romans[1] more joy than his victory at Aquae Sextiae.

XXIV.

Relative clause of characteristic.

1. A woman told Sulla (when he was) a child that he would be a blessing to his country. 2. Was this the same woman who sold the Sibylline books to King Tarquin? 3. Marius was vexed because Sulla had been chosen quaestor. 4. Although Sulla had been dissolute, his military ability was soon displayed. 5. He conquered Mithridates, the king of Pontus, and would have completely subdued him had he not been recalled to Italy. 6. When he had returned, with the greatest cruelty he punished with death all who had supported Marius. 7. There was one young man who ventured to advise him to spare some of his fellow-citizens. 8. If he had killed all, there would have been none to govern [whom he should govern]. 9. He wanted to kill not only his enemies, but also all who had money. 10. When he at last laid down the dictatorship, the people were so crushed that they did not dare to complain. 11. Sulla was fond of literary men and was well versed in Greek literature. 12. He once gave a reward to a wretched poet who had dedicated a poem to him, on condition that he should write nothing thereafter.

[1] Dative.

XXV.

Genitive with adjectives.

1. Lucullus was distinguished both in war and in peace. 2. It is stated by certain writers that he spent all of his early life in law practice and was untrained in the art[1] of war. 3. But in the war with Mithridates he surpassed even[2] experts in this art.[1] 4. All say that he was exceedingly fond of money. 5. And this is the more surprising for the reason that he had been educated in Greek philosophy. 6. He was not the only one of the Romans to[3] squander his money in building villas. 7. He used to dine with the greatest luxury even when he was alone. 8. Though fond of banquets, he was no less fond of books, and had a great library, which was always open to the public.

[1] **H. 451, 1 (399, I, 2)**; **M.** 573; A. 218, *a*; G. 374; B. 204, **1.**
[2] **Cf. mare ipsum**, l. 25. [3] See p. 76, n. 11.

ABBREVIATIONS

abl.	= **ablative.**	**f.**	= **feminine, following.**	**obj.**	= **objective.**
abs.	= **absolute.**			**orig.**	= **originally.**
acc.	= **accusative.**	**freq.**	= **frequentative.**	**p.**	= **page.**
act.	= **active.**	**gen.**	= **genitive.**	**part.**	= **participle, partitive.**
adj.	= **adjective.**	**i.e.**	= **that is.**		
adv.	= **adverb.**	**imperf.**	= **imperfect.**	**pass.**	= **passive.**
cf.	= **compare.**	**impers.**	= **impersonal.**	**perf.**	= **perfect.**
comp.	= **comparative.**	**indef.**	= **indefinite.**	**pers.**	= **personal.**
conj.	= **conjunction.**	**indir.**	= **indirect.**	**pl.**	= **plural.**
dat.	= **dative.**	**insep.**	= **inseparable.**	**poss.**	= **possessive.**
def.	= **defective.**	**interj.**	= **interjection.**	**prep.**	= **preposition.**
dem.	= **demonstrative.**	**interr.**	= **interrogative.**	**pres.**	= **present.**
desid.	= **desiderative.**	**intrans.**	= **intransitive.**	**pron.**	= **pronoun, pronominal.**
dim.	= **diminutive.**	**l.**	= **line.**		
disc.	= **discourse.**	**m.**	= **masculine.**	**rel.**	= **relative.**
e.g.	= **for example.**	**n.**	= **neuter, note.**	**sc.**	= **supply.**
encl.	= **enclitic.**	**nom.**	= **nominative.**	**sup.**	= **superlative.**
esp.	= **especially.**	**num.**	= **numeral.**	**trans.**	= **transitive.**

The star prefixed to certain verbs, e.g. flīgō and speciō, indicates that the verb was obsolete, i.e. not in ordinary use. Compound verbs are defined under the simple verbs from which they are derived. To this practice there are, however, two exceptions: (1) When neither the simple verb nor any other compound formed from it occurs in the text, and (2) in the case of certain verbs like sūmō and surgō, which, though themselves compounds, came to be regarded virtually as simple verbs and served as the base of further compounds.

The student will therefore save time and labor if he accustoms himself when reading to analyze compound verbs before consulting the Vocabulary. This analysis will often make plain the meaning of the compound, and render it unnecessary to seek the aid of the Vocabulary at all.

VOCABULARY

A., abbreviation of the Roman praenomen *Aulus*.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl.; (1) of place, *from, away from, out of;* (2) of time, *from, since, after;* (3) of agency, *by;* (4) of separation, source, cause, *from, through, because of;* in composition, *off, away*.

abaliēnō, āre, āvī, ātus [ab + aliēnus], *to remove, alienate, estrange*.

abdicō, see **dicō**.

abditus [orig. part. of **abdō**], adj., *hidden, concealed*.

abdō, see **dō**.

abdūcō, see **dūcō**.

abeō, see (1) **eō**.

abiciō, see **iaciō**.

abluō, ere, ī, ūtus [ab + **luō**, *to wash*], *to wash, cleanse, purify*.

abnuō, see ***nuō**.

abripiō, see **rapiō**.

abrogō, see **rogō**.

abs see **ā**.

abscēdō, see **cēdō**.

abscindō, see **scindō**.

absēns, entis [orig. part. of **absum**], adj., *absent, away*.

absistō, see **sistō**.

absolvō, see **solvō**.

absorbeō, ēre, uī, absorptus [ab + **sorbeō**, *to swallow*], *to swallow*.

abstinentia, ae [**abstineō**], f., *abstinence, self-restraint, integrity*.

abstineō, see **teneō**.

abstrahō, see **trahō**.

absum, see **sum**.

absūmō, see **sūmō**.

ac, see **atque**.

Acca, ae, f., praenomen of Acca Larentia, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

accēdō, see **cēdō**.

accendō, see **candeō**.

accidō, see **cadō**.

accingō, see **cingō**.

acciō, īre, īvī, ītus [ad + **cieō**, *to set in motion*], *to summon, invite*.

accipiō, see **capiō**.

acclāmō, see **clāmō**.

accommodō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ad** + **commodus**], *to fit to, adjust, regulate*.

accumbō, see ***cumbō**.

accurrō, see **currō**.

accūsātiō, ōnis [**accūsō**], f., *accusation, prosecution*.

accūsātor, ōris [**accūsō**], m., *accuser, prosecutor*.

accūsō, āre, āvī, ātus [ad + **causa**], *to call to trial, accuse, blame*.

ācer, ācris, ācre, comp. **ācrior**, sup. **ācerrimus**, adj., *sharp, bitter, piercing; keen, eager, vigorous, fierce*.

acerbē [**acerbus**, *bitter*], adv., *bitterly, cruelly, severely*.

acerbitās, ātis [**acerbus**, *bitter*], f., *harshness, severity, unkindness*.

acētum, ī [cf. **ācer**], n., *vinegar*.

aciēs, ēī [cf. **ācer**], f., *a sharp point* of a sword or dagger; *a battle line* (conceived of as a sword point); *battle.*

ācriter, comp. **ācrius**, sup. **ācerrimē** [**ācer**], adv., *sharply, spiritedly, fiercely, grievously.*

Actiacus, adj., *of* or *at Actium.*

Actium, ī, n., a promontory and town in Epirus, near which, in 31 B.C., Octavianus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle.

ad, prep. with accus.; (1) of place, *to, towards, to the house of, at, near;* (2) of time, *up to, towards, until, at;* of purpose, *to, in order to, for, for the sake of;* (4) of other relations, *according to, at.* In composition, it = *to, towards,* and also denotes *addition* and *intensity.*

adamō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ad** + **amō**, *to love*], *to love earnestly.*

addīcō, see **dicō**.

addō, see **dō**.

addūcō, see **dūcō**.

(1) **adeō**, see (1) **eō**.

(2) **adeō** [**ad** + (2) **eō**], adv., *to this point, so very, so, to such a degree, actually;* **atque adeō**, *and in fact.*

adequitō, see **equitō**.

adfectō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ad** + **faciō**], *to strive after, aspire to.*

adferō, see **ferō**.

adficiō, see **faciō**.

adfīnis, is [**ad** + **fīnis**], m., *a relative* (by marriage).

adfirmō, see **firmō**.

adflātus, ūs [**adflō**], m., *a blast, breath; effluvia, exhalation.*

adflictus [orig. part. of **adflīgō**], adj., *shattered, weakened, wretched.*

adflīgō, see ***flīgō**.

adflō, see **flō**.

adhibeō, see **habeō**.

adhortātiō, ōnis [**adhortor**, *to encourage*], f., *encouragement, exhortation.*

adiciō, see **iaciō**.

adigō, see **agō**.

adipīscor, ī, **adeptus sum** [**ad** + **apīscor**, *to reach*], *to gain by effort, get, acquire.*

aditus, ūs [(1) **adeō**], m., *approach, access.*

adiūmentum [orig. **adiuvāmentum**, from **adiuvō**], n., *help, aid, service.*

adiungō, see **iungō**.

adiuvō, āre, iūvī, iūtus [**ad** + **iuvō**, *to help*], *to aid, help.*

adliciō, see ***laciō**.

adligō, see **ligō**.

adloquor, see **loquor**.

administrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ad** + **ministrō**, *to manage*], *to manage, direct, govern, regulate.*

admīrābilis, e [**admīror**], adj., *admirable, wonderful.*

admīrandus [**admīror**], adj., *marvelous, wonderful, strange.*

admīrātiō, ōnis [**admīror**], f., *wonder, admiration; surprise.*

admīrātor, ōris [**admīror**], m., *admirer.*

admīror, ārī, ātus sum [**ad** + **mīror**, *to marvel at*], *to marvel at, admire.*

admittō, see **mittō**.

admodum [**ad** + **modus**], adv., *up to the full limit, very, exceedingly.*

admoneō, see **moneō**.

admoveō, see **moveō**.

adnuō, see ***nuō**.

adolēscō, ere, olēvī, adultus [**ad** + **olēscō**, *to grow*], *to grow up, become mature, reach manhood.*

adoperiō, see **periō**.

adoptō, see **optō**.

adōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

adōrō, see **ōrō**.

adquīrō, see **quaerō**.

adripiō, see **rapiō**.

adscrībō, see **scrībō**.

adsentātiō, ōnis [**adsentor**, *to agree with, to flatter*], f., *flattery.*

adsequor, see **sequor**.
adsideō, see **sedeō**.
adsīdō, see **sīdō**.
adsiduus [**adsideō**], **adj.**, ***incessant***, *repeated, continued.*
adsīgnō, see **sīgnō**.
adspiciō, see ***speciō**.
adsuēscō, see **suēscō**.
adsum, see **sum**.
adsūmō, see **sūmō**.
adsurgō, see **surgō**.
adulēscēns, entis [**adolēscō**], m and f., *a young man* or *woman* (usually applied to persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty).
adulēscentia, ae [**adulēscēns**], f., *youth.*
adulēscentulus, ī [dim. of **adulēscēns**], m., *a very young man, stripling.*
adūlor, ārī, ātus sum, *to flatter.*
adultus [orig. part. of **adolēscō**], adj., *grown up, mature, adult.*
advehō, see **vehō**.
adveniō, see **veniō**.
adventō, āre, āvī, — [freq. of **adveniō**], *to advance, approach.*
adventus, ūs [**adveniō**], m., *coming, approach, arrival.*
adversārius, ī [**adversor**], m., *opponent, enemy.*
adversor, ārī, ātus sum [**adversus**], *to oppose, withstand, resist.*
adversus [**ad** + **vertō**], adj., *turned towards, facing, in front; opposed, adverse, unfavorable.* As noun, **adversum**, ī, n., *misfortune, calamity.*
adversus and **adversum**, prep. with acc., *in opposition to, against, towards.*
advocātiō, ōnis [**advocō**], f., *advocacy, legal assistance;* **in advocātiōnem venīre**, *to come to one's aid in court.*
advocātus, ī [**advocō**], m., *adviser, advocate.*
advocō, see **vocō**.
aedēs, see **aedis**.
aedificium, ī [**aedificō**], n., *a building.*
aedificō, āre, āvī, ātus [**aedis** + **faciō**], *to build.*
aedīlis, is [**aedis**], m., *aedile, commissioner of public works*, the name of certain Roman magistrates, four in number, charged with the care of the streets and public buildings, the regulation of the markets, and the duty of distributing the corn which the state furnished to the poor. They took care, also, of the records of the senate and other documents, and superintended the performance of certain public games.
aedīlitās, ātis [**aedīlis**], f., *aedileship.*
aedis or **aedēs**, is, f., **in sing.**, *temple;* in pl., *house, dwelling.*
aedituus, ī [**aedis** + **tueor**], m., *keeper of a temple, sexton.*
aeger, **aegra**, **aegrum**, adj., *sick, ill, feeble.*
aegrē [**aeger**], adv., *painfully, with difficulty, scarcely;* **aegrē ferre**, *to be vexed at, take amiss.*
aegritūdō, inis [**aeger**], f., *sickness; grief, vexation, mortification.*
aegrōtō, āre, āvī, — [**aeger**], *to be ill* or *feeble, lie sick.*
Aegyptus, ī, m., *Egypt.*
Aemilius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Paulus**.
aemulātiō, ōnis [**aemulor**, *to rival*], f., *rivalry, competition.*
aequālis, e [**aequus**], adj., *equal, like* (esp. in age). As noun, m., *comrade, companion.*
aequē [**aequus**], adv., *equally.*
aequitās, ātis [**aequus**], f., *evenness, fairness, justice.*
aequō, āre, āvī, ātus [**aequus**], *to make even, place on an equality.*
aequus, adj., *even, level; fair, just;* **aequō animō**, *patiently.*

aerārium, ī [aes], n., *state treasury; public money.*

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze; money* (first coined of bronze); **aes aliēnum,** *debt.*

aestās, ātis, f., *summer.*

aestīvus [aestās], adj., *of summer, summer.*

aetās, ātis, f., *time of life, life, age, youth, old age; period, time.*

aeternum [acc. sing. neut. of **aeternus,** *eternal*], adv., *eternally, forever.*

Āfer, Āfrī, m., *an African,* esp. an inhabitant of Carthage.

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa,* esp. that part of it which lay near Carthage.

Āfricānus, adj., *African.* As noun, **Āfricānus, ī,** m., the cognomen bestowed on Publius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Hannibal. See **Scīpiō.**

agedum, an interj., used with the imperative or hortatory subjunctive, *come on! come! quick!*

agellus, ī [dim. of **ager**], m., *a little field, small estate.*

ager, agrī, m., *field, farm, estate; territory, land, district; the country.*

agger, eris [**ad** + **gerō**], m., *mass* (esp. of earth and brushwood), *mound, rampart.*

aggredior, see **gradior.**

agitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **agō**], *drive violently hither and thither; discuss, consider, meditate.*

con — cōgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to think, reflect, consider; plan.*

ex + **con — excōgitō, āre, āvī, ātus,** *to think out, devise.*

āgmen, inis [**agō**], n., *an army* (on the march), *marching column; troop, array.*

āgnōscō, see **nōscō.**

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, *to set in motion, drive, lead; act, do, perform; treat, deal, arrange; spend, pass* (of time); **āctum est dē,** *it was all up with;* **augurium agere,** *to perform the augural ceremonies;* **cōnsulem agere,** *to act the consul,* **dēlēctum agere,** *to hold a levy;* **grātiās agere,** *to feel thankful;* **triumphum agere,** *to celebrate a triumph.*

ad — adigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *drive, urge, compel, constrain.*

con — cōgō, ĕre, coēgī, coāctus, *drive together, collect; compel, force.*

dē — dēgō, ere, dēgī, —, *pass, spend* (of time).

ex — exigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive out; finish; pass, spend.*

per — peragō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to finish, accomplish, play* (a part); *set forth, relate, describe.*

re — redigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive back, force, reduce, bring.*

sub — subigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to drive under, conquer, subdue.*

trāns — trānsigō, ere, ēgī, āctus, *to finish, settle, perform.*

agrestis, e [**ager**], adj., *of the fields; rustic; countrified, rude, uncouth.*

āiō, ais, ait, āiunt [def. verb], *to say.*

alacer, cris, cre, adj., *lively, nimble, quick;* often = an adv., *eagerly.*

alacritās, ātis [**alacer**], f., *liveliness, eagerness, spirit.*

Alba or **Alba Longa** (sc. **urbs**), f., an ancient town of the Latins.

Albānus, adj., *pertaining to Alba, Alban.* As noun, **Albānus, ī,** m., *an inhabitant of Alba.*

ālea, ae, f., *game of dice; die.*

Alexander, drī, m., *Alexander the Great,* king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C., and conqueror of Persia.

Alexandrēa, ae, f., *Alexandria,* a city in Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great.

aliās [**alius**], adv., *at another time, under other circumstances.*

alibī [**alius** + **ibī**], adv., *elsewhere, in other places.*

aliēnus [**alius**], adj., *belonging to another, another's;* **aes aliēnum**, *debt.*

alimentum, ī [alō], n., *nourishment;* in plur., *food, provisions.*

aliōquī, adv., *in other respects, otherwise.*

aliquamdiū [aliquis + diū], adv., *for a while, for some time.*

aliquandō [aliquis], adv., *at some time or other, once, on a certain occasion; at length, at last.*

aliquantus, adj., *some, considerable.* As noun, **aliquantum**, ī, n., *a little, something.*

aliquī, aliqua, aliquod [alius + quī], indef. pron. adj., *some one or other, some, any.*

aliquis, qua, quid [alius + quis], indef. pron., *some one, something; any one, anything; some, any.* As noun, **aliquid**, n., *something, anything.*

aliquot [alius + quot], indef. indecl. adj., *some, several.*

aliquotiēns [aliquot], adv., *several times.*

aliter [alius], adv., *otherwise, differently.*

alius, a, ud (gen. **alīus**, dat. **alī**), pron. adj., *another, other, different;* **alius . . . alius**, *one . . . one, one . . . another;* **aliī . . . aliī**, *some . . . others.*

alō, ere, uī, tus, *to feed, nourish, support, keep.*

Alpēs, ium, f., *the Alps.*

altāria, ium, pl. n., *an altar.*

alter, altera, alterum (gen. **alterīus**, dat. **alterī**), pron. adj., *one of two, the other, the second;* **alter . . . alter**, *the one . . . the other.*

altercor, ārī, ātus sum [**alter**], *to dispute, wrangle.*

alteruter, utra, utrum (gen. **alterutrīus**, dat. **alterutrī**), pron. adj., *one or the other of two, one* (only) *of two.*

altus [alō], adj., *high, lofty; deep.* As noun, **altum**, ī, n., *the deep sea, the deep;* sup. **altissimum**, ī, n., *top.*

alveus, ī, m., *a basket, trough.*

am, amb, ambi, insep. prefix (seen in amputō), *around, on both sides.*

amāns, antis [part. of **amō**, *to love*], adj., *loving, fond;* with gen., *fond of, devoted to.*

ambitiō, ōnis [**ambiō**, *to go around*], f., *canvassing for public office, ambition.*

ambō, ae, ō, adj., *both.*

ambulātiō, ōnis [**ambulō**], f., *a walk, promenade.*

ambulō, āre, āvī, —, *to walk, stroll.*

dē — deambulō, āre, —, —, *to walk, stroll, promenade.*

in — inambulō, āre, —, —, *to walk up and down, stroll.*

amīcitia, ae [amīcus], f., *friendship.*

amictus [orig. part. of **amiciō**, *to wrap about*], adj., *clothed in, clad in.*

amīcus [amō, *to love*], adj., *friendly.*

amīcus, ī [amō, *to love*], m., *a friend.*

āmittō, see **mittō**.

amnis, is, m., *river, torrent, stream.*

amor, ōris [**amō**, *to love*], m., *love, passion.*

āmoveō, see **moveō**.

amphora, ae, f., *a two-handled jar.* It held about six gallons.

amplector, ī, **amplexus sum**, *to twine around, embrace.*

ampliō, āre, āvī, ātus [**amplus**], *to enlarge, widen, extend.*

amplius [comp. of **amplus**], indecl. adj. and adv., *further, more, besides.*

amplus, adj., *great, large; noble, distinguished.*

amputō, see **putō**.

Amūlius, ī, m., *Amūlius*, son of Proca, a legendary king of Alba Longa.

anceps, ancipitis [ambi + caput], adj., *two-headed; doubtful, hazardous.*

ancīle, is, n., a small oval shield, shaped like the faces of a guitar.

ancilla, ae, f., *a maid-servant, maid.*

Ancus, ī, m., the praenomen of Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.

angō, ere, —, —, *squeeze, choke; vex, annoy.*

angor, ōris [angō], m., *vexation, sorrow, anguish.*

anguis, is [angō], m. and f., *a snake.*

angulus, ī [angō], m., *corner, nook.*

angustiae, ārum [angustus], f., *narrowness, narrow place, narrow pass.*

angustus [angō], adj., *narrow.*

anima, ae, f., *air, breath, soul, life.*

animadvertō, ere, vertī, versus [animus + advertō], *to turn the mind to, perceive, notice;* **in aliquem animadvertere**, *to punish.*

animal, ālis [anima], n., *a living thing, an animal.*

animus, ī, m., *mind, soul, reason; courage, spirit; temper, disposition;* in plur., *affections, allegiance.*

Aniō, **Aniēnis**, m., a tributary of the Tiber.

annālis, is [annus], adj., *yearly, annual.* As noun, **Annālēs** (sc. *libri*), *year-books, records;* strictly brief abstracts of contemporary events kept in early days by the Pontifex Maximus, and exposed to view on a white-washed plank set up at his official residence. **Annālēs** is a frequent title of Latin historical works.

annōna, ae [annus], f., *the year's crop*, esp. of grain; *corn supply.*

annus, ī, m., *a year.*

ante (1) adv.; of space, *before, in front of;* of time, *before, previously, ago;* (2) prep. with acc., both of space and time, *in front of, before.*

anteā [ante], adv., *before, formerly.*

antecēdō, see **cēdō**.

anteeō, see (1) **eō**.

antequam or **ante . . . quam**, conj., *before, until.*

Antiochus, ī, m., *Antiochus.*

1. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria 223–187 B.C., conquered by Scipio Asiaticus in 190.

2. A philosopher, born at Ascalon in Palestine, whose lectures Cicero heard at Athens in 79 B.C.

antīquus, adj., *ancient.*

Antōnius, ī, m., a Roman gentile name.

1. *M. Antōnius*, a friend of Julius Caesar and a member of the second triumvirate. He was defeated by Octavianus off Actium in 31 B.C., and killed himself the following year.

2. *C. Antōnius Hybrida*, uncle of the triumvir, and consul with Cicero, B.C. 63.

ānulus, ī [dim. of **ānus**, *a circle*], m., *a finger ring.*

anus, ūs, f., *an old woman.*

anxius [angō], adj., *anxious, troubled.*

aper, aprī, m., *a wild boar.*

aperiō, see **pariō**.

apertē [apertus], adv., *openly, plainly.*

apertus [orig. part. of **aperiō**], adj., *open, manifest.*

Apollō, inis, m., *Apollo*, the Greek god (worshiped by the Romans also) of poetry and music, divination and medicine. His chief shrine was at Delphi, in Greece.

Apollōnia, ae, f., a city of Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic. Toward the close of the first century B.C. it was a famous seat of learning.

Apollōnius, ī, m., *Apollōnius*, surnamed *Molō*, under whom Cicero studied rhetoric at Rhodes.

apparātus, ūs, m., *equipment, preparation; splendor, pomp.*

appāreō, see **pāreō**.

appellātiō, ōnis [(2) **appellō**], f., *name, title.*

(1) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

(2) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

Appennīnus, ī, m., *the Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy.

Appius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen, esp. common in the Claudian gens.

applaudō, ere, plausī, plausus [ad + plaudō, *to clap the hands*], *to applaud*.

appōnō, see **pōnō**.

apprehendō, see **prehendō**.

approbō, see **probō**.

appropinquō, āre, āvī, — [ad + propinquus], *to draw near, approach*.

aptē [aptus], adv., *fitly, neatly*.

aptus, adj., *fitted, suited for, adapted to*.

apud, prep. with acc.; of place, *near*; of persons, *with, among, in the presence of, at the house of*; with the name of an author, *in the works of*.

Āpūlia, ae, f., *Apulia*, a district in the southeastern part of Italy.

aqua, ae, f., *water*.

aquila, ae, f., *an eagle; standard* (a metal eagle, elevated upon a pole).

aquilifer, ferī [aquila + ferō], m., *standard bearer*.

āra, ae, f., *an altar*.

arbiter, trī, m., *witness, judge, umpire*.

arbitrium, ī [arbiter], n., *judgment, decision; will, caprice*.

arbitror, ārī, ātus sum [arbiter], *to think, believe, consider*.

arbor, oris, f., *a tree*.

arca, ae [arceō], f., *chest, box*.

arceō, ēre, uī, —, *to shut up, inclose; hinder, prevent*.

con — coerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *to confine closely, shut in; restrain, check*.

ex — exerceō, ēre, uī, itus, *to exercise, drill, employ*; **lēgem exercēre**, *to enforce a law*.

arcessō, ere, īvī, ītus, *to cause to come, summon, send for*.

Ardea, ae, f., *Ardea*, a town in Latium, about eighteen miles south of Rome.

ārdēns, entis [orig. part. of **ārdeō**, *to burn, glow*], adj., *glowing, fiery, bright*.

ārdor, ōris [ārdeō, *to burn, glow*], m., *heat, glow; zeal, enthusiasm, fire*.

argentum, ī, n., *silver; money*.

Argī, ōrum, m., *Argos*, a city in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Argīvus, adj., *of Argos, Argive*.

arguō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to show, prove; charge, accuse, blame*.

āridus [āreō, *to be dry*], adj., *dry, arid*.

arma, ōrum, n. pl., *arms, weapons* (esp. for defense); *warfare*.

armātus [orig. part. of **armō**], adj., *armed, in full armor*. As noun, **armātī**, ōrum, m. pl., *armed men, soldiers*.

Armenia, ae, f., *Armenia*, a country in Asia, southeast of the Black Sea.

armilla, ae [armus, *shoulder, arm*], f., *a bracelet, armlet*.

armō, āre, āvī, ātus [arma], *to arm, equip*.

Arpīnum, ī, n., *Arpinum*, a town of the Volsci, fifty miles southeast of Rome; the birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

ars, artis, f., *skill, art, knowledge; accomplishment*, esp. in pl.: *device, stratagem*.

artifex, icis [ars + faciō], m., *workman, artist, builder*.

artūs, uum, m. pl., *joints, limbs*.

Ārūns, untis, m., a son of Tarquinius Superbus.

arx, arcis [arceō], f., *citadel, stronghold*.

ās, assis, m., *an as*, the unit of Roman coinage, orig. a pound of copper, but finally reduced to half an ounce. It was then worth about a cent.

āscendō, see **scandō**.

Asia, ae, f., *Asia*, esp. Asia Minor.

Asiāticus, adj., *Asiatic*. As noun, **Asiāticus, ī**, m., cognomen of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Antiochus.

asper, aspera, asperum, adj., *rough, bitter, sharp; harsh, violent, severe.*

asperitās, ātis [**asper**], f., *roughness, harshness; acidity* (of vinegar).

āspernor, see **spernō**.

aspis, idis, f., *an asp, viper.*

āstūtia, ae [**āstūtus**], f., *shrewdness, smartness, cleverness.*

āstūtus [**āstū**, *cunning*], adj., *smart, clever, shrewd, cunning.*

asȳlum, ī, n., *place of refuge, asylum.*

at, conj., *but, but yet, nevertheless.*

Athēnae, ārum, f. plur., *Athens*, the chief city of Greece, situated in Attica, in the southeastern part of central Greece.

Athesis, is, m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri in 101 B.C.

Atīlius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Rēgulus**.

atque, ac, conj., *and, and also.*

atquī, conj., *and yet, but yet, yet.*

atrōciter [**atrōx**], adv., *fiercely, cruelly.*

atrōx, ōcis, adj., *savage, fierce, cruel, horrible.*

attentus, adj., *attentive.*

attonitus [**attonō**, *to thunder at*], adj., *thunder-struck, awe-struck, overwhelmed.*

Attus, ī, m., *Attus Nāvius*, an augur who defied Tarquinius Priscus.

auctor, ōris [**augeō**], m., *producer, originator, cause.*

auctōritās, ātis [**auctor**], f., *authority, power; influence, weight, dignity.*

aucupium, ī [**avis** + **capiō**], n., *bird-catching, fowling.*

audācia, ae [**audāx**, *bold*], f., *boldness, daring; rashness, presumption.*

audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *to venture, dare.*

audiō, īre, īvī, ītus, *to hear, listen to;* **dictō audiēns esse**, *to obey.*

ex — exaudiō, īre, īvī, ītus, *to hear clearly, distinguish.*

auferō, see **ferō**.

aufugiō, see **fugiō**.

augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, *to increase, enlarge.*

augur, uris [**avis**], m., *an augur, soothsayer*, a priest whose business it was to take the *auspicia*. See **auspicium**.

augurium, ī [**augur**], n., *observance of omens, divination;* **augurium agere**, *to perform the augural ceremonies.*

augustus [**augeō**], adj., *majestic, venerable, imposing.*

Augustus, ī [**augustus**], m., a title of honor given to Octavianus in B.C. 27, and after him to all the Roman emperors.

aureus [**aurum**], adj., *golden.*

auris, is, f., *ear.*

aurum, ī, n., *gold.*

auspicium, ī [**avis** + ***speciō**], n., *divination* by noting the flight or cries of birds. In taking the **auspicia**, *auspices*, the augur sought to learn whether the gods favored or disapproved a proposed course of conduct.

aut, conj., *or;* **aut . . . aut**, *either . . . or.*

autem, conj., always postpositive, *but, however, moreover.*

auxilium, ī [**augeō**], n., *help, aid;* plur., *auxiliary troops* (usually foreign and light-armed troops).

avāritia, ae [**avārus**], f., *greed, avarice.*

avārus, adj., *greedy, grasping, covetous.*

āvellō, ere, vellī, vulsus [**ab** + **vellō**, *to pluck*], *to tear off* or *away, sever.*

Aventīnus, ī, m. (sc. **mōns**), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Aventīnus, adj., *of* or *on the Aventine*.

aveō, ēre, —, —, *to fare well*, used only in the imperative **avē**! *hail! welcome! greetings!*

āversor, ārī, ātus sum [**āvertō**], *to scorn, repulse*.

āvertō, see **vertō**.

avidē [**avidus**], adv., *eagerly, greedily*.

avidus, adj., *desirous, eager, greedy*.

avis, is, f., *bird; sign, omen*.

avītus [**avus**], adj., *ancestral*.

āvocō, see **vocō**.

āvolō, see (2) **volō**.

avunculus [dim. of **avus**], m., *uncle, mother's brother*.

avus, ī, m., *grandfather, ancestor*.

B

baculum, ī, n., *a staff, stick*.

Bagrada(s), ae, m., a river near Carthage.

ballista, ae, f., *the ballista*, a military engine for hurling stones.

balneum, ī, n., *bath, bathing-place*.

barba, ae, f., *beard*.

barbarus, adj., *foreign, uncivilized, barbarous*. As noun, **barbarī, ōrum**, pl. m., *foreigners, barbarians*.

bellātor, ōris [**bellō**], m., *fighter, brawler; warrior, soldier*.

bellicōsus [**bellicus**, *warlike*], adj., *warlike*.

bellō, āre, āvī, ātum [**bellum**], *to wage war, fight*.

re — rebellō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to wage war again, rebel*.

bellum, ī (orig. **duellum**, from **duo**), n., *war, warfare*.

bēlua, ae, f., *a wild beast;* of a person, *beast, brute, monster*.

bene [**bonus**], adv., *well, successfully;* comp. **melius**, sup. **optimē**.

beneficium, ī [**bene** + **faciō**], n., *favor, kindness, service*.

benevolentia, ae [**bene** + (1) **volō**], f., *good will, kindly feeling; favor*.

benīgnē [**benīgnus**], adv., *kindly, courteously*.

benīgnus, adj., *kind, favorable*.

bibliothēca, ae, f., *library*.

bibō, ere, ī, —, *to drink*.

Bibulus, ī, m., *L. Calpurnius*, **consul** with Julius Caesar in 59 B.C.

bīduum, ī [**bis** + **diēs**], n., *a period of two days, two days' time*.

bis [orig. **duis**; cf. **duo**), num. adv., *twice*.

blanditia, ae, f., *flattery;* in pl., *blandishments, allurements*.

Blosius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Blosius Cūmānus*, a friend of C. Gracchus.

Bocchus, ī, m., *Bocchus*, king of the Gaetuli, and ally of Jugurtha.

Boiorix, icis, m., *Boiorix*, chief of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius, 101 B.C.

bonus, comp. **melior**, sup. **optimus**, adj., *good;* as noun, **bonī, ōrum**, m. pl., *good men, loyal citizens;* **bona, ōrum**, n. pl., *goods, possessions*.

bōs, bovis, m. and f., *ox, cow;* **pl.**, *cattle*.

bracchium, ī, n., *forearm, arm*.

brevī, see **brevis**.

brevis, e, adj., *short;* **brevī** (sc. **tempore**), adv., *in a little while, soon*.

Britannī, ōrum, m. pl., *the inhabitants of England, the Britons*.

Brundisium, ī, n., *Brundisium*, a seaport in southeastern Italy, the regular point of embarkation for Greece.

Brūtus, ī, m., a cognomen in the Junian gens.

1. *L. Iūnius Brūtus*, the Liberator, nephew of Tarquinius Superbus, and consul with Collatinus in 509 B.C.

2. *M. Iūnius Brūtus*, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C.

3. *D. Iūnius Brūtus*, an officer of Julius Caesar in Gaul, but afterwards one of his murderers.

bulla, **ae**, f., an *amulet* or *charm* for the neck, commonly of gold, though often of leather. It was worn by children of free birth, but laid aside with the *toga praetexta* (see **praetextus**), and consecrated to the *Larēs*, or gods of the hearth.

C

C, orig. = English *G*, later = both *C* and *G*, finally = *C* alone; with proper names = *Gāius*, a Roman praenomen.

cadāver, **eris** [**cadō**], n., *a corpse*.

cadō, **ere**, **cecidī**, **cāsūrus**, *to fall; fall dead, be killed, die; happen*.

ad — accidō, **ere**, **cidī**, —, *to happen, befall, come to pass*.

con — concidō, **ere**, **cidī**, —, *to fall, be slain, perish*.

in — incidō, **ere**, **cidī**, —, *fall, fall into* or *on, meet; happen, occur*; **incidere in aliquem**, *to happen in the time of anybody*.

ob — occidō, **ere**, **cidī**, —, *fall down, fall, perish; set* (of the sun).

re — recidō, **ere**, **cidī**, —, *to fall back, return; fall*.

caedēs, **is** [**caedō**], f., *slaughter, massacre*.

caedō, **ere**, **cecīdī**, **caesus**, *to cut, cut to pieces; kill, conquer, rout*; **virgīs caedere**, *to flog*.

ob — occīdō, **ere**, **cīdī**, **cīsus**, *to cut down, kill, slay*.

prae — praecīdō, **ere**, **cīdī**, **cīsus**, *to cut short, cut off*.

caelestis, **e** [**caelum**], adj., *from heaven, heavenly, celestial*.

Caelius, **ī**, m. (sc. **mōns**), *the Caelian hill*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

caelum, **ī**, n., *the sky, heavens*.

caenōsus [**caenum**], adj., *foul, filthy*.

caenum, **ī**, n., *mud, filth, mire*.

Caesar, **aris**, m., *Caesar*, a family name in the Julian gens.

1. *C. Iūlius Caesar*, the famous dictator, born 100 B.C., quaestor in 68, aedile in 65, praetor in 62, consul in 59; conquered Gaul, 58–50; engaged in civil war with Pompey and his supporters, 49–46; created perpetual dictator in 46; murdered, March 15, 44.

2. The grandson of Caesar's sister, *C. Octāvius*, was adopted by Caesar, and henceforth known as *C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus*. He was born 63 B.C., formed the second triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus in 44; with Antony's help defeated Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Caesar, in 42, at Philippi; defeated Antony at Actium, in 31, and became sole master of the Roman world, which he ruled till his death in 14 A.D. See also **Augustus**.

caesariēs, —, acc. **em**, f., *hair* (of the head), *locks* (only in sing.).

calamitās, **ātis**, f., *calamity, disaster*.

calcar, **āris**, n., *a spur*.

callidus, adj., *shrewd, cunning, sly*.

Calpurnia, **ae**, f., *Calpurnia*, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and wife of Julius Caesar.

Calpurnius, **ī**, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Bibulus**.

calvitium, **ī** [**calvus**], n., *baldness*.

calvus, adj., *bald*.

Calvus, **ī** [**calvus**], m., cognomen of *C. Licinius Macer Calvus*, poet and orator, 82–47 B.C.

Camers, **ertis**, m., an inhabitant of Camerinum, a town of Umbria, a district in Central Italy.

Campānia, **ae**, f., a district on the west coast of Italy, south of Latium.

Campānus, adj., *Campanian*.

campus, **ī**, m., *a field*, especially the

Campus Mārtius, a plain lying between the Capitoline Hill and the Tiber, and thus orig. outside the walls. It was used as a place of exercise, as a parade ground and place for reviews. Later, elections were held there.

candeō, **ēre**, **uī**, —, *to shine, glow.*

ad — accendō, **ere**, **ī**, **cēnsus**, *to set fire to, kindle, burn; arouse, fire, anger.*

in — incendō, **ere**, **ī**, **cēnsus**, *to set on fire; arouse, excite.*

candidus [candeō], adj., *white.*

Canīnius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Canīnius Rēbilus*, consul for a few hours on December 31, 45 B.C.

canis, **is**, m. and f., *a dog.*

Cannae, **ārum**, f. pl., a small town in Apulia in southeastern Italy.

Cannēnsis, **e**, adj., *of* or *at Cannae.*

canō, **ere**, **cecinī**, —, *to sing, chant, play; sound, give signal.*

prae — praecinō, **ere**, **uī**, —, *to play before* (one).

cantus, **ūs** [canō], m., *song; note, cry.*

Canusium, **ī**, n., a town in Apulia near Cannae.

capesso, **ere**, **īvī**, **ītus** [desid. of capiō], *to take eagerly, seize, resort to.*

capillus, ī [caput], m., *the hair.*

capiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **captus**, *to take, seize, capture;* **cōnsilium capere**, *to form a plan.*

ad — accipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take to one's self, receive, adopt; meet with, welcome; understand, interpret.*

con — concipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take in, imagine, conceive.*

dē — dēcipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take in, catch, deceive, cheat.*

ex — excipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take out, appropriate, overhear; receive, greet; await, confront.*

in — incipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take up, begin, undertake.*

inter — intercipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to seize in passing, steal, usurp.*

prae — praecipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptum**, *direct, bid, order.*

re — recipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, **ceptus**, *to take back, recover; take, receive;* **sē recipere**, *to retreat, withdraw.*

sub — suscipiō, **ere**, **cēpī**, ceptus, *to take up, undertake, assume, succeed to.*

Capitōlīnus, adj., *pertaining to the Capitol.*

Capitōlium, **ī**, n., *the Capitol*, the chief temple of Jupiter in Rome; often, also, the hill on which this temple stood, the *Mōns Capitōlīnus*, the citadel of Rome.

capra, **ae**, f., *a she-goat;* **Caprae palūs**, *Goat Swamp*, in the Campus Martius.

captīvus [capiō], adj., *captive;* as noun, **captīvus**, **ī**, m., *a prisoner, captive.*

captō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [freq. of capiō], *to seize eagerly, strive to seize, strive for; take in, deceive, trap.*

Capua, **ae**, f., a city in Campania noted for its luxury.

capulus, ī [capiō], m., *hilt, handle.*

caput, **itis**, n., *the head, life; head* or *capital* of a nation; **capite damnāre**, *to condemn to death.*

carbō, **inis**, m., *a coal, charcoal.*

Carbō, **inis**, m., *C. Papīrius*, an enemy of Sulla, defeated by Pompey.

carcer, **eris**, n., *a prison*, esp. the state prison at Rome, built by Ancus Marcius, and known since the middle ages as the 'Mamertine Prison.' It lay at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the side towards the Forum. The historian Sallust thus describes it: "In the prison there is a place called the *Tullianum*, about twelve feet

below the surface of the ground. It is built with strong walls, and above it there is a room constructed with stone vaulting. It is a disgusting and horrible place on account of the filth, the darkness, and the stench."

carnifex, ficis [**carō**, *flesh* + **faciō**], m., *executioner, butcher.*

carpentum, ī, n., *a two-wheeled carriage.*

carpō, ere, sī, tus, *to pluck, tear.*

dis — discerpō, ere, sī, tus, *to pluck* or *tear in pieces.*

ex — excerpō, ere, sī, tus, *to pluck out, choose, select.*

Carthāginiēnsis, e, adj., *Carthaginian.*

Carthāgō, inis, f., *Carthage*, a city on the northern coast of Africa, colonized by Phoenicians from Tyre.

Carthāgō Nova, f., *New Carthage*, a city on the east coast of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians.

cārus, adj., *dear, beloved; costly.*

casa, ae, f., *a hut, cottage.*

Casca, ae, m., *C. Servīlius*, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar.

Cassius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Cassius Longinus*, one of the foremost conspirators against Caesar in 44 B.C.

castellum, ī [dim. of **castrum**], n., *a stronghold, castle, fort.*

castīgō, āre, āvī, ātus [**castus**, *pure* + **agō**], *to correct, punish, chastise.*

castrum, ī, n., *a fortified place*; pl., **castra, ōrum**, *a camp.*

cāsus, ūs [**cadō**], m., *that which befalls, accident, chance; misfortune, calamity.*

catapulta, ae, f., *an engine for hurling arrows, catapult.*

catēna, ae, f., *a chain, fetter.*

Catilīna, ae, m., *L. Sergius*, who conspired against the state during Cicero's consulship, 63 B.C.

catīllus, ī, m., *a small dish, plate.*

Catō, ōnis, m., *M. Porcius*, called *Uticēnsis*, because he committed suicide at Utica in Africa, after the battle of Thapsus 46 B.C.

Catullus, ī, m., *C. Valerius*, the famous lyric poet, 87–54 B.C.

catulus, ī, m., *a young animal, cub.*

Catulus, ī, m., *Q. Lutātius*, who in 67 B.C. opposed the grant of extraordinary powers to Pompey for the war with the pirates.

cauda, ae, f., *tail.*

causa, ae, f., *cause, reason, occasion; case at law*; **causā** (with preceding gen.), *for the sake of*, a common expression of purpose; **causam dīcere**, *to plead a case* in court.

cautus [orig. part. of **caveō**], adj., *careful, wary, cautious.*

cavea, ae [**cavus**, *hollow*], f., *a cage.*

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, *to be on one's guard, beware, guard against.*

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *to go, move; to go from, retire; yield, submit*; **ex sententiā cēdere**, *to turn out to one's satisfaction.*

ab — abscēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *to go away, withdraw, depart.*

ad — accēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *to go* or *come to, move towards, approach; be added.*

ante — antecēdō, ere, cessī, —, *to go before, precede.*

con — concēdō, ere, cessī, cessus, *to withdraw, retire, depart; yield, submit; allow, grant, concede.*

dē — dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *to go away, withdraw, depart; to die* (sc. **vītā**).

dis — discēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *to go away, depart; come off.*

in — incēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *to advance, approach; march; move slowly.*

prae — praecēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *to go before.*

prō — prōcēdō, ere, cessī, cessum

to move forward, advance, make progress.

re — recēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *to move back, withdraw, retire, retreat.*

sē — sēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, *to retire, withdraw.*

sub — succēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *to follow, succeed; be successful.*

celeber, bris, bre, adj., *famous.*

celebrātus [part. of **celebrō**, *to throng*], adj., of a place, *thronged, frequented;* of persons, places, or things, *famous, brilliant.*

celer, eris, ere, adj., *swift, quick, lively.*

celeritās, ātis [**celer**], f., *swiftness, speed, alertness.*

celeriter [**celer**], adv., *quickly, soon.*

cella, ae, f., *chamber, sanctuary, shrine.*

cēlō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to hide, conceal.*

Celtibērī, ōrum, m. pl., *the Celtiberi,* a tribe in Spain.

cēna, ae, f., *dinner,* the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three o'clock.

cēnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**cēna**], *to dine, eat.*

cēnseō, ēre, uī, us, *to rate, value; be of the opinion, think; determine, decide.*

cēnsus, ūs [**cēnseō**], m., *an enumeration* and *classification of the people* according to wealth, *a census.*

centiēs [**centum**], adv., *a hundred times.*

centum, indecl. num. adj., *a hundred.*

centuria, ae [**centum**], f., *a division of the army or the people,* containing a hundred persons, *a century.*

centuriō, ōnis [**centuria**], m., *a commander of a century, centurion, captain.*

cernō, ere, crēvī, certus [**crētus**], *to separate; see, perceive; decide, determine.*

dē — dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *to decide, determine; decree, vote, entrust* (by a decree); *contend, fight.*

sē — sēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *to separate, divide.*

certāmen, inis [**certō**], n., *match, trial* of skill or strength; *contest, battle.*

certātim [**certō**], adv., *in rivalry, zealously.*

certē [**certus**], adv., *certainly, surely.*

certō, āre, āvī, ātum [**certus**], *to vie with, contend.*

certus [orig. part. of **cernō**], adj., *determined, fixed; certain, definite, specified, assured;* **certiōrem facere,** *to inform;* **certior fierī,** *to be informed.*

cervīx, īcis, f., *neck, throat.*

cessō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of **cēdō**], *to be inactive, loiter, delay.*

cēterum [**cēterus**], adv. and conj., *for the rest, but, moreover, besides.*

cēterī, ae, a, adj., *the rest, the other, the others.*

charta, ae, f., *writing material, paper, sheet* (of Egyptian papyrus).

Chrȳsogonus, ī, m., *L. Cornēlius,* a freedman of Sulla.

cibārius [**cibus**], adj., *pertaining to food;* **rēs cibāria,** *provisions.*

cibus, ī, m., *food, victuals.*

cicātrīx, īcis, f., *a scar.*

cicer, ciceris, n., *a pea, chickpea.*

Cicerō, ōnis [**cicer**], m., cognomen of *M. Tullius Cicerō,* the famous orator, born at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; quaestor in Sicily, 75; praetor, 66; consul, 63; killed by Antony's order in 43.

Cimber, brī, m., *a Cimbrian,* one of the Cimbri, the Teutonic tribe which, together with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and was defeated by Marius in 101 B.C.

Cimbricus, adj., *Cimbrian.*

cingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, *to encircle, surround; gird, gird on, equip;* **obsidiōne cingere,** *to blockade, besiege.*

ad — accingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, *to gird, gird on, equip, arm.*

sub — succingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, *to gird, arm, equip.*

cinis, eris, m., *ashes.*

Cinna, ae, m., *L. Cornēlius,* leader with Marius of the popular party.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc., *around, round about, throughout.*

circum, adv. and prep. with acc., *around, about.*

circumdō, see **dō.**

circumfundō, see **fundō.**

circumstō, see **stō.**

circumveniō, see **veniō.**

circus, ī, m., *a circle, enclosure* for athletic sports, esp. chariot-races; **Circus Māximus:** see p. 18, n. 6.

citerior, ōris, adj., *on this side, hither, nearer.*

citō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **cieō,** *to set in motion*], *to rouse, urge on; summon.*

con — concitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to rouse, excite; move, instigate.*

ex — excitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call* or *bring forth; rouse, excite.*

in — incitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *urge on, arouse, incite.*

cīvicus [**cīvis**], adj., *of citizens, civic;* **cīvica corōna,** *the civic crown,* given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.

cīvīlis, e [**cīvis**], adj., *of citizens, civil, civic; courteous, polite.*

cīvis, is, m., *citizen, fellow-citizen.*

cīvitās, ātis [**cīvis**], f., *citizenship; state, body of citizens.*

clādēs, is, f., *disaster, overthrow, defeat;* **clādem accipere,** *to sustain a defeat;* **clāde adficere,** *to defeat.*

clam [**cēlō**], adv., *secretly.*

clāmitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **clāmō**], *to cry aloud, shout loudly.*

clāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to shout.*

ad — acclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to shout loudly, exclaim.*

con — conclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, *cry out together, shout.*

ex — exclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to cry out, shout aloud, exclaim.*

in — inclāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *shout loudly; cry out to, call upon, appeal to.*

prō — prōclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to call, cry out, proclaim.*

sub — succlāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to shout in answer, to answer loudly.*

clāmor, ōris [**clāmō**], m., *shout, cry, noise.*

clandestīnus [**clam**], adj., *secret.*

clangor, ōris, m., *noise, clash, clang.*

clārus, adj., *bright; famous, renowned;* of sound, *clear, loud.*

classicum, ī [**classis**], n. (sc. **sīgnum**), *battle signal* on the trumpet.

classis, is, f., *a class* or *division of citizens; a fleet.*

Claudia, ae, f., a sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Claudius, ī, m., the name of a famous Roman gens.

1. *Appius Claudius,* one of the Decemvirs of 451 B.C.

2. *Appius Claudius Pulcher,* consul in 249 B.C., and defeated in a naval battle off Drepanum in Sicily.

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, *to shut, close; shut in, imprison.*

ex — exclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, *to shut out, exclude.*

in — inclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, *to shut in, enclose; imprison.*

clausula, ae [**claudō**], f., *conclusion.*

clāvus, ī, m., *a nail.*

clēmēns, entis, adj., *gentle, kindly merciful.*

clēmenter [**clēmēns**], adv., *quietly, mercifully, mildly.*

clēmentia, ae [**clēmēns**], f., *mercifulness, forbearance, kindness.*

Cleopatra, ae, f., the famous queen of Egypt, renowned for her wit and beauty. She lived 69–30 B.C.

cliēns, entis [orig. **cluēns**, from **clueō**, *to hear*], m., *a vassal, dependent, client.* The **clientēs** attached themselves to some patrician, who aided them in business, esp. legal business, and was practically their father or guardian. The clients in turn were bound to respect and serve their patron, and to assist him financially, esp. in ransoming him, if captured, and in providing a marriage portion for his daughters.

clīvus, ī, m., *ascent, slope, hill*; **Clīvus Capitōlīnus**, a street running up from the Forum to the Capitol.

Clōdius, ī, m., plebeian form of Claudius, the gentile name of *P. Clōdius Pulcher*, Cicero's enemy, who, as tribune of the people, brought about his banishment.

Clypea, ae, f., a fortified town in Africa, near Carthage.

Cn., abbreviation of the name **Gnaeus**.

coepī, coepisse, coeptus, *to begin.*

coerceō, see **arceō**.

cōgitātiō, ōnis [**cōgitō**], f., *thought, consideration, plan.*

cōgitō, see **agitō**.

cōgnātiō, ōnis [**cōgnātus**], f., *blood relationship, ties of blood.*

cōgnātus [**con** + (**g**)**nāscor**], adj., *related by blood*; as noun, *a kinsman, blood relation.*

cōgnitiō, ōnis [**cōgnōscō**], f., *a legal investigation, judicial hearing*; **cōgnitiōnem īnstituere**, *to hold a hearing.*

cōgnōmen, inis [**con** + (**g**)**nōmen**], n., a name added to the individual and clan names of a person; *a surname*, either as a title of honor, as **Āfricānus, Māgnus, Torquātus**, or as a nickname, as **Cicerō**. *Cognōmina* served to distinguish different families of the same gens.

cōgnōminō, āre, āvī, ātus [**cōgnōmen**], *to surname, call.*

cōgnōscō, see **nōscō**.

cōgō, see **agō**.

cohors, ortis, f., *cohort, company* (the tenth part of a legion). See **legiō**.

Collātia, ae, f., a Sabine town near Rome.

Collātīnus, ī, m., *L. Tarquinius*, the husband of Lucretia, and one of the first two consuls, 509 B.C.

collis, is, m., *a hill.*

collum, ī, n., *neck.*

colō, ere, uī, cultus, *to till, cultivate; dwell in; practice, cherish; clothe, adorn; honor, esteem.*

ex — excolō, ere, uī, cultus, *to cultivate, improve, adorn; refine.*

in — incolō, ere, uī, —, *to dwell, dwell in, live.*

colōnia, ae [**colō**], f., *a colony, settlement.*

columba, ae, f., *a dove, pigeon.*

com, con, co, forms of the prep. **cum**, found only in compound words. See **cum**.

combūrō, see **ūrō**.

comes, itis [**con** + (**i**) **eō**], m., *companion, comrade; attendant, follower.*

cōmitās, ātis [**cōmis**, *courteous*], f., *courtesy, kindness.*

comitātus, ūs [**comitor**], m., *escort, train.*

comitium, ī [**con** + (**i**) **eō**], n., *the Comitium*, a place adjoining the Forum Romanum, where the voters assembled; **comitia, ōrum**, *the comitia*, an assembly of the people (esp. for elections); *election*; **comitia indīcere**, *to set a date for an election.*

comitor, ārī, ātus sum [**comes**], *to accompany.*
commeātus, ūs, m., *a furlough.*
commendō, see **mandō.**
commigrō, see **migrō.**
commīlitō, ōnis [**con** + **mīles**], m., *fellow-soldier, comrade.*
comminus [**con** + **manus**], adv., *hand to hand, at close quarters.*
committō, see **mittō.**
commodē [**commodus**], adv., *properly, fittingly, rightly.*
commodus [**con** + **modus**], adj., *in due measure, suitable, fit, convenient.*
commoveō, see **moveō.**
commūniō, see **mūniō.**
commūnis, e [**con** + **mūnus**], adj., *common, joint, general.*
commūniter [**commūnis**], adv., *in common, together.*
commūtō, see **mūtō.**
cōmō, see **emō.**
compār, paris [**con** + **pār**], **adj.,** *equal to, like; fitting, suitable.*
comparō, see **parō.**
compellō, see **pellō.**
comperiō, see **pariō.**
compēs, edis [**con** + **pēs**], **f.,** usually in the pl., *shackles, fetters.*
complector, I, plexus sum, *to embrace.*
compleō, see ***pleō.**
complōrātiō, ōnis [**complōrō,** *to bewail*], f., *lamentation, wailing.*
complūrēs, a or **ia** [**con** + **plūs**], **adj.,** *several, many, very many.*
compōnō, see **pōnō.**
compos, potis [**con** + **potis,** *able*], **adj.,** *master of;* **vōtī compos fierī,** *to gain one's heart's desire.*
compositum, ī [**compōnō**], n., *agreement.*
comprehendō, see **prehendō.**
comprimō, see **premō.**
comprobō, see **probō.**
computō, see **putō.**
con, see **com.**
concēdō, see **cēdō.**
concidō, see **cadō.**
conciliō, āre, āvī, ātus [**concilium**], *to bring together, conciliate; win over, secure.*
re — reconciliō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to reunite, reconcile.*
concilium, ī [**con** + **calō,** *to call*], n., *assembly, gathering.*
concipiō, see **capiō.**
concitō, see **citō.**
conclāmō, see **clāmō.**
concordia, ae [**con** + **cor,** *heart*], **f.,** *union, harmony, concord.*
concupīscō, ere, cupīvī, cupītus [**con** + **cupiō**], *to desire greatly, crave.*
concurrō, see **currō.**
concursus, ūs [**concurrō**], m., *a concourse, throng; attack, charge, onset.*
condemnō, see **damnō.**
condiciō, ōnis [**condīcō,** *to agree*], **f.,** *agreement, stipulation, terms.*
condō, see **dō.**
condūcō, see **dūcō.**
cōnferō, see **ferō.**
cōnfertus [part. of **cōnferciō,** *to stuff together*], adj., *crowded, dense.*
cōnfessiō, ōnis [**cōnfiteor**], **f.,** *confession, acknowledgment.*
cōnfēstim, adv., *immediately, at once.*
cōnficiō, see **faciō.**
cōnfīdentia, ae [**cōnfīdō,** *to trust*], **f,** *boldness, assurance, confidence.*
cōnfīrmātus [orig. part. of **cōnfīrmō**], adj., *courageous, resolute.*
cōnfīrmō, see **firmō.**
cōnfiteor, see **fateor.**
cōnflagrō, āre, āvī, — [**con** + **flagrō,** *to burn*], *to burn,* **be destroyed** (by fire).
cōnfligō, see ***flīgō.**
cōnflō, see **flō.**
cōnfluō, see **fluō.**
cōnfodiō, see **fodiō.**

cōnfugiō, see **fugiō**.
congerō, see **gerō**.
congredior, see **gradior**.
congressus, ūs [**congredior**], m., *meeting, interview, encounter, fight.*
congruō, ere, ī, —, *to agree, tally.*
coniciō, see **iaciō**.
coniungō, see **iungō**.
coniunx or **coniux** [**coniungō**], m. and f., *married person, husband, wife.*
coniūrātiō, ōnis [**coniūrō**], f., *a conspiracy, plot.*
coniūrātī, ōrum [orig. part. of **coniūrō**], m. pl., *conspirators.*
coniūrō, see **iūrō**.
coniux, see **coniunx**.
conlaudō, see **laudō**.
conlēga, ae [**con** + **legō**], m., *one chosen at the same time, a colleague.*
conligō, see **legō**.
conlocō, see **locō**.
conloquium, ī [**conloquor**], n., *an interview, conference.*
conloquor, see **loquor**.
cōnor, ārī, ātus sum, *to attempt, try.*
conqueror, see **queror**.
conquīrō, see **quaerō**.
cōnsalūtō, see **salūtō**.
cōnscendō, see **scandō**.
cōnscientia, ae [**con** + **sciō**], f., *consciousness, knowledge.*
cōnscīscō, see **sciscō**.
cōnscius [**con** + **sciō**], adj., *acquainted with, aware of.*
cōnscrībō, see **scrībō**.
cōnscrīptus [orig. part. of **cōnscrībō**], adj., *enrolled;* **patrēs cōnscrīptī**, the official title of the senators. Roman writers took this phrase as = **patrēs et cōnscrīptī**, explaining **patrēs** as *patricians*, of whom orig. the senate was wholly composed, and **cōnscrīptī** as denoting the plebeians newly enrolled in the senate in 509 B.C., after the expulsion of the kings. It may, however, = *enrolled patricians*, to distinguish the senators from the patricians who were not enrolled in the senate.
cōnsecrō, see **sacrō**.
cōnsēnsus, ūs [**cōnsentiō**], m., *united opinion, consent, agreement.*
cōnsentiō, see **sentiō**.
cōnsequor, see **sequor**.
cōnserō, see **serō**.
cōnservō, see **servō**.
cōnsīderō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to look at closely, examine, reflect, consider.*
cōnsīdō, see **sīdō**.
cōnsilium, ī [cf. **cōnsulō**], n., *plan, scheme; judgment, wit, sense, shrewdness;* **cōnsilium capere** or **inīre**, *to plan.*
cōnsistō, see **sistō**.
cōnsobrīnus, ī [**con** + **soror**], m., *first-cousin, cousin.*
cōnsōlor, ārī, ātus sum [**con** + **sōlor**, *to comfort*], *to comfort, cheer.*
cōnspectus, ūs [**cōnspiciō**], m., *sight, view.*
cōnspiciō, see ***speciō**.
cōnspicuus [**cōnspiciō**], adj., *in plain sight, conspicuous, remarkable.*
cōnspīrātiō, ōnis [**cōnspīrō**, *to breathe together, plot*], f., *a plot.*
cōnspīrātī, ōrum [**cōnspīrō**, *to plot*], m. pl., *conspirators.*
cōnstāns, antis [orig. part. of **cōnstō**], adj., *of strong character, firm, resolute; steadfast, consistent.*
cōnstanter [**cōnstāns**], adv., *firmly, resolutely, steadfastly.*
cōnstantia, ae [**cōnstāns**], f., a typical Roman virtue, *strength of character, steadiness of purpose, firmness; courage, faithfulness.*
cōnsternō, see **sternō**.
cōnstituō, see **statuō**.
cōnstō, see **stō**.
cōnsuēscō, see **suēscō**.
cōnsuētūdō, inis [**cōnsuētus**, part. of **cōnsuēscō**], f., *habit, custom.*

cōnsul, ulis, m., *a consul*, the title given to the two highest officials of the Roman republic. The office was created in 509 B.C. At first its powers were equal to those of the kings, except in religious matters. Later, certain of these powers were transferred to other magistrates. The consuls were elected annually; their joint names were used in giving dates. At the close of their official term, the consuls usually governed a province for a year as proconsuls.

cōnsulāris, e [**cōnsul**], adj., *of consular rank;* as noun, *an ex-consul.*

cōnsulātus, ūs [**cōnsul**], m., *consulship.*

cōnsulō, ere, uī, tus, *to take counsel, deliberate; to take counsel with, to consult;* **graviter cōnsulere**, *to take vigorous measures.*

cōnsultō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **cōnsulō**], *to take counsel, deliberate.*

cōnsūmō, see **sūmō**.

contemnō, ere, tempsī, temptus, *to despise, scorn.*

contemptor, ōris [**contemnō**], m., *one who despises, scorner.*

contendō, see **tendō**.

contentiō, ōnis [**contendō**], f., *straining, effort, energy; dispute, strife.*

contentus [orig. part. of **contineō**], adj., *content, satisfied with.*

continentia, ae [**contineō**], f., *self-restraint, moderation.*

contineō, see **teneō**.

contingō, see **tangō**.

continuō [**continuus**], adv., *forthwith, straightway.*

continuus [**contineō**], adj., *uninterrupted, continuous, successive, incessant.*

cōntiō, ōnis [orig. **co(n)ventiō**, from **conveniō**], f., *an assembly, meeting.*

contrā, prep. with acc., *against, contrary to.*

contrahō, see **trahō**.

contrārius [**contrā**], adj., *opposite, contrary.*

contubernālis, is [**con** + **taberna**, *a tent*], m., *tent-companion, comrade.*

contumēlia, ae, f., *insult, reproach, abuse.*

contundō [**con** + **tundō**, *to beat, strike*], *to crush, destroy.*

contus, ī, m., *a pole, pike.*

cōnūbium, ī [**con** + **nūbō**], n., *marriage, right of intermarriage.*

convalēscō, ere, valuī, — [**con** + **valeō**], *to begin to be well, recover.*

conveniēns, entis [**conveniō**], adj., *agreeing* or *consistent with, befitting.*

conveniō, see **veniō**.

convertō, see **vertō**.

convincō, see **vincō**.

convīvium, ī [**con** + **vīvō**], n., *a feast.*

convocō, see **vocō**.

coorior, see **orior**.

cophinus, ī, m., *a basket.*

cōpia, ae [**co(n)** + **ops**], f., *abundance, supply; opportunity;* in pl., *resources, forces, troops.*

cōpiōsē [**cōpiōsus**], adv., *abundantly;* of speech, *fluently, eloquently.*

cōpiōsus [**cōpia**], adj., *abounding in, well supplied.*

coquus, ī, m., *a cook.*

cōram [**co(n)** + **ōs**], adv., *before one's eyes, in person;* prep. with abl., *before, in the presence of.*

corium, ī, n., *skin, hide.*

Cornēlia, ae, f., *Cornelia.*

1. A daughter of P. Scipio Africanus Maior, and mother of the Gracchi.

2. A daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna, first wife of Julius Caesar.

Cornēlius, ī, m., the name of a very important Roman gens. See **Cinna, Cossus, Lentulus, Scīpiō**, and **Sulla.**

cornū, ūs, n., *horn; wing* (of an army).

corōna, ae, *f., a crown, garland.* See **cīvicus.**

corpus, oris, n., *a body.*

corrigō, see **regō.**

corripiō, see **rapiō.**

corrumpō, see **rumpō.**

corruō, see **ruō.**

corvus, ī, m., *a raven.* In XVI. 3 it may be translated *grappling-iron,* though the reference is rather to a wooden boarding bridge, which swung freely round a pole in the prow of the ship. In battle it was dropped upon the deck of a hostile vessel and held there by a sharp iron spike in its under side.

cōs, cōtis, f., *flint stone, whetstone.*

Cossus, ī, m., *A. Cornēlius,* consul in 343 B.C.

cottīdiānus [**cottīdiē,** *daily*], adj., *daily; usual, customary; everyday, commonplace.*

Crassus, ī, m., *M. Licinius,* called *Dīves* because of his enormous wealth; consul in 70 B.C., and triumvir with Caesar and Pompey in 60; defeated and killed by the Parthians 53 B.C.

crēber, bra, brum, adj., *crowded, numerous, incessant.*

crēdō, ere, crēdidī, crēditus, *to lend, entrust to; believe in, trust; believe, think.*

Cremera, ae, f., a river in Etruria, near Veii.

cremō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to burn.*

Cremōna, ae, f., a town on the river Po.

creō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to make, create; to choose, elect.*

re — recreō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to renew, revive, encourage.*

crēscō, ere, crēvī, crētus, *to grow, increase.*

in — incrēscō, ere, crēvī, —, *to grow upon; grow, increase.*

crīminor, ārī, ātus sum [**crīmen,** *a charge*], *to complain of, denounce;* with infin., *to charge.*

crīnis, is, m., *hair.*

cruciātus, ūs [**cruciō**], m., *torture, torment.*

cruciō, āre, āvī, ātus [**crux**], *to crucify, torture, torment.*

crūdēlis, e, adj., *cruel, unfeeling.*

crūdēlitās, ātis [**crūdēlis**], f., *cruelty.*

cruentus [cf. **cruor**], adj., *blood-stained.*

crumēna, ae, f., *a purse, money bag.*

cruor, ōris, m., *running blood, gore.*

crūs, crūris, n., *a leg.*

crux, crucis, f., *cross, gallows.*

crystallinus [**crystallum,** *crystal*], adj., *of crystal;* as noun, **crystallinum, ī** (sc. **vās**), n., *a vase of crystal.*

cubiculum, ī [**cubō**], n., *a bedchamber.*

cubō, āre, uī, itum, *to lie down, recline; to lie sick.*

re — recubō, āre, —, —, *to lie on one's back, lie, recline.*

cūiās, ātis, interr. pron., *of what country? whence?*

culpa, ae, f., *fault, guilt.*

cultellus, ī [dim. of **culter**], m., *a small knife.*

culter, trī, m., *knife, dagger.*

cultus, ūs [**colō**], m., *cultivation; refinement, luxury; mode of living, style.*

cum, prep. with abl., *with, together with, at the same time with.* In composition the forms **com, con,** and **co** are used, and denote (1) accompaniment, (2) intensity.

cum, conj.; of time, *when, while, whenever;* of cause, *since;* of concession, *although;* **cum . . . tum,** *both . . . and, not only . . . but also.*

***cumbō,** an old verb, same root as **cubō.**

ad — accumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitum, *to lie* or *recline* (esp. at table).

in — incumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitum, *to lie* or *lean upon; devote one's self.*

ob — occumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitum, *to fall* (in death), *die.*

prō — prōcumbō, ere, cubuī, cubitum, *to fall forward, fall prostrate.*

cunctātiō, ōnis [**cunctor**], f., *delay.*

Cunctātor, ōris [**cunctor**], m., *Delayer*, a name given to Q. Fabius Maximus.

cunctor, ārī, ātus sum, *to delay, linger.*

cupidē [**cupidus**], adv., *eagerly.*

cupiditās, ātis [**cupidus**], f., *craving, desire, eagerness.*

cupīdō, inis [cf. **cupidus**], f., *desire, craving, greed.*

cupidus [**cupiō**], adj., *desirous, fond: greedy, covetous.*

cupiō, ere, īvī (iī), ītus, *to crave, desire, covet.*

cūr, adv., *why? for what reason?*

cūra, ae, f., *care, anxiety.*

Curēs, ium, f. pl., a Sabine town.

Cūria, ae, f., *a curia, ward*, one of the ten divisions into which each of the three orig. Roman tribes was divided; *council chamber*, esp. the Roman *Senate-house*, either the *Cūria Hostīlia*, adjoining the Forum on the north side, or the *Cūria Pompēia*, built by Pompey in the Campus Martius. In the latter Caesar was murdered.

Cūriātius, ī, m., name of the three Alban brothers who fought with the Horatii.

Curius, ī, m., gentile name of *Mānius Curius Dentātus*, a famous Roman hero, renowned for his frugality and simplicity of life. He died in 270 B.C.

cūrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**cūra**], *to care for, attend to;* with gerundive and infin., *see to it that, take care that.*

prō — prōcūrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to care for, attend to;* of omens, *to avert by sacrifices.*

currō, ere, cucurrī, cursum, *to run.*

ad — accurrō, ere, (cu)currī, cursum, *to run to, hasten towards.*

con — concurrō, ere, (cu)currī, cursum, *to run together; to rush together* (in battle), *charge, fight.*

dē — dēcurrō, ere, (cu)currī, cursum, *to run down, hasten down.*

dis — discurrō, ere, (cu)currī, cursum, *to run in different directions; wander, roam.*

ob — occurrō, ere, (cu)currī, cursum, *to run to meet, meet; withstand, oppose.*

sub — succurrō, ere, ī, —, *to run to, help, aid.*

currus, ūs [**currō**], m., *a chariot.*

cursus, ūs [**currō**], m., *running; journey, passage, course; speed.*

curūlis e [**currus**], adj., *of a chariot.* **Sella curūlis**, see **sella**.

cūstōdia, ae [**cūstōs**], f., *watching; guard-house, prison;* pl., *pickets, watchmen.*

cūstōdiō, īre, īvī, ītus [**cūstōs**], *to watch, guard, defend.*

cūstōs, ōdis, m. and f., *guardian, protector.*

Cȳrus, ī, m., Cyrus the Great, 559–529 B.C., founder of the Persian empire.

D

D., abbreviation of the name **Decimus**.

Dācī, ōrum, m. pl., *the Dacians*, a people living on the north of the Danube.

damnātiō, ōnis [**damnō**], f., *condemnation.*

damnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to judge guilty, condemn;* **capite damnāre**, *to condemn to death.*

con — condemnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to find guilty, condemn, sentence.*

dē, prep. with abl.: of place, *from, down from, out of;* of time, *after, during;*

of cause, *in consequence of, through;* of relation, *concerning, in respect to.* In compounds it generally denotes thoroughness, but occasionally has negative force.

dea, **ae**, f., *a goddess.*

deambulō, see **ambulō**.

dēbeō, see **habeō**.

dēbilis [**dē** + **habilis**], **adj.**, ***weak, disabled, helpless.***

dēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

decem, indecl. num. adj., *ten.*

december, **bris**, **bre**, adj., *tenth;* as noun, **December** (sc. **mēnsis**), m., *December, the tenth month* (counting from March, with which the Roman year originally began).

decemvir, **ī** [**decem** + **vir**], m., *a member of a commission of ten men, a decemvir.*

dēcernō, see **cernō**.

decet, **ēre**, **uit**, impers., *it is fitting.*

decimus [**decem**], num. adj., *tenth.*

Decimus, **ī**, m., a Roman praenomen.

dēcipiō, see **capiō**.

Decius, **ī**, m., the gentile name of *P. Decius Mūs*, consul B.C. 340.

dēclārō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**dē** + **clārus**], *to make clear, disclose; show, declare.*

decorō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**decus**], *to adorn, deck.*

dēcurrō, see **currō**.

decus, **oris**, n., *grace, glory, honor, splendor, ornament.*

dēcutiō, see **quatiō**.

dēdīticius, **ī** [**dēditus**], m., *a captive.*

dēditiō, **ōnis** [**dēdō**], f., *a surrender.*

dēditus [orig. part. of **dēdō**], adj., *surrendered; devoted to, addicted to.* As noun, **dēditus**, **ī**, m., *a captive.*

dēdō, see **dō**.

dēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

dēfatīgātiō, **ōnis**, f., *weariness.*

dēfendō, see ***fendō**.

dēfēnsiō, **ōnis** [**dēfendō**], f., *a defense.*

dēfēnsor, **ōris** [**dēfendō**], m., ***a defender.***

dēferō, see **ferō**.

dēfessus, adj., ***worn out, weary.***

dēficiō, see **faciō**.

dēfīgō, see **fīgō**.

deflectō, see **flectō**.

dēfōrmitās, **ātis** [**dēfōrmis**, *ugly*], **f.**, *ugliness, disfigurement.*

dēfungor, see **fungor**.

dēgō, see **agō**.

dēhonestō, **āre**, —, — [**dē** + **honestō** (cf. **honōs**), *to honor*], ***to disgrace,*** *dishonor.*

dēiciō, see **iaciō**.

dein, see **deinde**.

deinceps, adv., ***one after the other, in*** *succession; next; thereafter, in the future.*

deinde or **dein** [**dē** + **inde**], adv., ***subsequently;*** *then, next;* ***thereafter,*** *from that time on.*

dēlābor, see **lābor**.

dēlectō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**dē** + **laciō**], ***to*** *delight, please, entertain.*

dēlectus [orig. part. of (1) **dēligō**], **adj.**, *picked, choice.*

dēlectus, **ūs** [(1) **dēligō**], m., *a picking out, a levy, draft;* **dēlectum agere or habēre**, *to hold a levy.*

dēleō, **ēre**, **ēvī**, **ētus**, *to blot out, destroy.*

dēlīberābundus [**dēlīberō**], adj., *pondering, reflecting.*

dēlīberō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**dē** + **lībra**, *a balance*], *to weigh* (consider) ***well,*** *deliberate, ponder.*

dēlicātē [**dēlicātus**], adv., ***luxuriously,*** *effeminately.*

dēlicātus [cf. **dēliciae**], adj., ***devoted*** *to pleasure, luxurious, effeminate.*

dēliciae, **ārum**, pl. f., *delights, pleasure, luxury.*

(1) **dēligō**, see **legō**.

(2) **dēligō**, **āre**, see **ligō**.

delīrō, **āre**, —, — [**dē** + **līra**, *a furrow*], ***to be crazy.***

dēlitēscō, ere, lituī, — [**dē** + **lateō**, *to hide*], *lie hid, be concealed.*

Delphī, ōrum, pl. m., *Delphi,* a town of Phocis in Central Greece, renowned for its oracle of Apollo.

dēmissē [**dēmissus**, *modest*], adv., *modestly, humbly, abjectly.*

dēmittō, see **mittō**.

dēmoror, see **moror**.

dēmum, adv., *at last, finally;* **tum dēmum**, *then at last, not till then.*

dēnārius, ī, m., a silver coin, equivalent orig. to 10, afterwards to 16, asses. Its value varied from 16 to 20 cents.

dēnegō, see **negō**.

dēnique, adv., *thereafter, thereupon; at last, finally; briefly, in short.*

dēnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

dēnuō [**dē** + **novō**], adv., *anew, again.*

deōsculor, see **ōsculor**.

dēpellō, see **pellō**.

dēpereō, see **pereō**.

dēpōnō, see **pōnō**.

dēpōscō, see **pōscō**.

dēprecor, see **precor**.

dēprehendō, see **prehendō**.

dērīdeō, see **rīdeō**.

dēscendō, see **scandō**.

dēscīscō, see **scīscō**.

dēscrībō, see **scrībō**.

dēserō, see **serō**.

dēsīderium, ī [**dēsīderō**], n., *longing, yearning; regret.*

dēsīderō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to long for; require, need.*

dēsiliō, see **saliō**.

dēsipiēns, entis [orig. part. of **dēsipiō**], adj., *foolish, silly.* As noun, **dēsipiēns, entis,** m., *a fool, madman.*

dēsipiō, see **sapiō**.

dēsistō, see **sistō**.

dēspērātiō, ōnis [**dēspērō**], f., *despair, desperation.*

dēspērō, see **spērō**.

dēspiciō, see ***speciō**.

dēspondeō, see **spondeō**.

dēstinō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to make fast, fix; resolve, design, plan.*

dēstringō, see **stringō**.

dēsum, see **sum**.

dēsuper [**dē** + **super**], adv., *from above.*

dētegō, see **tegō**.

dēterreō, see **terreō**.

dētineō, see **teneō**.

dētrahō, see **trahō**.

dētrēctō, āre, āvī, ātus [**dē** neg. + **trāctō**, *to handle, manage*], *to decline, shirk.*

dētrīmentum, ī [**dēterō**, *to rub away*], n., *loss, damage.*

deūrō, see **ūrō**.

deus, ī, m., *a god, divinity.*

dēvincō, see **vincō**.

dēvolō, see (2) **volō**.

dēvoveō, see **voveō**.

dexter, era, erum, and **tra, trum,** adj., *right.* As noun, **dextra** (sc. **manus**), f., *the right hand.*

diadēma, atis, n., *a royal crown, diadem.*

Diāna, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the moon and the chase.

dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *to say, speak; call, name; appoint:* **causam dīcere,** *to plead a case;* **diem dīcere alicuī,** *to bring a complaint against some one;* **iūs dīcere,** *to administer justice, hold court;* **multam dīcere,** *to impose a fine.*

ad — addīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *to be propitious to, assent;* with acc., *to adjudge, award.*

ē — ēdīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *to make known, proclaim; order, command;* **diem ēdīcere,** *to set a day* (by public proclamation).

in — indīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *to proclaim, announce; appoint; impose, inflict.*

inter — interdīcō, ere, dīxī, dictum, *to forbid, prohibit, exclude.*

prae — praedīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, *to foretell, prophesy; warn, admonish.*

dicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to declare; dedicate, consecrate.*

ab — abdicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to disown, reject;* **sē abdicāre,** *to resign.*

in — indicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to make known, reveal.*

prae — praedicō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to say openly, assert, declare.*

dictātor, ōris [dictō, *to order*], m., *a dictator,* a magistrate usually appointed only in times of extreme peril. He was named by one of the consuls, after the senate had declared the appointment of a dictator necessary. He held unlimited powers, but the term of his office was limited to six months.

dictātūra, ae [dictātor], f., *dictatorship.*

dictitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of dīcō], *to say often, assert, insist.*

dictum, ī [dīcō], n., *saying, word, remark; command.*

dīdūcō, see **dūcō.**

diēs, ēī, m. and (sometimes in sing.) f., *a day;* **in diēs,** *from day to day.*

diffīdō, ere fīsus sum [dis neg. + fīdō, *to trust*], *to distrust, doubt.*

diffluō, see **fluō.**

dignitās, ātis [dignus], f., *worth, high character; eminence, rank, reputation.*

dignus, adj., *worthy, deserving of.*

digredior, see **gradior.**

dīligenter [dīligō], adv., *industriously, diligently.*

dīligentia, ae [dīligō], f., *carefulness, diligence, industry.*

dīligō, see **legō.**

dīlūcēscō, ere, lūxī, — [cf. **lūx**], *to grow light, dawn.*

dīmicātiō, ōnis [dīmicō], f., *a fight.*

dīmicō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to fight.*

dīmittō, see **mittō.**

dīrigō, see **regō.**

dīrimō, see **emō.**

dīripiō, see **rapiō.**

dīruō, see **ruō.**

dīs, dītis, comp. **dītior,** sup. **dītissimus,** adj., *rich, wealthy.*

dis or **dī,** inseparable prefix, *apart, asunder;* sometimes negative, *not.*

discēdō, see **cēdō.**

discerpō, see **carpō.**

disciplīna, ae [discō], f., *teaching, training, discipline.*

discipulus, ī [discō], m., *a pupil.*

discō, ere, didicī, —, *to learn.*

discrībō, see **scrībō.**

discrīmen, inis [discernō, *to divide*], n., *difference; turning-point, decision; peril, crisis.*

discurrō, see **currō.**

disertus [disserō], adj., *eloquent.*

dispēnsātor, ōris [dispēnsō, *to manage*], m., *manager, steward, treasurer.*

dispiciō, see ***speciō.**

displiceō, see **placeō.**

dispōnō, see **pōnō.**

disputō, see **putō.**

dissēnsiō, ōnis [dissentiō, *to disagree*], f., *disagreement, strife.*

disserō, see **serō.**

dissimilis, e [dis neg. + similis], adj., *unlike.*

dissimulō, see **simulō.**

dissipō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to scatter, squander, dissipate.*

dissuādeō, see **suādeō.**

distrahō, see **trahō.**

distribuō, see **tribuō.**

dītior, dītissimus, see **dīs.**

dītō, āre, āvī, ātus [dīs], *to enrich.*

diū, adv., *for a long time, long.*

diuturnus [diū], adj., *prolonged, long*

dīversus [dīvertō], adj., *turned differ-*

ent ways, opposite, contrary; **in dīversa**, *apart, asunder.*

dīvertō, see **vertō**.

dīvidō, ere, vīsī, vīsus, *to divide, separate, distribute.*

dīvīnitus [**dīvīnus**], adv., *by divine agency, providentially.*

dīvīnus [**dīvus**], adj., *godlike, divine.*

dīvitiae, ārum [**dīves**, *rich*], pl. f., *wealth.*

dīvus, adj., *godlike, deified;* often applied to the Roman emperors after death.

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *to put, place; give, present, entrust;* **operam dare**, *to pay attention;* **poenās dare**, *to suffer punishment.*

ab — abdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to put away, hide, conceal.*

ad — addō, dere, didī, ditus, *to put* or *join to, add.*

circumdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to place around, surround, enclose.*

con — condō, dere, didī, ditus, *to put together, found, build; put away, hide;* **sheathe** (a sword).

dē — dēdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to give up, surrender.*

ex — ēdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to give out, give; give birth to, bear; publish, announce, reveal; perform;* **lūdōs ēdere**, *to celebrate games.*

in — indō, dere, didī, ditus, *to put in* or *on, give, confer.*

per — perdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to lose, destroy, ruin, waste.*

prō — prōdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to give* or *put forth, make known; hand down, record; betray.*

re — reddō, dere, didī, ditus, *to give back, restore, return; deliver* (a letter); *render.*

sub — subdō, dere, didī, ditus, *to put under, apply.*

trāns — trādō, dere, didī, ditus, *to give over, give up, surrender; hand down, report, relate; hand over, entrust.*

doceō, ēre, uī, tus, *to teach, point out.*

ē — ēdoceō, ēre, uī, tus, *to teach thoroughly.*

doctor, ōris [**doceō**], m., *teacher.*

doctrīna, ae [**doceō**], f., *instruction; learning, training.*

doctus [orig. part. of **doceō**], adj., *educated, learned, skilled.*

dolor, ōris [**doleō**, *to feel pain*], m., *pain, grief, resentment.*

dolōsē [**dolus**], adv., *craftily.*

dolus, ī, m., *craft, trickery.*

domicilium, ī [**domus**], n., *dwelling.*

dominātiō, ōnis [**dominor**], f., *rule, supremacy, dominion.*

dominātus, ūs [**dominor**, *to rule*], m., *rule, sway, mastery, command.*

dominus, ī, m., *master* (esp. of slaves), *ruler, lord.*

domō, āre, uī, itus, *to tame, subdue.*

domus, ūs, f., *a house, home;* loc. **domī**, *at home;* acc. **domum**, *homewards, home.*

dōnātīvum, ī [**dōnō**], n., *a gift.*

dōnec, conj., *while, until, as long as.*

dōnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**dōnum**], *to give, present.*

dōnum, ī [**dō**], n., *a gift, present.*

dormiō, īre, īvī, —, *to sleep.*

dorsum, ī, n., *back* (of an animal); *range* or *ridge* (of a mountain).

dōs, dōtis [**dō**], f., *dowry.*

dōtālis, e [**dōs**], adj., of a dowry; **dōtālia dōna**, *wedding presents.*

dubitō, āre, āvī, ātum [**dubius**], *to doubt, waver, hesitate.*

dubius, adj., *doubtful, uncertain;* **in dubium vocāre**, *to call in question.*

ducentī, ae, a [**duo** + **centum**], num. adj., *two hundred.*

dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead; prolong; consider, reckon;* **fossam dūcere**, *to build a ditch;* **fūnus dūcere**,

to celebrate a funeral; **uxōrem dūcere**, *to marry.*

ab — abdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead off* or *away, drag off, remove.*

ad — addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead to, bring; induce, influence.*

con — condūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to bring together; contribute to, serve.*

dē — dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* (away); *attend, escort.*

dis — dīdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *draw apart, separate, open.*

ē — ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead forth* or *out; bring up, rear.*

in — indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *bring in, introduce; lead, induce, influence.*

intrō — intrōdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *bring in, usher in, admit.*

per — perdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead, conduct, escort; pursue; spend, pass.*

re — redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *escort back, accompany.*

sē — sēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead apart* or *aside.*

sub — subdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *draw away* (secretly), *withdraw, remove; hide.*

trāns — trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, *to lead* or *carry across, transport; spend, pass* (time).

dūdum, adv., *a while ago.* See **iam**.

Duīlius, ī, m., *C.*, a Roman general who defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle, 260 B.C.

(1) **dum**, adverbial particle found only in compounds, *a while;* with negatives, *yet.*

(2) **dum**, conj., *while, until.*

dummodo [**dum** + **modo**], conj., *provided.*

duo, ae, o, num. adj., *two.*

duodecim [**duo** + **decem**], num. adj., *twelve.*

duodēnī, ae, a, adj., *twelve each, twelve.*

duplex, icis [**duo** + **plicō**, *to fold*], adj., *twofold, double.*

duplicō, āre, āvī, ātus [**duplex**], *to double, repeat.*

dūrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**dūrus**], *to harden; endure, hold out, last.*

dūrus, adj., *hard, rough; rude, uncultivated; unfeeling.*

dux, ducis [**dūcō**], m., *leader, guide; commander, general.*

Dȳrrachium, ī, n., a town in Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundisium.

E

ē, see **ex**.

ecquid, interr. adv., used (1) to emphasize a direct question, *at all?* (2) in indir. question, *whether.*

ēdīcō, see **dīcō**.

ēdictum, ī [**ēdīcō**], n., *proclamation, edict.*

ēditus [orig. part. of **ēdō**], adj., *high.*

edō, ere (**ēsse**), **ēsī, ēsus**, *to eat, consume.*

ēdō, see **dō**.

ēdoceō, see **doceō**.

ēducātiō, ōnis [**ēducō**], f., *training, education.*

ēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

ēducō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ēdūcō**], *to bring up, rear, train, educate.*

effēminātus [orig. part. of **effēminō**, *to make womanish*], adj., *womanish.*

(1) **efferō**, see **ferō**.

(2) **efferō, āre, āvī, ātus** [**ex** + **ferus**], *to render wild* or *savage; madden.*

efficiō, see **faciō**.

efflāgitō, see **flāgitō**.

effugiō, see **fugiō**.

effundō, see **fundō**.

egeō, ēre, uī, —, *to be lacking; to be poor* or *in need.*

Egeria, ae, f., the nymph from whom King Numa received revelations.

ego, meī, pers. pron., *I;* pl., **nōs,** *we.*

ēgredior, see **gradior.**

ēgregiē [**ēgregius**], adv., *excellently, exceedingly, strikingly.*

ēgregius [**ē** + **grex**], adj., *select, distinguished, excellent.*

ēiciō, see **iaciō.**

ēlābor, see **lābor.**

ēlabōrō, see **labōrō.**

ēlanguēscō, ere, ēlanguī, —, *to grow faint* or *feeble; slacken, abate.*

ēlātus [orig. part. of (1) **efferō**], adj., *high; elated, exalted, puffed up.*

ēleganter [**ēlegāns,** *choice*], adv., *with good judgment, judiciously.*

ēlegantia, ae [**ēlegāns,** *choice*], f., *taste, refinement, elegance, grace.*

elephantus, ī, m., *the elephant.*

ēliciō, see ***laciō.**

ēlīdō, see **laedō.**

ēligō, see **legō.**

ēloquentia, ae [**ēloquor,** *to speak*], f., *eloquence.*

ēmineō, ēre, uī, —, *to stand out, tower up.*

ēmittō, see **mittō.**

emō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to take; buy, purchase; gain, acquire.*

con — cōmō, ere, cōmpsī, cōmptus, *to bring together, arrange, dress* (the hair), *comb.*

dis — dīrimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to take apart, separate;* **rēs dīrimere,** *to adjust matters.*

ex — eximo, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to take out, remove; free, release.*

inter — interimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to take from the midst* (of men), *kill.*

re — redimō, ere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to buy back, ransom; replace.*

ēn, interj., *lo! behold! see!*

enim, conj., always postpositive, *namely, in fact, you know; for, because.*

ēniteō, see **nīteō.**

ēnītor, see **nītor.**

ēnsis, is, m., *a sword.*

(1) **eō, īre, īvī** (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to go* or *come, walk, march.*

ab — abeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to go away, depart;* **abīre in,** *pass into, change into.*

ad — adeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to go* or *come to, approach, visit.*

ante — anteeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **—,** *to go before.*

dē + **per — dēpereō, īre, īvī** (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to die, perish.*

ex — exeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to go* or *come forth; retire.*

in — ineō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to enter, begin;* **cōnsilium inīre,** *to form a plan.*

inter — intereō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to perish, die.*

intrō — introeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to enter.*

ob — obeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to go to meet; perform; perish, die.*

per — pereō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to perish, disappear, die.*

praeter — praetereō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to go* or *pass by; omit.*

re — redeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itūrus,** *to go* or *come back, return.*

sub — subeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to come* or *go up to, go under, encounter, face* (danger); **venēnum subit,** *the poison spreads.*

trāns — transeō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **itus,** *to cross* (over); *pass by.*

(2) **eō** [**is**], adv., *for that reason, therefore; to that place, thither; to that degree, so far.*

Ephesius, adj., *Ephesian.*

Ephesus, ī, f., a Greek city on the west coast of Asia Minor.

epigramma, atis, n., *epigram, poem.*

Ēpīrus, ī, f., a country on the Ionian Sea, northwest of Greece proper.
epistula, ae, f., *a letter.*
epulor, ārī, ātus sum [**epulum**], *to feast.*
epulum, ī, n. (pl., **epulae, ārum**, f.), *a feast, banquet.*
eques, itis [**equus**], m., *a horseman, cavalryman; knight*, or member of the equestrian order. The three centuries of knights established by Romulus formed the cavalry of the Roman army. Later, the number was increased to 1800, to each of whom a horse was furnished by the state, together with an allowance for its keep. Later, the term *equitēs* included not only those who actually served in the army, but also those who possessed a certain fortune, which in the time of Augustus was set at about $15,000.
equester, tris, tre [**equus**], adj., *of the knights, knightly.*
equitō, āre, āvī, — [**equus**], *to ride.*
ad—adequitō, āre, āvī, —, *to ride to, ride up.*
equus, ī, m., *a horse.*
ērēctus [orig. part. of **ērigō**], adj., *upright, erect.*
ergā, prep. with acc., *towards, to, with respect to.*
ergō, adv., expressing an inference, like *now, well, then, therefore.*
ērigō, see **regō**.
error, ōris [**errō**, *to wander*], m., *wandering, error, mistake.*
ērubēscō, ere, ērubuī, —, *to grow red, blush; feel ashamed.*
ērudiō, īre, īvī, ītus [**ē** + **rudis**], *to polish, educate, train.*
ērumpō, see **rumpō**.
ēruō, see **ruō**.
ēsca, ae [**edō**], f., *food, bait.*
ēscendō, see **scandō**.
Ēsquilīnus, ī, m. (sc. **collis**), *the Esquiline Hill*, the largest of the seven hills of Rome.
et, (1) adv., *also, too, even;* (2) conj., *and, and yet, but;* **et . . . et**, *both . . . and.*
etiam [**et** + **iam**], adv. and conj., *and also, also, even.*
Etrūria, ae, f., the country of the Etruscans, northwest of Latium.
Etrūscī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Etruscans*, the people of Etruria.
etsī [**et** + **sī**], conj., *even if, although.*
Eurīpidēs, is, m., a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B.C.
Eurōpa, ae, f., *Europe.*
ēvādō, see **vādō**.
ēvehō, see **vehō**.
ēventus, ūs [**ēveniō**, *to come out*], m., *outcome, result; occurrence, event.*
ēvertō, see **vertō**.
ēvocō, see **vocō**.
ex, before consonants often **ē**, prep. with abl.; of place, *out of* (the midst of), *from;* of cause, *in consequence of, because of; according to;* in compounds, *forth, out; thoroughly; not.*
exāctor, ōris [**exigō**, *to exact*], m., *exactor, enforcer.*
exāminō, āre, āvī, ātus [**exāmen**, *means of weighing*], *to weigh, examine, compare.*
exanimō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ex** + **anima**], *to put out of breath, kill.*
exārdēscō, ere, ārsī, — [**ex** + **ārdēscō**, intens. of **ārdeō**, *to burn, glow*], *to blaze forth.*
exarō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ex** + **arō**, *to plow*], *to scratch off, compose.*
exasperō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ex** + **asper**], *to roughen, irritate, provoke.*
exaudiō, see **audiō**.
excelsus, adj., *lofty, high;* as noun, **excelsum, ī**, n., *elevated station.*
excerpō, see **carpō**.
excidium, ī, n., *downfall, ruin.*
excipiō, see **capiō**.

excitō, see **citō**.
exclāmō, see **clāmō**.
exclūdō, see **claudō**.
excōgitō, see **agitō**.
excolō, see **colō**.
excubiae, ārum [ex + cubō], pl. f., *a lying out on guard; the watch, watchmen.*
excūsātiō, ōnis [excūsō], f., *excuse.*
excūsō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + causa], *to free from trial, excuse.*
excutiō, see **quatiō**.
exemplum, ī [eximō], n., *specimen, example, precedent, warning.*
exeō, see (1) **eō**.
exerceō, see **arceō**.
exercitus, ūs [exerceō], m., *an army.*
exhauriō, see **hauriō**.
exhibeō, see **habeō**.
exhorrēscō, ere, horruī, —, *to shudder at, shrink from.*
exigō, see **agō**.
exiguus [exigō, *to weigh exactly*], adj., *scanty, short, brief.*
eximius [eximō], adj., *choice, distinguished, remarkable, excellent.*
eximō, see **emō**.
existimō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + aestimō, *to value*], *to value; think, believe.*
exitium, ī [exeō], n., *destruction, ruin, death.*
exitus, ūs [exeō], m., *outcome, close; departure; end of life, death.*
exorior, see **orior**.
expediō, īre, īvī (iī), ītus [ex + pēs], *to set free, extricate; procure, obtain.*
expellō, see **pellō**.
expendō, see **pendō**.
experimentum, ī [experior], n., *proof, test, trial.*
experior, īrī, tus sum, *to test, try; find out, learn, experience.*
expetō, see **petō**.
expīlō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to plunder, rob.*
expiō, āre, āvī, ātus [ex + piō, *to appease*], *to make amends for, atone for.*
expleō, see *pleō.
explōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to reconnoiter.*
expōnō, see **pōnō**.
expōscō, see **pōscō**.
expositiō, ōnis [expōnō], f., *exposure.*
exprimō, see **premō**.
expūgnātiō, ōnis [expūgnō], f., *a taking by storm, storming, capture.*
expūgnō, see **pūgnō**.
exquīsītus [exquīrō, *to seek out*], adj., *carefully sought out, special.*
exsecrō, see **sacrō**.
exsequiae, ārum [ex + sequor], pl. f., *funeral procession, funeral.*
exserō, see **serō**.
exsilium, ī, n., *banishment, exile.*
exsistō, see **sistō**.
exspectātiō, ōnis [exspectō], f., *expectation, anticipation.*
exspectō, see **spectō**.
exspīrō, see **spīrō**.
exstinguō, see **stinguō**.
exstō, see **stō**.
exstruō, see **struō**.
exsultō, see **saltō**.
extemplō [ex + dim. of **tempus**], adv., *on the instant, at once, forthwith.*
exter or **exterus, tera, terum**, adj., *outer, foreign;* comp. **exterior**; sup. **extrēmus**, *outermost, extreme; last, furthermost; last part of.*
extimēscō, ere, timuī, — [ex + *timēscō, inceptive of **timeō**], *to fear* or *dread greatly.*
extrā [exter], (1) adv., *on the outside, without;* (2) prep. with acc., *outside of, beyond.*
extrahō, see **trahō**.
extraōrdinārius [extrā + ōrdō], adj., *out of the common run, uncommon.*
extrēmus, see **exter**.
exuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to draw* or *pull off, lay aside; strip, despoil.*
exūrō, see **ūrō**.

F

faber, fabrī, m., *a workman* (in hard materials), *smith, carpenter.*

Fabius, ī, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Māximus.**

fabricō, āre, āvī, ātus [cf. **faber**], *to make, build, construct.*

fābula, ae [**for**, *to speak*], f., *story, play.*

facētē [**facētus**, *witty*], adv., *wittily.*

facile [**facilis**], adv., *easily; readily, willingly.*

facilis, e [**faciō**], adj., *easy.*

facinus, oris [**faciō**], n., *a deed; crime.*

faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, *to make, do, perform; choose, appoint;* **stīpendia facere**, *to serve a campaign;* **sūmptum facere**, *to spend;* **verba facere**, *to speak;* **vim facere**, *to use violence;* pass., **fīō, fierī, factus sum**, *to be done, occur, take place, happen.*

ad — adficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to do something to, affect; treat, visit with.*

con — cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to do thoroughly; complete, prepare; accomplish, make; exhaust, kill.*

dē — dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *withdraw, revolt; fail, disappear, give out.*

ex — efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to work out, bring to pass, accomplish; make, render, cause, effect.*

in — īnficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to stain, dye; pollute, taint.*

inter — interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to kill; murder.*

per — perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to do thoroughly, execute, accomplish.*

sub — sufficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *to put under,* or *in place of, appoint as successor, substitute;* intrans., *suffice, be sufficient.*

factiō, ōnis [**faciō**], f., *party, faction.*

factum, ī [**faciō**], n., *a deed, act.*

facultās, ātis [**facilis**], f., *means, opportunity; ability, skill.*

fācundia, ae [**fācundus**, *eloquent*], f., *eloquence, oratory.*

Falernus, adj., *Falernian;* **ager Falernus**, *a famous wine-growing district in Campania.*

fāma, ae [**for**, *to speak*], f., *talk, report, rumor; tradition; fame, reputation.*

famēs, is, f., *hunger.*

familia, ae [**famulus**, *a slave*], f., *the slaves in a household; family, house, race.*

familiāris, e [**familia**], adj., *belonging to a household, private, intimate, friendly; well-known;* **rēs familiāris**, *private property.* As noun, m., *an intimate friend.*

familiāritās, ātis [**familiāris**], f., *friendship, intimacy.*

fāmōsus [**fāma**], adj., *famous; notorious; scurrilous, slanderous.*

famula, ae, f., *a slave-woman.*

fānum, ī, n., *a shrine, temple.*

fascis, is, m., *a bundle;* pl., *the fasces,* a bundle of rods carried by the lictors before various magistrates. Outside of Rome an axe was bound with the rods. The rods and axe were typical of the magistrate's power to punish, even to the extent of inflicting the death penalty. See **līctor.**

fāstī, ōrum [**fāstus**], pl. m., *a register,* esp. of business days, also of officers, triumphs, etc.; *the calendar.*

fāstus [**fās**, *right*], adj., *not forbidden, legal;* **diēs fāstus**, a day on which it was legal to hold court, a business day.

fātālis, e [**fātum**, *fate*], adj., *fateful, fatal.*

fateor, ērī, fassus sum, *to confess.*

con — cōnfiteor, ērī, fessus sum, *to confess freely, acknowledge, avow.*

prō — profiteor, ērī, fessus sum, *to declare publicly, avow;* **nōmen pro-**

fitōrī, *to avow one's self a candidate.*

faucēs, ium, pl. f., *throat.*

Faustulus, ī, m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, ī [**faveō**], m., *the Lucky*, a name given by Sulla to his son.

Fausta, ae [**faveō**], f., *the Lucky*, a name given by Sulla to his daughter.

faveō, ēre, fāvī, fautūrus, *to favor, support.*

favor, ōris [**faveō**], m., *favor, good will.*

fax, facis, f., *torch, firebrand.*

fēlīcitās, ātis [**fēlīx**], f., *good fortune, luck, happiness.*

fēlix, īcis, adj., *lucky, fortunate, happy.* As noun, m., cognomen of Sulla.

fēmina, ae, f., *a woman, female.*

femur, femoris, n., *the thigh.*

***fendō, ere**, *to strike.*

dē — dēfendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, *to ward off, repel; defend, protect.*

ob — offendō, ere, ī, fēnsus, *to strike against, displease, vex.*

ferē, adv., *almost, about* (esp. with numbers).

feriō, īre, percussī, percussus, *to strike.*

fermē [for **ferimē**, sup. of **ferē**], adv., *almost, about* (esp. with numbers).

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bear, carry, take; bear, endure, suffer; say, report, tell;* pass., *to be borne, rush;* **aegrē, indignē** or **molestē ferre**, *to take amiss;* **lēgem ferre**, *to propose a law.*

ab — auferō, ferre, abstulī, ablātus, *to take* or *carry away, remove; steal.*

ad — adferō, ferre, attulī, adlātus, *to bring to, offer, give; announce, report.*

con — cōnferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bring together, collect; devote, apply; bestow;* **sē cōnferre**, *betake one's self, go.*

dē — dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bring* or *carry down* or *to, carry off, remove; give, offer; report;* **rem dēferre ad populum**, *to submit a matter to the people.*

ex — efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, *to carry out, take away; lift up, puff up, elate, exalt.*

in — īnferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bring in, upon,* or *against;* **bellum īnferre**, *to wage* (offensive) *war;* **sīgna īnferre**, *to advance against*, **sē īnferre**, *to betake one's self.*

ob — offerō, ferre, obtulī, oblātus, *to bring before, offer, present; expose.*

per — perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bear* or *carry through, carry; retain.*

prae — praeferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to carry* or *put before; set before, prefer, rate higher.*

prō — prōferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to carry* or *bring forth, produce; cite, quote; make known, mention.*

re — referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, *to bear* or *bring back; give back, return, repay; lift, raise; count, reckon;* **sē referre**, *to betake one's self.*

trāns — trānsferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, *to bear* or *take over* or *across, transport; transfer, shift.*

ferōx, ōcis [**ferus**], adj., *bold, confident; high-strung, warlike; fierce, cruel.*

ferreus [**ferrum**], adj., *of iron, iron.*

ferrum, ī, n., *iron; an iron tool*, as a *sword, axe, dagger.*

ferus, adj., *wild, barbarous, cruel.*

fessus, adj., *tired, weary; weak, feeble.*

fēstīnō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to hasten, hurry.*

Fētiālis, is (sc. **sacerdōs**), m., *an ambassador, treaty priest*, who nego-

tiated treaties of peace, and made formal declarations of war.

Fētiālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the Fetiales, Fetial* (see preceding word).

fīdēliter [**fīdēlis**, *faithful*], adv., *faithfully.*

Fīdēnātēs, ium, pl. m., the people of Fidenae, an ancient town on the Tiber, five miles north of Rome.

fidēs, fideī, f., *good faith, integrity; trust, belief, credence; pledge.*

fīdūcia, ae [**fīdus**, *faithful*], f., *trust, confidence, reliance; courage.*

fīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxus, *to fix, fasten.*

dē — dēfīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxus, *to fasten,* esp. *to fasten* (to the ground) *with amazement, astonish.*

sub — suffīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxus, *to fasten beneath* or *on;* **crucī suffīgere,** *to crucify.*

trāns — trānsfīgō, ere, fīxī, fīxus, *to pierce through, transfix, stab.*

fīlia, ae, f., *daughter.*

fīlius, ī, m., *son.*

fingō, ere, finxī, fictus, *to form, invent; feign, pretend.*

fīniō, īre, īvī, ītus [**fīnis**], *to limit, bound; finish, end, settle.*

fīnis, is, m., *boundary, limit, end;* pl. m., *territory.*

fīnitimus [**fīnis**], adj., *neighboring;* as noun, **fīnitimī, ōrum,** pl. m., *neighbors.*

fīō, fierī, factus sum, see **faciō.**

firmō, āre, āvī, ātus [**firmus**], *to make firm, strengthen.*

ad — adfirmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to strengthen, assert, declare.*

con — cōnfirmō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to strengthen, ratify, confirm; assert.*

firmus, adj., *strong, powerful; trusty.*

flāgitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to demand.*

ex — efflāgitō, āre, āvī ātus, *to demand vigorously* or *earnestly.*

flāmen, inis, m., *a Flamen,* a priest devoted to the service of a particular god, esp. Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. His office was to make sacrifices and to watch the sacred fire of the god.

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire.*

flēbiliter [**flēbilis**, *mournful*], adv., *mournfully, tearfully.*

flectō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend, turn.*

dē — dēflectō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend* or *turn aside* or *away, turn.*

in — inflectō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend curb, relax.*

fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētus, *to weep; bewail.*

***flīgō, ere,** *to strike.*

ad — adflīgō, ere, flīxī, flictus, *to dash against* or *down; afflict, ruin.*

con — cōnflīgō, ere, flīxī, flictus, *to dash together, contend, fight.*

prō — prōflīgō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to dash down, overcome* (in battle).

flō, flāre, flāvī, —, *to blow.*

ad — adflō, flāre, flāvī, —, *to blow towards, blow.*

con — cōnflō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to blow up, kindle, cause;* **aes aliēnum cōnflāre,** *to contract debt.*

in — inflō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to blow up, inflate.*

flōrēns, entis [**flōreō**], adj., *blooming, flourishing;* **flōrēns iuventa,** *youthful beauty.*

flōreō, ēre, uī, — [**flōs**, *a flower*], *to bloom, flourish, prosper.*

fluctus, ūs [**fluō**], m., *wave, billow, flood.*

flūmen, inis [**fluō**], n., *stream, river.*

fluō, ere, fluxī, —, *to flow.*

con — cōnfluō, ere, fluxī, —, *to flow* or *stream together, assemble.*

dis — diffluō, ere, fluxī, —, *to flow in different directions, melt away, disappear;* **ōtiō et lūxū diffluere,** *to abandon one's self to ease and luxury.*

fluvius, ī [**fluō**], m., *a stream, river.*

foculus, ī [dim. of **focus**], m., *a fire-pan, brazier.*

focus, ī, m., *fireplace, hearth.*

fodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, *to dig.*
con — cōnfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, *to stab, pierce.*
sub — suffodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, *to dig beneath, undermine, tunnel; stab beneath.*
trāns — trānsfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, *to pierce, stab, slash.*
foedē [foedus, *foul*], adv., *foully, basely.*
foederātus [foedus], adj., *leagued* or *allied with.*
foedus, eris, n., *a treaty, alliance.*
fōns, fontis, m., *a spring, fountain.*
forās [*fora, *a door*; cf. **foris]**, adv., *out of doors, forth, out.*
fore, fut. infin. of **sum**.
forēnsis, e [forum], adj., *of* or *in the forum, forensic.*
foris, is, f., *a door*; usually in pl.
fōrma, ae, f., *form, figure, beauty.*
formīdolōsus [formīdō, *dread*], adj., *dreadful, terrible.*
fors, fortis (only nom. and abl. sing.), f., *chance, accident, good fortune.*
fortāsse [fors], adv., *perhaps, possibly.*
forte [abl. of **fors**], adv., *by chance.*
fortis, e, adj., *strong, brave.*
fortiter [fortis], adv., *bravely.*
fortitūdō, inis [fortis], f., *bravery, resolution.*
fortūna, ae [fors], f., *luck, fortune* (whether good or ill); personified, *the goddess of fortune.*
Forum, ī [cf. **foris**, *out of doors*], n., *an out-of-door place, market, Forum*; esp. the *Forum Rōmānum* between the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It was the center of the political, religious, and business life of Rome.
fossa, ae [fodiō], f., *a ditch.*
foveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, *to warm, cherish, favor.*
re — refoveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, *to restore, refresh, revive.*
frāgmentum, ī [frangō], n., *fragment, bit.*
fragor, ōris [frangō], m., *noise*, esp. *thunder peal.*
frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *to break in pieces, break; subdue, overcome.*
re — refringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, *to break up* or *open.*
frāter, tris, m., *brother.*
frāternus [frāter], adj., *brother's, brotherly.*
fraudō, āre, āvī, ātus [fraus], *to cheat, rob.*
fraus, fraudis, f., *foul play, treachery.*
frendō, ere, —, —, *to gnash the teeth.*
frēnum, ī, n., *bridle, curb, rein.*
frequēns, entis, adj., *crowded, frequent; in great numbers.*
frequenter [frequēns], adv., *often.*
frequentia, ae [frequēns], f., *crowd, throng.*
frīgidus [frīgeō, *to be cold*], adj., *cold.*
frūgālitās, ātis [frūgālis, *thrifty*], f., *thrift, economy, frugality.*
frūmentārius [frūmentum], adj., *concerning corn*; **rēs frūmentāria**, *the corn supply.*
frūmentum, ī [fruor], n., *grain, corn.*
fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, *to use, enjoy.*
per — perfruor, fruī, frūctus sum, *to enjoy thoroughly.*
frūstrā, adv., *in vain, fruitlessly.*
Fūfetius, ī, m., *Mettius Fūfetius*, leader of the Albans against Tullius Hostilius.
Fūfidius, ī, m., a follower of Sulla.
fuga, ae, f., *flight.*
fugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee, flee from.*
ab — aufugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee from, run away, escape.*
con — cōnfugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee for refuge; resort to.*
ex — effugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to escape.*
prō — profugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee, escape.*

re — refugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee back, escape.*

trāns — trānsfugiō, ere, fūgī, —, *to flee to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert.*

fugō, āre, āvī, ātus [**fugiō**], *to put to flight, rout.*

fulgeō, ēre, fulsī, —, *to flash, gleam.*

fulmen, inis [**fulgeō**], n., *lightning flash, thunderbolt.*

Fulvius, ī, m., *A. Fulvius,* who put his son to death because he joined Catiline's conspiracy.

fūnāle, is [**fūnis,** *a cord*], n., *a torch.*

fundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *to pour, pour out, shed; rout, scatter.*

circum — circumfundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *to pour about;* pass., *to surround.*

ex — effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *to pour out; scatter, squander, lavish.*

prō — profundō, ere, fūdī, fūsus, *to pour forth* or *out, squander, waste.*

fundus, ī, m., *farm, estate.*

fungor, ī, fūnctus sum, *to perform, discharge, serve through* (an office).

dē — dēfungor, ī, fūnctus sum, *to perform, finish; to die* (sc. **vītā**).

fūnus, eris, n., *burial, funeral rites.*

furēns, entis [orig. part. of **furō,** *to rave*], adj., *furious, raging.*

Fūrius, ī, m., *P. Fūrius Philus,* who revealed the plan of certain nobles to leave Italy after the battle of Cannae.

furor, ōris [**furō,** *to rave*], m., *rage, madness, fury.*

fūrtō [abl. of **fūrtum,** *theft*], adv., *stealthily, secretly.*

futūrus [orig. fut. part. of **sum**], adj., *coming, future.*

G

Gabiī, ōrum, pl. m., an ancient town in Latium, east of Rome.

Gabīnī, ōrum, pl. m., the inhabitants of Gabii.

Gadēs, ium, pl. f., a town on the southern coast of Spain (modern Cadiz).

Gaetulī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Gaetuli,* a tribe of northern Africa.

Gāius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Gallia, ae, f., *Gaul,* which included modern France, Belgium and Holland, and the parts of Germany and Switzerland west of the Rhine.

Gallus, ī, m., *a Gaul.*

gaudium, ī, n., *joy, gladness.*

Gaurus, ī, m., a mountain of Campania.

gaza, ae, f., *treasure, riches.*

geminātus, adj., *doubled, twofold; consecutive.*

geminus, adj., *twin, twofold.* As noun, **geminī, ōrum,** pl. m., *twins.*

gemō, ere, uī, —, *to sigh, groan.*

gener, generī, m., *a son-in-law.*

genitus, see **gignō.**

gēns, gentis, f., *a gens* or *clan,* consisting of a number of families claiming a common lineage, and having certain religious rites in common; *tribe, people, nation.*

genū, ūs, n., *knee.*

genus, eris, n., *race, family, stock, birth; kind, class, sort.*

Germānī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Germans.*

Germānia, ae, f., *Germany.*

gerō, ere, gessī, gestus, *to bear, carry; wear; carry on, wage, manage; perform, do;* **sē gerere,** *to conduct one's self, behave;* **rem pūblicam gerere,** *to administer the state;* **rēs gestae,** *exploits, history.*

con — congerō, ere, gessī, gestus, *to bring* or *heap together, collect.*

gestō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **gerō**], *to bear, carry, wear.*

gestus, ūs [**gerō**], m., *bearing; gesture.*

gignō, ere, genuī, genitus, *to produce, beget;* **genitus,** *born of.*

gladius, ī, m., *a sword.*

glōria, ae, f., *glory, fame, renown.*

glōrior, ārī, ātus sum, *to boast, brag, prat one's self.*

glōriōsē [**glōria**], adv., *gloriously.*

Gnaeus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Gracchus, ī, m., a family name in the Sempronian gens.

1. *Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus*, tribune of the people in 133 B.C.

2. *C. Semprōnius Gracchus*, brother of (1), and tribune in 123 B.C.; killed in 121.

gradior, gradī, gressus sum, *to walk, step.*

ad — aggredior, ī, gressus sum, *to approach, attack, assail.*

con — congredior, ī, gressus sum, *to meet; join battle, fight.*

dis — dīgredior, ī, gressus sum, *to go apart* or *away, depart.*

ex — ēgredior, ī, gressus sum, *to go* or *march out* or *away; disembark.* (The verb is construed with the abl., the abl. with **ex**, or the acc.).

in — ingredior, ī, gressus sum, *to enter, advance, proceed.*

prō — prōgredior, ī, gressus sum, *to go forth* or *on, advance.*

re — regredior, ī, gressus sum, *to go back, return, retreat.*

trāns — trānsgredior, ī, gressus sum, *to step over* or *across, cross.*

gradus, ūs, m., *a step; stage, period, degree*; pl., *steps, stairs.*

Graecia, ae, f., *Greece.*

Graeculus, ī [dim. of **Graecus**], m., *a poor* or *paltry Greek.*

Graecus, adj., *Greek, Grecian.* As noun, **Graecus, ī**, m., *a Greek.*

grānum, ī, n., *a grain, seed.*

graphium, ī, n., *stylus* (of metal) for writing, *pen.*

grātia, ae [**grātus**], f., *favor, regard, credit, influence; return, thanks, gratitude*; **grātiam habēre**, *to feel thankful*; **grātiās agere**, *to show gratitude, thank*; **grātiam referre**, *to repay a favor*; **grātiā** with preceding gen., frequent in expressions of purpose, *for the sake of.*

grātulor, ārī, ātus sum [**grātus**], *to show joy, congratulate.*

grātus, adj., *pleasing, dear, acceptable.*

gravis, e, adj., *heavy, severe, difficult; weighty, important.*

gravitās, ātis [**gravis**], f., *weight; dignity, influence, importance.*

graviter [**gravis**], adv., *weightily; vigorously, seriously, with dignity.*

gravor, ārī, ātus sum [**gravis**], *to be burdened; take amiss, grudge.*

grex, gregis, f., *herd, common herd; band, company.*

gubernātor, ōris [**gubernō**, *to steer*], m., *helmsman, pilot.*

H

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to have, hold, keep; consider, regard, treat, use; render* (honor, etc.); **ōrātiōnem habēre**, *to deliver a speech*; **lūdibriō habēre**, *to mock.*

ad — adhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to hold to* or *toward, apply, employ; employ as counsel, consult; summon, invite.*

dē — dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to withhold, owe*; **dēbet, dēbuit** + inf., *ought, must, should.*

ex — exhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to hold forth, show, display, exhibit.*

in — inhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to hold* or *draw in, restrain.*

post — posthabeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to place after* (i.e. lower than), *rate lower, esteem less.*

prae — praebeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to hold forth, offer, grant, supply, furnish*; **aurēs praebēre**, *to listen.*

prō — prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *to check, keep off; hinder, prevent.*

habilis, e [habeō], adj., *handy, easily wielded.*

habitātiō, ōnis [habitō] f., *dwelling-place.*

habitō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of habeō], *to inhabit; dwell, live.*

habitus, ūs [habeō], m., *state, condition; habit, dress, attire.*

hālitus, ūs, m., *breath.*

Hamilcar, aris, m., a famous Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal (2).

Hannibal, alis, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. A naval commander, defeated by C. Duilius, 260 B.C.

2. The son of Hamilcar, born B.C. 247. He invaded Italy in 218, but was defeated by Scipio at Zama in 202; he then fled to the East, and died in 183.

Hannō, ōnis, m., a Carthaginian general, defeated by Regulus.

haruspex, icis, m., *a soothsayer.*

Hasdrubal, alis, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. Son of Hamilcar, and brother of Hannibal (2); fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain; defeated and killed at the battle of the Metaurus in Italy, 207 B.C.

2. Son of Gisco; fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain and Africa.

hasta, ae, f., *a spear.*

haud, adv., *by no means, not, not at all.*

hauriō, īre, hausī, haustus, *to drink, swallow.*

ex — exhauriō, īre, hausī, haustus, *to empty, exhaust; ruin, impoverish.*

Herculēs, is, m., a Grecian hero, celebrated for his strength and marvelous deeds in many parts of the world.

hērēs, ēdis, m., *an heir.*

hīc, haec, hōc, dem. pron., *this, the following, the latter; he, she, it.*

hīc [hīc], adv., *here, hereupon, at this point.*

hiems, hiemis, f., *winter, storm.*

Hierosolyma, ōrum, pl. n., *Jerusalem.*

hilarē [hilarus, *merry*], adv., *merrily, cheerfully, gaily.*

hilaritās, ātis [hilaris, *merry*], f., *merriment, gaiety.*

hinc [hīc], adv., *from this place* or *time, hence;* **hinc — hinc,** *on this side . . . on that, on the one side . . . on the other.*

hirundō, inis, f., *a swallow.*

Hispānia, ae, f., *Spain* (including Portugal). It was divided into two provinces, *Hispānia Citerior* and *Hispānia Ulterior.*

Hispāniēnsis, e, adj., *Spanish, in Spain.*

Hispānus, adj., *Spanish.* As noun, **Hispānus, ī,** m., *a Spaniard.*

hodiē [hō(c) + diē], adv., *to-day.*

homō, inis, m. and f., *a human being, man;* **hominēs,** *mankind, the world.*

honestē [honestus], adv., *honorably.*

honestus [honōs], adj., *honored, respected; honorable, right, virtuous.*

honōrātē [honōrātus, *honored*], adv., *honorably, with respect.*

honōrificus [honōs + faciō], adj., *that does honor, complimentary.*

honorō, āre, āvī, ātus [honōs], *to honor, do honor to.*

honōs or **honor, ōris,** m., *honor, respect, esteem; public office;* personified, *Honor* (a deity).

hōra, ae, f., *hour,* the twelfth part of the day (sunrise to sunset) or night.

Horātius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

horreō, ēre, uī, —, *to stand on end, bristle; shudder at, shrink from.*

horror, ōris [horreō], m., *dread, terror, horror.*

hortātiō, ōnis [hortor], f., *encouragement, exhortation.*

hortor, ārī, ātus sum, *to exhort, urge.*
hortus, ī, m., *a garden.*
hospes, itis, m., *entertainer, host; guest, friend; stranger.*
hospita, ae [**hospes**], f., *a stranger; guest.*
hospitium, ī [**hospes**], n., *entertainment, hospitality; lodgings, inn.*
hostia, ae, f., *an animal for sacrifice, victim.*
hostīlis, e [**hostis**], adj., *of* or *from the enemy, hostile.*
hostīliter [**hostīlis**], adv., *in hostile manner.*
Hostīlius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Hostus Hostīlius*, a general of the time of Romulus.

2. *Tullus Hostīlius*, third king of Rome.

hostis, is, m., *an enemy.*
hūc [**hīc**], adv., *to this place, hither;* **hūc . . . illūc**, *hither . . . thither.*
hūiuscemodī [**hīc** + **modus**], adv., *of this* (i.e. the following) *kind.*
hūmānitās, ātis [**hūmānus**], f., *humanity, kindliness; refinement, culture.*
hūmānus [**homō**], adj., *human, of man; kind, refined, cultured.*
humilis, e [**humus**, *the ground*], adj., *low; lowly, humble, common.*

I

iaceō, ēre, uī, —, *to lie, lie prostrate* or *dead.*
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, **iactus**, *to throw, cast, hurl.*

ab — abiciō, ere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw down, away,* or *aside, lay aside.*

ad — adiciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, *to throw to, add* or *join to, add* (in speech).

con — coniciō, icere, coniēcī, **coniectus**, *to throw together, unite; hurl, throw.*

dē — dēiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw* or *hurl down, bring down; lay low, dislodge, destroy.*

ex — ēiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to cast* or *drive out, expel.*

in — iniciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw in; put in* or *on, lay; inspire, suggest.*

inter — intericiō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw* or *place between, interpose; intervene* (in pass.).

ob — obiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw before, put in the way; put in the hands of, turn over.*

prō — prōiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw forth, fling out, throw.*

re — rēiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw back, repel.*

sub — subiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw* or *place under; hand up; present, submit; subdue.*

super — superiaciō, ere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw across, let down.*

trāns — trāiciō, icere, iēcī, **iectus**, *to throw* or *carry across, transport; pierce, penetrate, transfix; go* or *pass over, cross.*

iactātiō, ōnis [**iactō**], f., *tossing, motion.*
iactitō, āre, —, — [freq. of **iactō**], *to boast, brag.*
iactō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to push* or *toss about; boast of, take pride in.*
iam, adv., *already, by this time, now; soon, presently;* **iam iam**, *already, at that very moment;* **iam dūdum** or **iam prīdem**, *long ago, long since.*
iam dūdum, see **iam**.
Iāniculum, ī, n., a hill on the west bank of the Tiber.
iānua, ae, f., *a door, entrance.*
Iānus, ī, m., *Janus*, an old Latin divinity, who presided over all begin-

nings; commonly represented with two faces.

Iarbās, ae, m., king of Numidia and Mauretania (the modern Morocco).

ibi, adv., *there, on that side; then, thereupon.*

ibīdem [**ibi**], adv., *in the same place, on the spot.*

īcō, ere, īcī, ictus, *to strike;* **foedus īcere**, *to strike* (conclude) *a treaty.*

ictus, ūs [**īcō**], m., *blow, stroke, wound.*

idem, eadem, idem, dem. pron., *the same;* often best rendered by adv., *also, too, besides.*

ideō, adv., *for that reason, therefore; with this* (that) *purpose.*

Īdūs, uum, pl. f., *the Ides,* or middle of the month; the fifteenth of March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth of other months.

igitur, adv., *then, therefore, accordingly.*

īgnāvia, ae [**īgnāvus**, *idle*], f., *idleness, sloth; worthlessness.*

īgnis, is, m., *fire.*

īgnōminia, ae [**in** neg. + (**g**)**nōmen**], f., *dishonor, disgrace, degradation.*

īgnōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *not to know; to be ignorant of, be unacquainted with.*

īgnōscō, see **nōscō**.

īgnōtus [**in** neg. + (**g**)**nōtus**], adj., *unknown, unfamiliar, strange.*

ilicō [**in** + **locō**], adv., *on the spot, at once, immediately.*

ille, illa, illud, dem. pron., *that, yonder; he, she, it; the famous, the.*

illīc [**ille**], adv., *there, yonder.*

illūc [**ille**], adv., *to that place, thither.*

imāgō, inis, f., *likeness, semblance, image; statue.*

imbellis, e [**in** neg. + **bellum**], adj., *unfit for war, unwarlike, cowardly.*

imber, bris, m., *rain, shower.*

imbuō, ere, ī, būtus, *to wet, moisten, inspire, imbue.*

imitor, ārī, ātus sum, *to imitate, copy.*

immātūrus [**in** neg. + **mātūrus**, *ripe*], adj., *unripe; untimely, premature.*

immēnsus [**in** neg. + **mētior**, *to measure*], adj., *immeasurable, vast, immense.*

immineō, ēre, uī, —, *to overhang, threaten.*

immittō, see **mittō**.

immō, adv., *by no means, nay.*

immolō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **mola**, *meal*], *to sprinkle* (a victim) *with sacrificial meal, sacrifice.*

immortālis, e [**in** neg. + **mortālis**], adj., *immortal.*

immōtus [**in** neg. + **mōtus**, part of **moveō**], adj., *unmoved, motionless.*

impār, paris [**in** neg. + **pār**], adj., *unequal.*

impatiēns, entis [**in** neg. + **patiēns**], adj., *impatient, intolerant.*

impendium, ī [**impendō**, *to expend*], n., *outlay, cost, expense.*

impēnsa, ae [**impendō**, *to expend*], f., *outlay, cost, expense.*

imperātor, ōris [**imperō**], m., *commander-in-chief, general; emperor.*

imperātōrius [**imperātor**], adj., *of a general.*

imperfectus [**in** neg. + **perfectus**, part. of **perficiō**], adj., *unfinished.*

imperium, ī [**imperō**], n., *a command, order; military authority; sovereignty, supremacy; the state.*

imperō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to command, order; rule, govern; levy, demand.*

impetrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to gain by asking, obtain, procure.*

impetus, ūs [**in** + **petō**], m., *an attack, onset, impulse, excitement; violence, energy, fury.*

impietās, ātis [**impius**], f., *irreverence, impiety.*

impiger, gra, grum [**in** neg. + **piger**, *lazy*], adj., *active, energetic.*

impius [**in** + **pius**], adj., *irreverent, wicked, undutiful.*

impleō, see ***pleō**.

implicō, āre, āvī or **uī, ātus** or **itus** [**in** + **plicō**, *to fold*], *to fold in, envelop; involve, attack.*

implōrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **plōrō**, *to wail, lament*], *to beg, beseech, implore.*

impōnō, see **pōnō**.

imprīmīs [= **in prīmīs**], adv., *especially.*

improvīsus [**in** neg. + **prōvideō**], adj., *unforeseen, unexpected.*

impūbēs, eris [**in** neg. + **pūbēs**, *full grown*], adj., *youthful.*

impūgnō, see **pūgnō**.

impūnītus [**in** neg. + **pūniō**], adj., *unpunished.*

in, prep. with (1) acc.; of place, *into, to, on, upon, towards, against;* of purpose, *for, with a view to;* of other relations, *respecting, according to;* **in diēs**, *day by day;* (2) with abl.; of place, *in, on, upon, in the midst of, among;* of time, *in, in the course of, during;* of other relations, *in the case of, respecting, according to.*

in, *not*, a prefix, which, when attached to adj. or participles, negatives or reverses their meaning.

inaestimābilis, e [**in** neg. + **aestimō**, *to reckon*], *inestimable.*

inambulō, see **ambulō**.

inānis, e, adj., *empty; vain, idle.*

inaudītus [**in** neg. + **audītus**, part. of **audiō**], adj., *unheard of, strange.*

incautus [**in** neg. + **cautus**, *wary*], adj., *unsuspecting, off one's guard.*

incēdō, see **cēdō**.

incendium, ī [**incendō**], n., *fire, conflagration.*

incendō, see **candeō**.

inceptum, ī [**incipiō**], n., *beginning, attempt; undertaking, purpose.*

incertus [**in** neg. + **certus**], adj., *uncertain, doubtful.*

incessō, ere, —, — [freq. of **incēdō**], *to assail, attack; rail at.*

incidō, see **cadō**.

incipiō, see **capiō**.

incitō, see **citō**.

inclāmō, see **clāmō**.

inclīnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + ***clīnō**, *to lean*], (1) trans., *to cause to lean, bend, turn;* (2) intrans., *lean, incline; yield, give way.*

inclitus, adj., *famous.*

inclūdō, see **claudō**.

incōgnitus [**in** neg. + **cōgnitus**, part. of **cōgnōscō**], adj., *unknown.*

incola, ae [**incolō**], m., *inhabitant.*

incolō, see **colō**.

incolumis, e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*

incōnstantia, ae [**in** neg. + **cōnstantia**], f., *changeableness, fickleness.*

incrēdibilis, e [**in** neg. + **crēdō**], adj., *beyond belief, incredible.*

increpō, āre, uī, itus, *to sound, resound; scold, upbraid; exclaim.*

incrēscō, see **crēscō**.

incumbō, see ***cumbō**.

incūriōsus [**in** neg. + **cūriōsus**, *careful*], adj., *careless, negligent.*

incursiō, ōnis [**incurrō**, *to attack*], f., *onset, attack, raid.*

inde, adv., *from that place* or *time, thence; thereupon; from that circumstance, therefore.*

index, icis [**indicō**], m., *mark, sign.*

indicium, ī [**indicō**], n., *sign, indication, evidence.*

indicō see **dicō**.

indicō, see **dicō**.

indictus [**in** neg. + **dictus**, part of **dīcō**], adj., *unsaid; unplead.*

indignātiō, ōnis [**indignor**, *to be angry*], f., *displeasure, anger.*

indignē [**indignus**], adv., *unworthily; angrily;* **indignē ferre** *to take (it) amiss.*

indīgnor, ārī, ātus sum [**indīgnus**], *to think unworthy; be angry.*

indīgnus [**in** neg. + **dīgnus**], adj., *unworthy of, unfit for* (with abl.).

indō, see **dō**.

indolēs, is, f., *inborn quality, natural gifts; character, nature, spirit.*

indūcō, see **dūcō**.

indūstria, ae [**indūstrius**, *active*], f., *diligence, activity, industry.*

ineō, see (1) **eō**.

inermis, e [**in** neg. + **arma**], adj., *unarmed, defenseless.*

īnfacētē [**in** neg. + **facētē**], adv., *without wit.*

īnfāns, antis [**in** neg. + **fāns**, part. of **fārī**, *to speak*], adj., *not speaking, speechless;* as noun, m. and f., *an infant.*

īnfēlīx, īcis [**in** neg. + **fēlīx**], adj., *unfortunate, disastrous.*

īnferior, ōris [comp. of **īnferus**, *low*], adj., *lower, inferior.*

īnferō, see **ferō**.

īnfēstō, āre, āvī, ātus [**īnfēstus**], *to annoy, disturb.*

īnfēstus, adj., *hostile, threatening.*

īnficiō, see **faciō**.

īnflammō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **flamma**], *to kindle, arouse, excite.*

īnflātus [**īnflō**], adj., *blown up, inflated.*

īnflectō, see **flectō**.

īnflō, see **flō**.

īnfōrmō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **fōrma**], *to shape, mould, fashion; train, instruct.*

īnfrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *below, beneath.*

ingemīscō, ere, gemuī. — [**in** + **gemīscō**, incep. of **gemō**], *to groan over, groan.*

ingenium, ī [**in** + **gignō**], n., *natural gifts, nature; ability, intellect, wit; character, disposition.*

ingēns, entis, adj., *large, huge, great.*

ingenuus, adj., *free-born; noble, liberal.*

ingrātus [**in** neg. + **grātus**], adj., *unpleasant, thankless, ungrateful.*

ingredior, see **gradior**.

inhibeō, see **habeō**.

iniciō, see **iaciō**.

inimīcitia, ae [**inimīcus**], f., *enmity.*

inimīcus [**in** neg. + **amīcus**], adj., *unfriendly, hostile;* as noun, *a personal enemy, foe,* as distinguished from **hostis**, *a public enemy.*

iniquē [**inīquus**, *unjust*], adv., *unjustly.*

initium, ī [**ineō**], n., *beginning;* **initiō**, abl. as adv., *at the outset, at first.*

iniūria, ae [**in** neg. + **iūs**], f., *wrong, injustice; insult, injury.*

(**iniussus, ūs**) [**in** neg. + **iubeō**], m., found in abl. only, *without orders.*

inlīdō, see **laedō**.

inlūstris, e, adj., *bright, clear; famous, renowned* (cf. **clārus**).

innītor, see **nītor**.

innocentia, ae [**in** neg. + **noceō**], f., *harmlessness, innocence, integrity.*

innōtēscō, ere, nōtuī, — [**in** + **nōtēscō**, *to become known*], *to become known.*

innoxius [**in** neg. + **noxius**, *harmful*], adj., *harmless, blameless, innocent.*

innumerābilis, e [**in** neg. + **numerō**, *to count*], adj., *beyond number, countless.*

innumerus [**in** neg. + **numerus**], adj., *countless.*

innuō, see ***nuō**.

inopia, ae [**inops**], f., *want, scarcity, need, poverty.*

inopīnātus [**in** neg. + **opīnor**, *to think*], adj., *unexpected.*

inops, opis [**in** neg. + **ops**], adj., *without resources, helpless, poor, needy.*

inquam, def. verb, *I say.* See **297**, II, 2: 144, *b*: 175, 2.

inquiētus [**in** neg. + **quiētus**], adj., *restless.*

inquinō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to stain, defile.*

inrīdeō, see **rīdeō**.

inrīsus, ūs [**inrīdeō**], **m.**, *derision, mockery.*
inruō, see **ruō.**
īnscientia, ae [**īnsciēns, *ignorant***], **adj.**, *ignorance.*
īnscius [**in** neg. + **sciō**], **adj.**, *ignorant, unaware.*
īnscrībō, see **scrībō.**
īnsequor, see **sequor.**
īnsideō, see **sedeō.**
īnsidiae, ārum [**īnsideō**], **pl. f.**, *ambush; trap; artifice, plot.*
īnsidior, ārī, ātus sum [**īnsidiae**], *to lie in wait for, plot against.*
īnsīgne, is [**īnsīgnis**], **n.**, *a mark, badge.*
īnsīgnis, e [**in** + **sīgnum**], **adj.**, *marked, conspicuous, noted, famous.*
īnsiliō, see **saliō.**
īnsinuō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **sinus**, *fold, coil*], *to push* or *thrust in.*
īnsitus [**inserō**, *to implant*], **adj.**, *inborn, innate, ingrafted.*
īnsolēns, entis [**in** neg. + **solēns**, part. of **soleō**], **adj.**, *unusual, haughty, insolent.*
īnsolenter [**īnsolēns**], **adv.**, *haughtily.*
īnsolentia, ae [**īnsolēns**], **f.**, *unusual* or *extravagant conduct, insolence.*
īnspērābilis, e [**in** neg. + **spērō**], **adj.**, *unhoped for, unexpected.*
īnspiciō, see ***speciō.**
īnstituō, see **statuō.**
īnstitūtum, ī [**īnstituō**], **n.**, *institution; habit, custom.*
īnstrūmentum, ī [**īnstruō**], **n.**, *tool;* collectively, *stock of tools, plant.*
īnstruō, see **struō.**
īnsusurrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**in** + **susurrus**, *a whisper*], *to whisper to, suggest.*
īnsum, see **sum.**
intāctus [**in** neg. + **tāctus**, part. of **tangō**], **adj.**, *untouched, uninjured.*
integer, gra, grum [**in** neg. + root **tag** in **tangō**], **adj.**, *untouched, uninjured;* **integer ā**, *free from, untouched by.*
intellegō, see **legō.**
intempestus, adj., *stormy.*
intendō, see **tendō.**
intentus [orig. part. of **intendō**], **adj.**, *attentive, intent.*
inter, prep. with acc.; of place, *between, among;* of time, *during.*
intercalārius [**intercalō**], **adj.**, *intercalary, inserted in the calendar.*
intercalō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to intercalate, insert in the calendar.*
intercipiō, see **capiō.**
interdicō, see **dicō.**
interdiū [**inter** + **diū**], **adv.**, *by day.*
interdum [**inter** + (1) **dum**], **adv.**, *between whiles, now and then, sometimes.*
intereā [**inter** + **is**], **adv.**, *in the meantime, meanwhile.*
intereō, see (1) **eō.**
interfector, ōris [**interficiō**], **m.**, *slayer, assassin, murderer.*
interficiō, see **faciō.**
intericiō, see **iaciō.**
interim, adv., *meanwhile.*
interimō, see **emō.**
interitus, ūs [**intereō**], **m.**, *overthrow, death, destruction.*
internūntius, ī [**inter** + **nūntius**], **m.**, *go-between, messenger.*
interpretor, ārī, ātus sum, *to explain, interpret; maintain.*
interrogō, see **rogō.**
intersum, see **sum.**
intervāllum, ī [**inter** + **vāllum**], **n.**, *interval* (of time or space), *distance.*
intervertō, see **vertō.**
intimus, adj., *inmost, deepest; close intimate.*
intolerābilis, e [**in** neg. + **tolerō**, *to bear*], adj., *unendurable.*
intrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *inside of, within, during.*

intrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**intrō**, adv., *within*], *to enter.*

intrōdūcō, see **dūcō**.

introeō, see (1) **eō**

intueor, see **tueor**.

intumēscō, **ere**, **tumuī**, — [**in** + **tumēscō**, incep. of **tumeō**, *to be swollen*], *to swell, rise*

inundō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**in** + **undō**, *to rise in waves*], *to deluge, flood.*

inūsitātus [**in** neg. + **ūsitātus**, *usual*], adj., *unusual, unfamiliar, novel.*

invādō, see **vādō**.

invalidus [**in** neg. + **validus**], **adj.**, *weak, feeble.*

invehō, see **vehō**.

inveniō, see **veniō**.

invicem, **in vicem**, see **vicis**.

invictus [**in** neg. + **victus**, part. of **vincō**], adj., *unconquerable.*

invideō, see **videō**.

invidia, **ae** [**invideō**], **f.**, *envy; ill-will, odium, unpopularity.*

invidiōsus [**invidia**], adj., *envious; exciting envy, unpopular, hateful.*

inviolātus [**in** neg. + **violō**], adj., *unhurt.*

invīsus [orig. part. of **invideō**], adj., *hated, hateful.*

invītō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to invite, ask, summon; feast, entertain*

invītus, adj., *unwilling, on compulsion.*

iocus, **ī** (pl. also **ioca**), **m.**, *a jest, joke.*

ipse, **a**, **um**, *himself, herself, itself, themselves;* often best rendered by *very, mere, in person, even, actually.*

īra, **ae**, f., *anger, passion.*

īrāscor, **ī**, **īrātus sum** [**īra**], *to be* or *become angry.*

irātus [orig. part. of **īrāscor**], adj., *angered, enraged; in anger, angrily.*

is, **ea**, **id**, dem. pron., *this* or *that; he, she, it; such* (esp. before **ut** with subj.).

iste, **a**, **ud**, gen. **istīus**, dat. **istī**, *that of yours, your; that, this*

ita [**is**], adv., *in this way, so, thus, as follows.*

Ītalia, **ae**, f., *Italy.* The name did not include the basin of the Po (Cisalpine Gaul) until the time of Augustus.

Ītalicus, **ī**, m., *an Italian.*

itaque [**ita** + **que**], adv. and conj., *and so, therefore, as a consequence accordingly.*

item, adv., *besides, likewise, also.*

iter, **itineris** [**eō**, **īre**], **n.**, *a journey, march; road, highway.*

iterum, adv., *a second time, again.*

Iuba, **ae**, m., a king of Numidia, ally of Pompey, but defeated by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

iubeō, **ēre**, **iussī**, **iussus**, *to order, command.*

iūcundē [**iūcundus**], adv., *agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully.*

iūcundus, adj., *pleasing, agreeable, charming, delightful.*

Iudaea, **ae**, f., *Judaea.*

Iudaeus, **ī**, m., *a Jew.*

iūdex, **icis** [**iūs** + **dicō**], **m.**, *a judge, juror.*

iūdicium, **ī** [**iūdex**], n., *judgment, decision.*

iūdicō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**iūdex**], *to examine judicially, judge, adjudge; think, consider; declare, resolve.*

iūgerum, **ī**, n., a land measure = about two thirds of an English acre; *an acre.*

iugulum, **ī** [dim. of **iugum**], n., *throat, neck.*

iugum, **ī** [**iungō**], n., *a yoke, collar; mountain summit, range of mountains; a military yoke,* formed by fixing two spears upright in the ground and tying a third across between their upper ends. Beneath such a yoke the Romans made their

conquered enemies pass, in token of complete surrender of liberty and life to their conquerors.

Iugurtha, **ae**, m., the famous king of Numidia, who fought with Rome 111 to 106 B.C.; defeated by Marius.

Iugurthīnus, adj., *of* or *with Jugurtha*, *Jugurthine*.

Iūlia, **ae**, f., *Julia*.

1. Daughter of Julius Caesar, and wife of Pompey.

2. Sister of Julius Caesar and grandmother of the Emperor Augustus.

Iūlius, **ī**, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Caesar**.

iungō, **ere**, **iūnxī**, **iūnctus**, *to join together*, *unite*, *bind*, *fasten*, *yoke*.

ad — adiungō, **ere**, **iūnxī**, **iūnctus**, *to join* or *add to*, *attach*.

con — coniungō, **ere**, **iūnxī**, **iūnctus**, *to fasten together*, *join*, *unite*.

iūnior, see **iuvenis**.

Iūnius, **ī**, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Brūtus**.

Iuppiter, **Iovis**, m., the chief god of the Latins, orig. a personification of the sky. He controlled thunder, lightning, rain, and storms.

iūre, see **iūs**.

iūrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**iūs**], *to take an oath*, *swear*; *swear to*.

con — cōniūrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to take an oath together*, *conspire*, *plot*.

iūs, **iūris**, n., *right*, *justice*, *law*; *court of justice*, *trial in court*; abl. **iūre** as adv., *rightly*, *justly*; **in iūs vocāre**, *to summon into court*, *bring to trial*.

iūsiūrandum, **ī** [**iūs** + **iūrō**], n., *an oath*.

(iussus, **ūs)** [**iubeō**], m., *order*, *command* (found only in abl. sing.).

iūstitia, **ae** [**iūs**], f., *justice*, *uprightness*.

iuvenis, **is**, comp. **iūnior**, sup. **minimus nātū**, adj., *young*. As noun, **iuvenis**, **is**, m., *young person*, *youth* (between 17 and 45); **iuvenēs** or **iūniōrēs**, *the fighting men*.

iuventa, **ae** [**iuvenis**], f., *youth*.

iuventūs, **ūtis** [**iuvenis**], f., *youth*; collectively, *young people*, esp. *fighting men*. Cf. **iuvenis**.

K

Kalendae, **ārum**, pl. f., *the Kalends*, or the first day of the month.

L

labor, **ōris**, m., *labor*, *toil*; *hardship*, *distress*.

lābor, **ī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to slip*.

dē — dēlābor, **ī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to glide down*; *slip* or *fall down*, *fall*.

ex — ēlābor, **ī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to slip away*, *glide off*, *escape*.

prō — prōlābor, **ī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to fall down*; *slip*, *stumble*.

re — relābor, **ī**, **lāpsus sum**, *to slip* or *sink back*; *flow back*, *subside*.

labōriōsē [**labōriōsus**, *toilsome*], adv., *laboriously*, *carefully*.

labōrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *to labor*, *toil*; *be hard pressed*, *suffer*, *be afflicted*.

ex — ēlabōrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *to labor*, *toil*, *endeavor*.

Lacedaemonius, **ī**, m., an inhabitant of Lacedaemon or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, a district of Southern Greece.

lacerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to tear to pieces*, *rend*, *mutilate*, *wound*.

***laciō**, **ere**, *to entice*.

ad — adliciō, **ere**, **lexī**, **lectus**, *to entice*, *win over*, *attract*.

ex — ēliciō, **ere**, **uī**, **itus**, *to draw forth*, *call down*.

per — perliciō, **ere**, **lexī**, **lectus**, *to entice*, *allure*, *win over*.

lacrima, **ae**, f., *a tear.*

lacrimābundus [**lacrimō**, *to weep*], adj., *weeping.*

laedō, **ere**, **laesī**, **laesus**, *to hurt, injure.*

ex — ēlīdō, **ere**, **līsī**, **līsus**, *to dash out; shatter, crush*

in — inlīdō, **ere**, **līsī**, **līsus**, *to dash against.*

Laelius, **ī**, m., gentile name of *C. Laelius*, a friend of Scipio Africanus.

laetitia, **ae** [**laetus**], f., *joy, exultation.*

laetus, adj., *joyful, glad, cheerful.*

laevus, adj., *left.*

lambō, **ere**, —, —, *to lick, lap.*

lāmenta, **ōrum**, pl. n., *lamentations.*

lāmina, **ae**, f., *a thin plate.*

lāna, **ae**, f., *wool.*

lancea, **ae**, f., *a spear, lance, dart.*

lānificium, **ī** [**lānā** + **faciō**], n., *spinning, weaving.*

lanius, **ī**, m., *a butcher.*

lapideus [**lapis**], adj., *of stone, stone.*

lapis, **idis**, m., *a stone; milestone.*

laqueus, **ī**, m., *noose, halter.*

Lārentia, **ae**, f., see **Acca**.

largītiō, **ōnis** [**largior**, *to bribe*], f., *liberality; bribery.*

latebra, **ae** [**lateō**, *to lie hid*], f., *hiding place* (usually only in pl.).

laterīcius [**later**, *a brick*], adj., *made of brick, brick.*

Latīnus, adj., *pertaining to Latium, Latin;* as noun, **Latīnus**, **ī**, m., *an inhabitant of Latium, a Latin.*

lātrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to bark at.*

latrō, **ōnis**, m., *robber, brigand.*

latus, **eris**, n., *side; flank.*

laudābilis, **e** [**laudō**], adj., *praiseworthy, commendable.*

laudandus [gerundive of **laudō**], adj., *praiseworthy, commendable.*

laudō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to praise, extol.*

con — conlaudō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to praise very highly, extol.*

laurea, **ae** (sc. **corōna**), f., *a laurel wreath* or *crown.*

laus, **laudis**, f., *praise, fame, glory; ability* (as that which excites praise) · **laudibus ferre**, *to extol.*

lautus [part. of **lavō**, *to wash*], adj., *well-washed, neat; elegant, splendid.*

laxitās, **ātis** [**laxus**, *roomy*], f., *spaciousness, roominess, size.*

lectīca, **ae** [**lectus**], f., *a litter, sedan chair, palanquin.*

lectulus, **ī** [dim. of **lectus**], m., *a small couch, bed.*

lectus, **ī**, m., *a couch, bed.*

lēgātiō **ōnis** [**lēgō**, *to commission*], f., *embassy, legation.*

lēgātus, **ī** [**lēgō**, *to commission*], m., *one specially commissioned, ambassador, envoy; a deputy, lieutenant,* an officer next in command to the **imperātor**, who selected him subject to the approval of the senate. Often several attended the general, serving in turn, acting as his counsellors, and commanding in his absence.

legiō, **ōnis** [**legō**], f., *a legion,* containing from four to six thousand men: **legiōnēs**, *the infantry,* as distinct from the cavalry.

lēgitimus [**lēx**], adj., *fixed by law, legal.*

legō, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *to gather, collect; select, appoint, choose; read.*

con — conligō, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *to collect, gather.*

dē — dēligō, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *to choose, select; levy.*

dis — dīligō, **ere**, **lēxī**, **lēctus**, *to single out, esteem, love, prize.*

ex — ēligō, **ere**, **lēgī**, **lēctus**, *to pick out, choose, select.*

inter — intellegō, **ere**, **lēxī**, **lēctus**, *learn; perceive, understand.*

lēniter [**lēnis**, *soft, gentle*], adv., *softly, mildly, lightly.*

lēnōcinium, **ī**, n., *excessive finery* or *nicety in dress.*

Lentulus, ī, n., *P. Cornēlius Lentulus Dolābella*, a son-in-law of Cicero.

lentus, adj., *pliant, tough; slow, sluggish.*

Lepidus, ī, m., *M. Aemilius*, consul with Caesar, B.C. 46, a member, with Octavianus and Antony, of the second triumvirate.

lētālis, e [**lētum,** *death*], adj., *deadly, fatal.*

levis, e, adj., *light, slight, trivial.*

leviter [**levis**], adv., *lightly, slightly.*

lēx, lēgis, f., *law, decree; term, condition.*

libēns, entis [**libet,** *it pleases*], adj., *willing; with good will* or *pleasure, gladly.*

libenter [**libēns**], adv., *gladly, willingly.*

līber, lībera, līberum, adj., *free; generous; outspoken, frank.*

liber, librī, m., *a book.*

līberālitās, ātis [**līberālis,** *generous*], f., *generosity, kindness; a gift.*

līberāliter [**līberālis,** *generous*], adv., *kindly, generously, graciously.*

līberī, ōrum [**līber**], pl. m., *children*; properly the free persons of the family as distinct from the slaves.

līberō, āre, āvī, ātus [**līber**], *to set free, free; acquit, absolve.*

lībertās, ātis [**līber**], f., *freedom, independence.*

lībertus, ī [**līber**], m., *a freedman.*

lībidō, inis [**libet,** *it pleases*], f., *pleasure; lust, wantonness, passion.*

lībrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**lībra,** *a balance*], *to balance, poise, brandish.*

licentia, ae [**licet**], f., *freedom, license.*

licet, ēre, uit or **itum est,** impers., *it is allowed* or *permitted.*

līctor, ōris, m., *a lictor*, a Roman officer. The lictors were orig. attendants of the kings, but later were granted to dictators, consuls, and praetors. They accompanied these magistrates whenever they appeared in public, and cleared the way before them. They also carried the fasces, and executed criminal sentences.

līgneus [**līgnum,** *wood*], adj., *wooden.*

ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bind.*

ad — adligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bind to, bind fast, bind.*

dē — dēligō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bind to, tie, fasten.*

re — religō, āre, avī, ātus, *to bind, fasten.*

līmen, inis, n., *threshold, doorstep.*

lineāmentum, ī [**līnea,** *a line*], **n.,** *a line; feature, lineament.*

lingua, ae, f., *tongue; language.*

liquefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus [**liqueō,** *to be liquid* + **faciō**], *to melt, dissolve.*

Līternīnus, adj., *at Liternum*, a town of Campania. As noun, **Līternīnum, ī** (sc. **praedium,** *an estate*), n., an estate of Scipio Africanus Maior at Liternum.

lītigātor, ōris [**līs,** *lawsuit* + **agō**], **m.,** *a party to a lawsuit, litigant.*

littera, ae, f., *a letter* (of the alphabet); in pl., *a letter, epistle; literature.*

litterātus [**littera**], adj., *lettered, educated, learned.*

lītus, oris, n., (sea) *shore, beach, strand.*

Līvius, ī, m., gentile name of *M. Livius Salinātor*, who commanded the garrison of Tarentum during the second Punic War.

locō, āre, āvī, ātus [**locus**], *to place, put; contract for, let, lease.*

con — conlocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to place, arrange, station, establish.*

locuplēs, ētis [**locus** + **plēnus**], adj., *rich in lands, rich.*

locus, ī, m. (pl., **locī** and **loca**), *a place, spot; locality, region; position, station, post; room, opportunity.*

longē [**longus**], adv., *a long way* or *distance, at a distance; far, by far.*

longinquus [**longus**], adj., *remote, distant.*

longus, adj., *long; distant.*

loquor, ī, **locūtus sum**, *to speak, talk, say.*

ad — adloquor, ī, **locūtus sum**, *to speak to, address.*

con — conloquor, ī, **locūtus sum**, *to talk with, converse, confer.*

lōrīca, **ae** [**lōrum**], f., *a corselet* of leather, *coat of mail;* **squāmārum lōrīca**, *armor-like covering of scales.*

lōrum, ī, n., *a leather thong* or *strap.*

Lūcius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Lucrētia, **ae**, f., the wife of Collatinus, a type of the Roman matron of the olden time.

luctor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *to wrestle, struggle.*

lūctus, **ūs** [**lūgeō**], m., *grief, sorrow, mourning.*

Lūcullus, ī, m., *L. Licinius*, born about 110 B.C., consul 74: conducted the war against Mithridates 74–67, after which he gave himself to a life of luxury, dying in 57 or 56.

lūcus, ī, m., *a sacred grove, grove.*

lūdibrium, ī [**lūdus**], n., *laughing-stock, jest; mockery, derision.*

lūdicer, **cra**, **crum** [**lūdus**], adj., *playful, sportive.*

lūdus, ī, m., *play, sport; a game*, esp. (in pl.) *the public games*, consisting of chariot races, gladiatorial combats, and theatrical performances.

lūgeō, **ēre**, **lūxī**, **lūctus**, *to grieve; grieve for, mourn, lament.*

lūgubris, **e** [**lūgeō**], adj., *mournful.*

lūmen, **inis** [cf. **lūx**], n., *light.*

lūna, **ae** [cf. **lūx**], f., *the moon.*

lupa, **ae**, f., *a she-wolf.*

lūstrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to purify, cleanse; to review, inspect.*

lūx, **lūcis**, f., *light, daylight, day;* **prīmā lūce**, *at dawn.*

lūxuria, **ae** [**lūxus**], f., *luxury, excess.*

lūxus, **ūs**, m., *excess, luxury, self-indulgence.*

M

Macedō, **onis**, m., *a Macedonian.*

Macedonia, **ae**, f., *Macedonia*, an extensive country north of Greece. Its inhabitants were not generally reckoned as Greeks. Under Alexander the Great it became the chief power of the ancient world.

māchina, **ae**, f., *machine* or *engine of war; a contrivance, trick.*

mactō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to offer as sacrifice, kill, slaughter.*

mactus, adj., *worshiped, glorified.*

Maecēnās, **ātis**, m., *C. Cilnius*, the close friend of Augustus and his chief adviser in civil affairs.

maestus, adj., *sad, gloomy, mournful.*

magis, comp., adv., *in a greater degree; more, rather;* sup. **māximē** [**māximus**], *in the highest degree, particularly; exceedingly, very.*

magister, **trī**, m., *master, chief; teacher;* **magister equitum**, *Master of the Horse*, an officer appointed by a dictator as his lieutenant. The name perhaps indicates that he had especial command of the cavalry.

magistrātus, **ūs** [**magister**], m., *civil office, magistracy.*

māgnificē [**māgnificus**], adv., in good sense, *grandly;* in bad sense, *in lordly fashion, haughtily, proudly.*

māgnificentia, **ae** [**māgnificus**], f. *splendor, grandeur.*

māgnificus [**māgnus** + **faciō**], adj., *splendid, magnificent.*

māgnitūdō, **inis** [**māgnus**], f., *greatness, size.*

māgnus, comp. **māior**, sup. **māximus**, adj., *great, large;* **māior** or **māximus** (sc. **nātū**), *elder, eldest.* As noun, **Māgnus**, ī, m., *the Great*, cog-

nomen of Pompey; **māiōrēs** (sc. **nātū**), pl. m., *ancestors.*

Maharbal, alis, m., *a Carthaginian general.*

māiestās, ātis [cf. **māior**], f., *greatness, dignity.*

māior, māius, gen. **māiōris**, see **māgnus.**

male [**malus**], comp. **pēius**, sup. **pessimē**, adv., *badly, ill, unsuccessfully; feebly, barely, scarcely.*

maledictum, ī [**male** + **dīcō**], n., *a curse.*

mālō, mālle, māluī [**magis** + (1) **volō**], *to prefer.*

malus, comp. **pēior**, sup. **pessimus**, adj., *bad, wicked; evil, unfortunate.* As noun, **malum, ī**, n., *evil, misfortune, trouble.*

Māmurius, ī, m., a Roman smith of the time of King Numa.

mandātum, ī [**mandō**], n., *an order, command.*

mandō, āre, āvī, ātus [**manus** + **dō**], *to hand over, commit, entrust; order, command;* **lītterīs mandāre,** *to write.*

con — commendō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to commit, entrust; assist, defend.*

māne, adv., *early in the morning.*

maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *to remain, stay, tarry.*

re — remaneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *to stay behind, remain.*

Mānēs, ium, pl. m., *the deified spirits of the dead*, to whom sacrifice was regularly made.

manifēstus [**manus** + ***fendō**], adj., *clear, manifest, evident; exposed.*

manipulus, ī [**manus** + ***pleō**] m., *a company of soldiers, maniple* (one third of a cohort). The standard of the maniple orig. bore (it is said) a *handful* of hay.

Mānius, ī, m., abbreviated **M'.**, a Roman praenomen.

Mānliānus, adj., *Manlian.*

Mānlius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Torquātus.**

mānō, āre, āvī, —, *to flow, trickle; to flow or stream abroad, spread.*

mānsuētūdō, inis [**mānsuētus**, *tame*], f., *mildness, gentleness.*

manubiae, ārum [**manus**], pl. f., *prize-money, booty, plunder.*

manūmittō, ere, mīsī, missus [**manus** + **mittō**], *to set free, emancipate.*

manus, ūs, f., *hand, arm;* **ferreae manūs,** *grappling irons* (see **corvus**); *force, strength, prowess; band, troop;* **manūs cōnserere,** *to join battle.*

Mārcus, ī, m., a common praenomen.

Mārcius, ī, m., see **Ancus.**

mare, is, n., *the sea;* **Mare Superum,** *the Upper or Adriatic Sea.*

margarīta, ae, f., *a pearl.*

maritimus [**mare**], adj., *pertaining to the sea, sea, maritime.*

marītus, ī, m., *husband.*

Marius, ī, m., *C.*, born near Arpinum in Latium, 107 B.C.; conquered Jugurtha, 106; was seven times consul; defeated Teutones in 102, Cimbri in 101; died in 86.

marmor, oris, n., *marble.*

marmoreus [**marmor**], adj., *marble, of marble.*

Mārs, Mārtis, m., *Mars*, the Roman god of war; *war, battle.*

Mārtius [**Mārs**], adj., *of March.*

Masinissa, ae, m., king of Numidia, ally of Scipio Africanus Maior, in Africa, B.C. 202. He reigned till 148.

Massīva, ae, m., nephew of Masinissa.

māter, mātris, f., *mother.*

māternus [**māter**], adj., *of a mother, mother's; maternal, on the mother's side.*

mātrimōnium, ī [**māter**], n., *marriage.*

mātrōna, ae [**māter**], f., *a married woman, wife, matron.*

Maurī, ōrum, pl. m., *Moors*, inhabitants of Mauretania, the modern Morocco.

māximē [**māximus**], adv., see **magis**.

māximus, adj., see **māgnus**.

Māximus, ī, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvīnus*, consul 343 B.C.

2. *Q. Fabius Māximus*, a famous general opposed to Hannibal, surnamed *Cunctātor*, from his caution. He was five times consul, and died in 203.

medicāmentum, ī [**medicō**, *to heal*], n., *drug, potion; antidote, cure.*

medicus, ī [**medeor**, *to heal*], m., *a physician, surgeon, doctor.*

meditor, ārī, ātus sum, *to reflect upon, consider; plan, devise.*

medius, adj., *in the middle, middle, midst of.* As noun, **medium, ī,** n., *the middle, midst, intervening space;* **in mediō**, *in the midst of, between;* **in medium prōferre**, *to bring out, produce.*

melior, ius, gen. **ōris**, adj., see **bonus**.

melius, adv., see **bene**.

Memmius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Memmius Gemellus*, an opponent of Julius Caesar.

memorābilis, e [**memorō**], adj., *worth telling, remarkable.*

memoria, ae [**memor**, *mindful*], f., *memory; record, account.*

memorō, āre, āvī, ātus [**memor**, *mindful*], *to bring to mind, relate; say, tell.*

mēns, mentis, f., *the mind, intellectual faculties; thought, purpose.*

mēnsa, ae, f., *table; course* (at dinner).

mēnsis, is, m., *a month.*

mentiō, ōnis, f., *mention.*

mercor, ārī, ātus sum [**merx**], *to buy, purchase*

mereō, ēre, uī, itus, *to earn, deserve, merit.*

mergō, ere, mersī, mersus, *to dip, plunge in; sink.*

meritō [**meritum**, *desert*], adv., *deservedly, justly.*

merx, mercis, f., *goods, wares, merchandise.*

Metellus, ī, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *L. Caecilius Metellus*, one of the young nobles who, after the battle of Cannae, proposed to leave Italy.

2. *Q. Caecilius Metellus*, called *Numidicus*, because of the success with which he carried on the Jugurthine War, till superseded by Marius.

3. *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius*, consul B.C. 80. He fought against Sertorius.

mētor, ārī, ātus sum, *to measure off, mark out.*

Mettius, ī, m., see **Fūfetius**.

metus, ūs, m., *fear, dread, terror.*

meus, adj., *my, mine.* As noun, **meī, meōrum**, pl. m., *my friends, my followers.*

mī, vocative sing. of **meus**.

micō, āre, uī, —, *to quiver, flash, gleam.*

migrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to remove, migrate.*

con — commigrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to change one's home, move, migrate.*

re — remigrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to journey* (back), *return.*

mīles, itis, m., *a soldier, fellow-soldier;* as collective noun, *soldiery.*

Mīlētus, ī, f., a city in Asia Minor, near Ephesus.

mīlitāris, e [**mīles**], adj., *soldierly, military;* **rēs mīlitāris**, *the art of war, military tactics.*

mīlitia, ae [**mīles**], f., *military service, war;* **mīlitiae**, loc., *in the field, abroad*, opposed to **domī**, *at home.*

mīlitō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to be a soldier, serve in war, fight.*

mīlle, indecl. adj., *a thousand;* as noun, **mīlia**, pl. n., *thousands.*

mīlliēs [mīlle], adv., *a thousand times.*

mīmus, ī, m., *farce, comedy.*

minimē [minimus], adv., see **parum.**

minister, trī, m., *attendant, servant.*

minitor, ārī, ātus sum [freq. of minor], *to threaten.*

minor, us, gen. ōris, see **parvus.**

minor, ārī, ātus sum, *to threaten.*

Minucius, ī, m., *M. Minucius Rūfus, magister equitum* under Q. Fabius Maximus.

Minturnae, ārum, pl. f., a town between Campania and Latium.

minuō, ere, ī, ūtus [minus], *to diminish, lessen; weaken.*

minus, adv., see **parum.**

mīrābilis, e [mīror], adj., *wonderful, strange, amazing.*

mīrāculum, ī [mīror], n., *a wonder, marvel, miracle.*

mīrificus [mīrus + faciō], adj., *wonderful.*

mīror, ārī, ātus sum, *to wonder, marvel at.*

mīrus, adj., *wonderful, marvelous.*

miser, era, erum, adj., *wretched, unfortunate.*

misericordia, ae [misericors], f., *pity, compassion, mercy.*

misericors, cordis [misereō, *to pity* + cor, *heart*], adj., *tender-hearted, merciful.*

missiō, ōnis [mittō], f., *release from service, discharge.*

Mithridātēs, is, m., surnamed *the Great*, king of Pontus, B.C. 120-63.

Mithridāticus, adj., *Mithridatic.*

mītigō, āre, āvī, ātus [mītis + agō], *to make gentle, soften, civilize.*

mītis, e, adj., *mild, gentle, kind.*

mittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *send, despatch, dismiss; throw, hurl, shoot.*

ab — āmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send away, let go, lose.*

ad — admittō, ere, mīsī, missus *to admit, receive.*

con — committō, ere, mīsī, missus *to send* or *bring together, join; entrust, commit, bring* (it) *about, cause, allow;* **pūgnam** or **proelium committere**, *to begin battle.*

dē — dēmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send* or *let down, cast down, let fall; put.*

dis — dīmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send* (away), *dismiss; give up, abandon.*

ex — ēmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send forth* or *out; hurl, cast; utter; let loose.*

in — immittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send in, admit; send, hurl.*

ob — omittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to lay aside; neglect, omit; pass over, say nothing of; lose sight of, let slip.*

per — permittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to let pass; permit, allow.*

prō — prōmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to put forward; promise.*

re — remittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send back; yield, give up; remit, grant exemption from.*

re + prō — reprōmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to promise in return.*

sub — submittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send* or *let down; let grow.*

trāns — trānsmittō, ere, mīsī, missus, *to send* or *put across, make to cross; despatch;* intrans., *to go across, cross.*

Mitylēnae, ārum, pl. f., capital of Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea.

moderātiō, ōnis [moderor, *to set bounds to*], f., *self-control, moderation.*

moderātus [moderor, *to check*], adj., *within bounds, moderate, merciful.*

modicus [modus], adj., *moderate, modest.*

modius, ī [**modus**], m., *a measure; a peck.*

modo [**modus**], adv., *only; just now, lately;* **modo . . . modo**, *at one time . . . at another, now . . . now;* **nōn modo . . . sed etiam**, *not only . . . but also.*

modus, ī, m., *measure, limit, end; way, manner; measure, strains* (of music).

moenia, **ium**, pl. n., *defensive walls, city walls, fortifications.*

mōlēs, **is**, f., *mass, weight, bulk; massive structure.*

molestē [**molestus**], adv., *with difficulty* or *vexation;* **aegrē** or **molestē ferre**, *to take amiss, be vexed* (at).

molestia, **ae** [**molestus**], f., *trouble, annoyance, burden.*

molestus [**mōlēs**], adj., *troublesome, annoying, vexatious.*

mōlior, **īrī**, **ītus sum** [**mōlēs**], *to struggle, toil; undertake, attempt.*

mollis, **e**, adj., *soft, tender; effeminate, unmanly.*

molliter [**mollis**], adv., *effeminately, luxuriously.*

Molō, **ōnis**, m., see **Apollōnius.**

mōmentum, ī [**moveō**], n., *movement; cause, circumstance;* (sc. **temporis**), *moment, instant.*

moneō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, *to remind, admonish; advise, warn.*

ad — admoneō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, *to remind, admonish, warn.*

monitus, **ūs** [**moneō**], m., *warning, counsel.*

mōns, **montis**, m., *a mountain, height, hill.*

mōnstrum, ī [**moneō**], n., *a warning, omen; strange being, monster.*

mora, **ae**, f., *delay, policy of delay.*

morbus, ī, m., *sickness, disease.*

morior, **morī**, **mortuus sum**, *to die.*

moror, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *to delay, linger, tarry;* with acc., *to hinder, impede.*

dē — dēmoror, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *to linger, tarry, remain.*

mors, **mortis**, f., *death.*

morsus, **ūs** [**mordeō**, *to bite*], m., *bite; pain, sting, agony.*

mortālis, **e** [**mors**], adj., *mortal, human;* as noun, **mortālis**, **is**, m., *a man, mortal.*

mortuus [part. of **morior**], adj., *dead.*

mōs, **mōris**, m., *a habit, custom; manner, fashion;* pl., *customs, character.*

mōtus, **ūs** [**moveō**], m., *movement, agitation, tumult, insurrection.*

moveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to stir, move, remove; affect, arouse.*

ab — āmoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to take away, remove.*

ad — admoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to move towards; bring near; offer.*

con — commoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to move thoroughly; agitate, excite.*

per — permoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to move deeply, excite, influence.*

prō — prōmoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to move forward, promote, advance.*

sub — submoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, *to thrust aside, remove, dislodge.*

mox, adv., *soon, presently; thereupon, next*

mūcrō, **ōnis**, m., *sword-point, sword.*

muliebriter [**muliebris**, *womanish*], adv., *like a woman, in womanish fashion.*

mulier, **ieris**, f., *a woman, wife.*

muliercula, **ae** [dim. of **mulier**], f., *a* (little, i.e.) *young woman, girl.*

mūliō, **ōnis** [**mūlus**, *a mule*], m., *a mule-driver.*

multa, **ae**, f., *a fine, penalty.*

multiplex, **icis** [**multus** + **plicō**, *to fold*], adj., *manifold, many.*

multitūdō, **inis** [**multus**], f., *a multitude, throng.*

multō [**multus**], adv., *by far, much.*

multō, āre āvī, ātus [**multa**], *to fine, punish.*

multum [**multus**], adv., *much; greatly, severely.*

multus, comp. **plūs**, sup. **plūrimus**, adj., *much, many a;* in pl., *many;* **plūrēs**, *several;* often used as noun in all three degrees.

munditia, ae [**mundus**, *neat*], f., *neatness, elegance, niceness.*

mūniō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **ītus**, *to fortify, protect; open up, build* (a road).

con — commūniō, īre, īvī (**iī**), **ītus**, *to fortify strongly, intrench.*

mūnus, eris, n., *service; present, gift.*

muraena, ae, f., *an eel.*

mūrus, ī, m., *city wall, wall.*

Mūsae, ārum, pl. f., *the Muses*, the goddesses of the liberal arts, esp. music and poetry.

Mutina, ae, f., *Mutina* (now Modena), a city in Cisalpine Gaul, south of the Po.

Mutinēnsis, e, adj., *of* or *at Mutina.*

mūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to change, alter.*

con — commūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to alter, change; exchange.*

per — permūtō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to change throughout, exchange, interchange.*

mūtuus [**mūtō**], adj., *mutual.*

N

nam, conj. (1) causal, *for, because, inasmuch as;* (2) explanatory, *you know, indeed.*

nancīscor, ī, nactus sum, *to get* (by accident), *happen upon, find, meet with.*

nārrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to narrate, tell.*

nāscor, ī, nātus sum, *to be born; spring from, arise.*

Nāsīca, ae, m., cognomen of *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Nāsica Serāpio*, opponent of Tiberius Gracchus.

nāsus, ī, m., *the nose.*

nātiō, ōnis [**nāscor**], f., *birth, race; tribe, nation, people.*

nātūra, ae [**nāscor**], f., *nature, character, disposition;* personified, *Nature.*

nātus [orig. part. of **nāscor**], adj., lit. *born;* with **annōs**, *old.*

(nātus, ūs) [**nāscor**], m., *birth, age* (found only in abl. sing.).

naufragium, ī [**nāvis** + **frangō**], n., *shipwreck.*

nāvālis, e [**nāvis**], adj., *naval.*

nāvicula, ae [dim. of **nāvis**], f., *a small vessel, boat, skiff.*

nāvigātiō, ōnis [**nāvigō**, *to sail*], f., *voyage.*

nāvigium, ī [**nāvigō**, *to sail*], n., *ship, boat.*

nāvis, is, f., *a ship.*

Nāvius, ī, m., see **Attus.**

nāvō, āre, āvī, ātus [**gnāvus**, *busy*], *to do with zeal;* **operam nāvāre**, *to render vigorous aid, act with vigor.*

nē, (1) adv., *not;* **nē . . . quidem**, *not even, not at all;* (2) conj., *in order that not, not to, for fear that, lest.*

ne, enclitic interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions, and then translatable only by the inflection of the voice; (2) as conj. with indirect questions, *whether.*

nebulō, ōnis [**nebula**, *mist*], m., *a worthless fellow, good-for-naught, scamp.*

nec, see **neque.**

necessārius [**necesse**, *necessary*], adj., *necessary, indispensable.*

necessitās, ātis [**necesse**, *necessary*], f., *necessity.*

necō, āre āvī, ātus [**nex**], *to kill, slay.*

nefārius [**nefās**, *a crime*], adj., *wicked, impious, nefarious.*

nefāstus [**nefās**, *a crime*], adj., *unhallowed;* **diēs nefāstus**, a day on

which no public business could be transacted.

neglegēns, entis [orig. part. of **neglegō**], adj., *heedless, careless.*

neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus [**nec** + **legō**], *to disregard, despise, neglect.*

negō, āre, āvī, ātus. *to say no; deny, refuse.*

dē — dēnegō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to say no, deny; refuse, reject.*

nēmō, gen. **nūllīus**, dat. **nēminī**, acc. **nēminem**, abl. **nūllō**; pl. not found [**nē** + **homō**], m. and f., *no one, nobody.*

nemus, oris, n., *a grove.*

nepōs, ōtis, m., *grandson, descendant.*

neptis. is, f., *granddaughter.*

neque or **nec** [**nē** + **que**], adv. and conj., *and not, but not, nor, nor yet;* **neque** or **nec . . . neque** or **nec**, *neither . . . nor.*

nequeō, īre, īvī, — [**nē** + **queō**, *to be able*], *to be unable.*

nē . . . quidem, see **nē.**

nesciō, īre, īvī (iī), — [**nē** + **sciō**], *not know, to be ignorant.*

neuter, tra, trum [**nē** + **uter**], adj., *neither.*

nex, necis, f., *death; murder, slaughter.*

nī, conj., *if not, unless.*

niger, gra, grum, adj., *black.*

nihil or **nīl** [**nē** + **hīlum**, *a trifle*], n. indecl., *nothing;* acc. often as adv., *in no wise, not at all, not.*

nihilum, ī [older form of **nihil**], n., *nothing;* abl. **nihilō**, as adv., *not at all:* **nihilō minus**, *none the less.*

nihildum [**nihil** + (1) **dum**], n. indecl., *nothing as yet.*

Nīlus, ī, m., *the river Nile.*

nīmīrum, adv., *without doubt, surely, truly, plainly.*

nimium [**nimius**], adv., *excessively.*

nimius, adj., *beyond measure, excessive, too much, too great.*

nisi [**nē** + **sī**], conj., *if not, unless, except.*

niteō, ēre, uī, —, *to shine, glitter; be conspicuous, flourish.*

ex — ēniteō, ēre, uī, —, *to shine forth; be distinguished.*

nītor, ī, nīsus or **nīxus sum**, *lean* or *rest upon; to exert one's self, strive.*

ex — ēnītor, ī, nīsus or **nīxus sum**, *to strive, struggle.*

in — innītor, ī, nīsus or **nīxus sum**, *to lean upon, support one's self by.*

nō, nāre, nāvī, —, *to swim.*

trāns — trānō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to swim across.*

nōbilis, e [**nōscō**], adj., *known, noted, famous; high-born, noble.*

nōbilitās, ātis [**nōbilis**], f., *fame, renown; high birth; the nobility, nobles.*

nōbilitō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nōbilis**], *to make known* or *famous, glorify, dignify.*

noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, *to hurt, injure.*

noctū [abl. of ***noctus** = **nox**], adv., *by night.*

noctua, ae [**nox**], f., *night-owl, owl.*

nocturnus [**nox**], adj., *of* or *by night, nocturnal.*

Nōla, ae, f., a town of Campania.

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī. — [**nōn** + (1) **volō**], *to be unwilling, not wish.*

nōmen, inis [**nōscō**], n., *a name*, esp. the gentile name: **nōmina dare** or **profitērī**, *to volunteer.*

nōminō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nōmen**], *to name, designate.*

nōn [**nē** + **oenum** = **ūnum**], adv., *not, not at all.*

nōnāgintā, indecl. num. adj., *ninety.*

nōndum [**nōn** + (1) **dum**], adv., *not yet.*

nōnnūllus [**nōn** + **nūllus**], adj., *some, several.*

nōnnumquam [**nōn** + **numquam**], adv., *sometimes, at times.*

nōscō, ere, nōvī, nōtus, *to come to know,*

become acquainted with; in perf., plup., and fut. perf., *to know.*

ad — āgnōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnitus, *to recognize.*

con — cōgnōscō, ere, cognōvī, cōgnitus, *to learn, perceive, understand.*

in — īgnōscō, ere, īgnōvī, īgnōtus, *to overlook, pardon, forgive.*

nota, ae [cf. **nōscō**], f., *a mark, sign.*

nōtus [orig. part. of **nōscō**], adj., *well-known, familiar.*

novācula, ae, f., *a razor.*

novem, indecl. num. adj., *nine.*

novus, adj., *new, fresh, young, recent.*

nox, noctis, f., *night.*

nūbēs, is, f., *a cloud.*

nūbō, ere, nūpsī, nūptum, *to veil one's self, be married, wed.*

nūdō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nūdus**], *to strip, bare.*

nūdus, adj., *naked, lightly clad.*

nūllus, gen. **nūllīus,** dat. **nūllī** [**nē** + **ūllus**], adj., *none, no;* as noun, *no one.*

num, interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions expecting a negative answer, *not so . . . is it?* (2) in indir. questions, *whether, if.*

Numa, ae, m., see **Pompilius.**

numerō, āre, āvī, ātus [**numerus**], *to count out* (money), *pay.*

numerus, ī, m., *number, quantity.*

Numida, ae, m., *a Numidian.*

Numidia, ae, f., a country of Northern Africa, west of Carthage; now Algiers.

Numidicus, adj., *Numidian.*

Numitor, ōris, m., king of Alba Longa, grandfather of Romulus.

nummus, ī, m., *a piece of money, coin,* esp. the **sēstertius.** See **sēstertius.**

numquam [**nē** + **umquam**, *ever*], adv., *never.*

nunc, adv., *at the present moment, now.*

nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nūntius**], *to announce, inform, report; bid, urge, direct.*

dē — dēnūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to announce, declare, proclaim.*

prō — prōnūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to announce, declare.*

re — renūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to send* or *bring back word, report, announce;* with dat., *to refuse, decline.*

nūntius, ī, m., *a messenger; message, tidings.*

***nuō, nuere,** *to nod.*

ab — abnuō, ere, ī, —, *to refuse.*

ad — adnuō, ere, ī, —, *to nod assent to, agree to; agree, promise.*

in — innuō, ere, ī, —, *to signal by a nod, hint, intimate.*

re — renuō, ere, ī, —, *to nod refusal, refuse.*

nūper, adv., *lately, recently.*

nurus, ūs, f., *a daughter-in-law.*

nūsquam [**nē** + **ūsquam**], adv., *nowhere, in no place.*

nūtō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of ***nuō**], *to nod;* of an army, *to waver, be ready to give way.*

nūtrīx, īcis [**nūtriō**, *to nourish*], f., *a nurse.*

O

ob, prep. with acc., *to, towards; for, on account of, by reason of;* in composition, *towards, against, at, before.*

obeō, see (1) **eō.**

obiciō, see **iaciō.**

obiūrgō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to berate, scold.*

oblinō, ere, lēvī, litus [**ob** + **linō**, *to smear*], *to daub, smear, defile.*

oblitus, see **oblinō.**

oblītus, see **oblīviscor.**

oblīviō, ōnis [cf. **oblīviscor**], f., *forgetfulness.*

oblīviscor, ī, oblītus sum, *to forget.*

obnoxius [**ob** + **noxa**, *harm*], adj., *liable to punishment; liable, exposed*

obruō, see **ruō**.
obsequor, see **sequor**.
obses, idis, m., *a hostage, surety.*
obsideō, see **sedeō**.
obsidiō, ōnis [**obsideō**], f., *a siege.*
obsistō, see **sistō**.
obstrepō, ere, uī, — [**ob** + **strepō**, *to make a noise*], *to rail at, roar at.*
obstupēscō, ere, stupuī, —, *to become amazed, be struck dumb.*
obtineō, see **teneō**.
obtingō, see **tangō**.
obtrēctātor, ōris [**obtrēctō**, *to underrate*], m., *detractor, traducer.*
obtruncō, āre, —, ātus [**ob** + **truncō**, *to maim*; cf. **truncus**], *to lop off; kill, slay.*
obveniō, see **veniō**.
obviam [**ob** + **via**], adv., *across one's path, in the way, towards*; **obviam īre, prōgredī** or **venīre**, *to go to meet*; **obviam esse** or **fierī**, *to meet.*
obvius [**ob** + **via**], adj., *in the way, meeting*; with **esse, fierī**, or **venīre**, *to meet.*
obvolvō, ere, ī, volūtus [**ob** + **volvō**, *to roll*], *to wrap round, envelop, cover.*
occāsiō, ōnis [**occidō**], f., *fitting time, opportunity, chance.*
occāsus, ūs [**occidō**], m., *downfall.*
occidō, see **cadō**.
occīdō, see **caedō**.
occumbō, see ***cumbō**.
occupō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ob** + **capiō**], *to take possession of, seize; attack.*
occurrō, see **currō**.
Octāvia, ae, f., *sister of Octavianus.*
Octāviānus, ī, m., see **Augustus** and **Caesar.**
octō, indecl. num. adj., *eight.*
octōgintā, indecl. num. adj., *eighty.*
oculus, ī, m., *the eye.*
odium, ī, n., *hatred, grudge, aversion.*
odor, ōris, m., *smell, perfume.*
offendō, see ***fendō**.
offēnsus [**orig. part. of offendō**], **adj.**, *vexed, displeased, offended.*
offerō, see **ferō**.
officiōsus [**officium**], adj., *courteous, obliging.*
officium, ī [**opus** + **faciō**], n., *service, kindness, favor; duty, office.*
ōlim [**ole**, old form of **ille**], adv., *formerly.*
omittō, see **mittō**.
omnīnō [**omnis**], **adv.**, *in all, altogether.*
omnis, e, adj., *each, every, all, the whole*; **omnēs ad ūnum**, *all to a man.*
opera, ae [**opus**], f., *work, labor, pains, aid*; **operam dare**, *to devote pains to*; **operam nāvāre**, see **nāvō**.
opifex, ficis [**opus** + **faciō**], m., *workman, artisan.*
Opīmius, ī, m., *Lūcius*, consul 121 B.C., and opponent of C. Gracchus.
opīniō, ōnis [**opīnor**, *to think*], f., *opinion, fancy, belief.*
oportet, ēre, uit, impers., *it is necessary* or *proper, it befits.*
oppidum, ī, n., *a walled town, city.*
oppleō, see ***pleō**.
oppōnō, see **pōnō**.
opportūnus, adj., *fit, suitable, convenient.*
opprimō, see **premō**.
oppūgnātiō, ōnis [**oppūgnō**], f., *assault, attack, siege, storming.*
oppūgnō, see **pūgnō**.
(ops), **opis**, f., *aid, help*; in pl., *power, influence; means, wealth.*
optimātēs, um or **ium** [**optimus**], pl. m., *the aristocrats, the nobles.*
optimus, see **bonus**.
optiō, ōnis [**optō**], f., *choice, option.*
optō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to choose, select*; *wish* or *pray for, desire.*
ad — adoptō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to take to one's self by choice, adopt.*
opulentus [**ops**], adj., *rich, wealthy*

opus, eris, n., *work, labor; need, necessity;* **opus est** with abl., *there is need of;* **māgnō opere**, *greatly;* **tantō opere**, *so greatly.*

ōrāculum, ī [**ōrō**], n., *an oracle; a prophecy.*

ōrātiō, ōnis [**ōrō**], f., *a speech, oration, discourse.*

ōrātor, ōris [**ōrō**], m., *speaker, pleader, ambassador.*

orbis, is, m., *ring, circle, orbit;* **orbis terrārum** (or **orbis** alone), *the world.*

orbus, adj., *bereft* (of parents or children), *parentless, childless.* As noun, **orbus, ī**, m., *an orphan.*

ōrdinō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ōrdō**], *to set in order, arrange, adjust, regulate.*

ōrdior, īrī, ōrsus sum, *to begin.*

ōrdō, inis, f., *row, series, arrangement, order; bank* or *tier of oars; class, rank.*

oriēns, entis [part. of **orior**], m. (sc. **sōl**), *the rising sun; the East, Orient.*

orior, īrī, tus sum, *to arise, begin; to spring from, be descended from.*

con — coorior, īrī, tus sum, *to arise.*

ex — exorior, īrī, tus sum, *to arise, rise, begin.*

oriundus [**orior**], adj., *descended, sprung from.*

ōrnāmentum, ī [**ōrnō**], n., *preparation; decoration, ornament, jewel.*

ōrnātus [**ōrnō**], adj., *fitted out, equipped;* of men, *distinguished, illustrious.*

ōrnātus, ūs [**ōrnō**], m., *dress, fine attire; decoration, ornament.*

ōrnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to fit out, equip; adorn, decorate, beautify.*

ad — adōrnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to equip, provide; adorn, beautify.*

sub — subōrnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to incite secretly, bribe.*

ōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to speak, plead, treat; entreat, beseech, pray.*

ad — adōrō, āre, āvī, ātus. *to supplicate; worship, reverence.*

per — perōrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to speak, plead.*

ōs, ōris, n., *mouth, face.*

ōsculor, ārī, ātus sum [**ōsculum**, *a kiss*], *to kiss.*

dē — deōsculor, ārī, ātus sum, *to kiss.*

ostendō, see **tendō**.

ostentō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **ostendō**], *to show, exhibit.*

Ōstia, ae [**ōs**], f., *Ostia*, a town at the Tiber's mouth, the sea-port of Rome.

ōtiōsē [**ōtiōsus**], adv., *leisurely, idly.*

ōtiōsus [**ōtium**], adj., *at leisure, idle; in retirement* (*i.e.*, not in office).

ōtium, ī, n., *leisure, ease, idleness.*

ovō, āre, —, —, *to exult, rejoice.*

P

P., abbreviation of the name *Pūblius.*

pācātus [**pācō**, *to subdue*], adj., *pacified, subdued, at peace.*

pacīscor, ī, pactus sum, *to agree together, bargain, stipulate.*

paene, adv., *almost, nearly.*

paenitet, ēre, uit, —, impers., *it grieves, it repents.*

palam, adv., *openly, publicly.*

Palātium, ī, n., *the Palatine Hill.* Since Augustus had his palace there, **palātium** came to mean *palace.*

pālor, ārī, ātus sum, *to roam abroad, scatter, straggle.*

palpebrae, ārum, pl. f., *the eyelids.*

palūdāmentum, ī, n., *a military cloak, cloak.*

pālus, ī, m., *a stake, post.*

palūs, ūdis, f., *swamp, marsh, pool.*

pandō, ere, ī, passus, *to spread out, unfold.*

papāver, eris, n., *poppy.*

pār, paris, adj., *equal, like, similar;*

well-matched. As noun, *an equal, mate.*

parābilis, e [**parō**], adj., *easily obtainable, readily procured.*

parcō, ere, pepercī, and **parsī,** —, *to spare.*

parcus [**parcō**], adj., *sparing, frugal, temperate.*

parēns, entis [part. of **pariō**], m. and f., *a parent, a father* or *mother.*

pāreō, ēre, uī, —, *to appear* (esp. in answer to a command), *obey.*

ad — appāreō, ēre, uī, —, *to become visible, appear; be plain* or *evident.*

pariō, ere, peperī, partus, *to give birth to, bring forth, produce; acquire, obtain, procure.*

ab — aperiō, īre, uī, tus, *to uncover, bare; open, disclose.*

ad + op — adoperiō, īre, uī, tus, *to cover, veil.*

con — comperiō, īre, ī, tus, *to find out, learn.*

re — reperiō, īre, repperī, repertus, *to find* (again), *meet with, discover.*

pariter [**pār**], adv., *equally, alike; likewise.*

parō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to make ready, prepare; resolve, plan; get, acquire.*

con — comparō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to prepare, make ready; obtain, procure.*

parricīdium, ī [**pater + caedō**], n., *murder of a father, parricide.*

pars, partis, f., *a part, portion; direction; a side, faction, political party* (both sing. and pl.); *a character, role* (esp. in pl.).

Parthī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Parthians,* a people in Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. In the second century B.C. they overran the country to the east of the Euphrates. They were brave warriors and skillful archers, and successfully resisted the Roman power.

partim [**pars**], adv., *partly.*

partior, īrī, ītus sum [**pars**], *to distribute, divide.*

partus, ūs [**pariō**], m., *a bringing forth, delivery, birth.*

parum, adv., *too little, not enough;* comp. **minus,** *less, by no means, not;* sup. **minimē,** *least of all, by no means, not at all.* As noun, **parum,** indecl. n., *too little, not enough.*

parvulus [dim. of **parvus**], adj., *very small, tiny.* As noun, **parvulus, ī,** m., *a small child, infant.*

parvus, adj., *little, small;* comp. **minor,** *smaller, less; younger* (sc. **nātū**); sup. **minimus,** *smallest, least.*

pāscō, ere, pāvī, pāstus, *to feed;* of animals, *to graze, browse* (esp. in pass. and supine).

passim [**passus,** part. of **pandō**], adv., *in every direction, everywhere.*

pāstor, ōris [**pāscō**], m., *herdsman, shepherd.*

patefaciō [**pateō + faciō**], *to lay open, disclose, bring to light.*

pateō, ēre, uī, —, *to be open.*

pater, patris, m., *father;* pl., **patrēs** or **patrēs cōnscrīptī,** *the senators.* See **cōnscrīptus.**

paternus [**pater**], adj., *of a father, fatherly, father's.*

patiēns, entis [**patior**], adj., *able to endure, long suffering, patient.*

patior, ī, passus sum, *to suffer, bear, endure; experience; allow, permit.*

patria, ae [**pater**], f., *fatherland, native land.*

patricius [**pater**], adj., *of fatherly dignity, patrician, noble.* As noun, **patriciī, ōrum,** pl. m., *the nobles, patricians,* the descendants of the orig. settlers of Rome.

patrimōnium, ī [**pater**], n., *inheritance, patrimony, property.*

patrius [**pater**], **adj.**, *of a father, father's.*

patrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to carry out, perform, execute.*

patrōnus, ī [**pater**], m., *defender, patron; pleader, advocate, lawyer.*

paucus, adj., *few, little* (chiefly in pl.).

paulātim [**paulum**], adv., *little by little, by degrees, gradually.*

paulō and **paulum** [**paulus**, *little*], adv., *by a little, somewhat.*

Paulus, ī, m., *L. Aemilius,* a famous general, consul in 219 and 216 B.C. In the latter year he fell at Cannae, and was hence regarded as a national hero.

pauper, eris, adj., *poor; scanty, small.*

pauperculus [dim. of **pauper**], adj., *quite poor.*

pavidus [**paveō**, *to be afraid*], adj., *trembling, fearful, frightened.*

pavor, ōris [**paveō**, *to be afraid*], m., *terror, fear, dread.*

pāx, pācis, f., *peace; treaty.*

peccātum, ī [**peccō**], n., *an error, fault, sin.*

peccō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to do wrong, act amiss, err, sin.*

pectus, oris, n., *breast, bosom, heart.*

pecūnia, ae [**pecus**], f., *money, property.*

pecus, oris, n., *cattle, flock, herd.*

pedes, itis [**pēs**], m., *a foot-soldier;* collectively, *foot-soldiers, infantry.*

pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, *to drive out* or *away, expel; defeat, rout.*

ad — (1) appellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive towards, steer for, direct*

ad — (2) appellō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call* (by name), *address; appeal to, call upon; name, term, mention.*

con — (1) compellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive together; force, compel.*

con — (2) compellō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to address.*

dē — dēpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive out or away, expel, dislodge.*

ex — expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive out, expel, banish.*

per — perpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive, force, induce.*

prō — prōpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus, *to drive forward* or *away; incite.*

re — repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus, *to drive back, shake off, repulse, reject.*

pendeō, ēre, pependī, —, *to hang, be suspended; hang one's self.*

pendō, ere, pependī, pēnsus, *to weigh, pay.*

ex — expendō, ere, ī, pēnsus, *to weigh* or *pay out.*

re — rependō, ere, ī, pēnsus, *to pay for, purchase;* used esp. of buying a thing with its weight in money.

penitus, adv., *inwardly, within; deeply, completely.*

per, prep. with acc.; used (1) of place, *through, across, over, throughout;* (2) of time, *through, during;* (3) of means or agency, *by means of, by the agency of, through;* (4) often in adv. phrases, **per iocum,** *jokingly,* **per ōtium,** *quietly,* **per intervālla,** *at intervals;* in composition, *thoroughly, very.*

peragō, see **agō.**

peragrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**per** + **ager**], *to wander through, roam over, traverse, scour.*

peramoenus [**per** + **amoenus**, *lovely*], adj., *very lovely, charming.*

percellō, ere, culī, culsus, *to smite, strike; overturn, upset; dishearten, discourage.*

percieō, ciēre, cīvī, citus [**per** + **cieō**, *to stir up*], *to arouse thoroughly, excite.*

percitus, see **percieō.**

percontor, ārī, ātus sum, *to ask, question.*

percussor, **ōris** [**percutiō**], m., *murderer, assassin.*

percutiō, see **quatiō.**

perdō, see **dō**.

perdūcō, see **dūcō**.

peregrīnus [**per** + **ager**], **adj.**, *from foreign parts, foreign.*

perendiē, adv., *on the day after tomorrow.*

perennis, **e** [**per** + **annus**], adj., *perennial; perpetual, never-failing.*

pereō, see (1) **eō**.

perferō, see **ferō**.

perficiō, see **faciō**.

perfidia, **ae** [**perfidus**], f., *treachery.*

perfidus, adj., *faithless, treacherous.*

perforō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**per** + **forō**, *to bore*], *to bore through, pierce.*

perfruor, see **fruor**.

perfuga, **ae** [**perfugiō**], m., *a fugitive, deserter, refugee.*

perfugiō, see **fugiō**.

pergō, see **regō**.

perīclitor, **āri**, **ātus sum** [**perīculum**], *to try, test;* intrans., *to be in danger, incur risk.*

perīculōsus [**perīculum**], adj., *perilous, dangerous.*

perīculum, **ī**, n., *trial; danger, peril.*

perītus, adj., *experienced, skilled, expert.* As noun, **perītus**, **ī**, m., *an expert.*

perliciō, see ***laciō**.

permittō, see **mittō**.

permoveō, see **moveō**.

permultus [**per** + **multus**], adj., *very much, very many.* As noun, **permultum**, **ī**, n., *a great deal;* **permultī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., *very many* (persons).

permūtō, see **mūtō**.

perniciēs, **ēī**, f., *destruction, ruin, overthrow.*

perniciōsus [**perniciēs**], adj., *dangerous, destructive.*

perōrō, see **ōrō**.

perpellō, see **pellō**.

perpetuō [abl. of **perpetuus**], adv., *continually, forever.*

perpetuus, adj., *continuous, uninterrupted;* **in perpetuum**, *forever.*

perrumpō, see **rumpō**.

persaepe [**per** + **saepe**], adv., *very often.*

perscrībō, see **scrībō**.

persequor, see **sequor**.

perstringō, see **stringō**.

persuādeō see **suādeō**.

pertaesus [orig. part. of **pertaedet**, *it wearies, disgusts*], adj., *disgusted with, sick of.*

pertināciter [**pertināx**. *persistent*], adv., *persistently, stubbornly.*

pertineō, see **teneō**.

pertrahō, see **trahō**.

perturbō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**per** + **turbō**, *to disturb*], *to confuse, disturb, upset.*

perveniō, see **veniō**.

pēs, **pedis**, m., *the foot; a foot* (in measurements).

pessimus, see **malus**.

pēstifer, **fera**, **ferum** [**pēstis** + **ferō**], adj., *baneful, destructive.*

pēstilēns, **entis** [**pēstis**], adj., *baneful.*

pēstilentia, **ae** [**pēstilēns**], f., *pest, plague, disease.*

pēstis, **is**, f., *plague, pest; curse, bane.*

petītiō, **ōnis** [**petō**], f., *candidacy.*

petō, **ere**, **īvī** (**iī**), **ītus**, *to strive for, seek; beg, ask, request; assail, attack;* intrans., *to be a candidate.*

ex — expetō, **ere**, **īvī**, **ītus**, *to seek, desire, crave.*

re — repetō, **ere**, **īvī**, **ītus**, *to seek again, try to get back, demand back.*

phalerae, **ārum**, pl. f., *a metal breastplate* (esp. for horses), *trappings.*

Pharnacēs, **is**, m., *a son of Mithridates.*

Pharsālicus, adj., *of* or *at Pharsalus.*

Pharsālus, **ī**, f., a city in Thessaly, near which Caesar defeated Pompey, 48 B.C.

Philippī, **ōrum**, pl. m., a city in Mace-

donia, near which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavianus and Antony, B.C. 42.

philosophia, ae, f., *philosophy*.

philosophus, ī, m., *a philosopher*.

Philus, ī, m., see **Fūrius**.

pietās, ātis [**pius**, *dutiful*], f., *conscientiousness, dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, loyalty*.

piget, ēre, uit and **itum est**, impers., *it pains, grieves, disgusts*.

pīgnus, oris, n., *pledge, security; assurance, proof*.

pilleus, ī, m., *a* (close-fitting) *cap*.

pinguis, e, adj., *fat, sleek*.

pīrāta, ae, m., *a sea-robber, pirate*.

pīrāticus [**pīrāta**], adj., *of* or *with* (against) *the pirates*.

piscīna, ae [**piscis**], f., *a fish-pond*.

piscis, is, m., *a fish*.

Pīsō, ōnis, m., a cognomen in the Calpurnian gens.

1. *Cn.* (*Calpurnius*) *Pīsō*, mentioned in XIII, 64, as a type of excessive rigor and severity.

2. *L. Calpurnius Pīsō Frūgī*, consul 133 B.C.; opponent of C. Gracchus in 121; author of a historical work called *Annālēs*.

Placentia, ae, f., a city in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po.

placeō, ēre, uī, —, *to please, be agreeable to; seem best to*; impers., **placet**, **uit** or **placitum est**, with dat., *to be resolved by*.

dis — displiceō, ēre, uī, —, *to displease*.

placidē [**placidus**, *calm*], adv., *calmly, quietly*.

plācō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to soothe, appease; conciliate, reconcile*.

plāga, ae, f., *a stroke, blow*.

Plancus, ī, m., *C. Plōtius Plancus*, proscribed by the Second Triumvirate.

plaustrum, ī, n., *a wagon, cart*.

plausus, ūs [**plaudō**, *to clap the hands*] m., *applause, acclamations*.

plēbēius [**plēbs**], adj., *plebeian*. As noun, **plēbēī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., *the plebeians*. See **plēbs**.

plēbs, plēbis, f., *the common people, rabble; the plebeians*, or the population that grew up round the patricians (see **patricius**) from such causes as the settlement of foreigners in Rome, or the emancipation of slaves.

plectō, ere, —, —, *to beat, punish* (usually in pass.).

plēnus [cf. ***pleō**], adj., *full, full of*.

***pleō**, plēre, plēvī **plētus**, *to fill*.

com — compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill* (to the brim); *complete*.

ex — expleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill up, fill*.

in — impleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill up*.

ob — oppleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill; cover*.

re — repleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, *to fill again, refill, fill up*.

plērique, aeque, aque, adj., *very many, most*.

Plīnius, ī, m., *C. Plīnius Secundus*, commonly known as *Pliny the Elder*, A.D. 23–79. He wrote a sort of encyclopaedia called *Historia Nātūrālis*.

Plōtius, ī, m., see **Plancus**.

plumbeus [**plumbum**], adj., *leaden*.

plumbum, ī, n., *lead*.

plūrimus, see **multus**.

plūs, plūris, adj., see **multus**.

poena, ae, f., *compensation, punishment, penalty*.

Poenī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Phoenicians, Carthaginians* (see **Carthāgō**).

poēta, ae, m., *a poet*.

Pōlliō, ōnis, m., *Vedius Pōlliō*, punished by Augustus for cruelty to a slave.

Pompēiānus, adj., *Pompey's, Pompeian*.

Pompēius, ī, m., *Cn. Pompēius*, surnamed *Māgnus*; born B.C. 106, he was consul in 70, having fought Sertorius in Spain, 76–71; defeated the pirates in 67, Mithridates in 66, and formed the First Triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus in 60. He was defeated by Caesar in 48 at Pharsalus in Thessaly, and soon after murdered.

Pompilius, ī, m., **Numa Pompilius**, second king of Rome.

Pompōnius, ī, m., *M. Pompōnius*, tribune of the people in 362 B.C.

Pomptīnus, adj., *Pomptine*; **palūdēs Pomptīnae**, *the Pomptine Marshes* in Latium, southeast of Rome.

pondus, eris [**pendō**,], n., *weight*.

pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to put down, place, set, deposit; serve* (at meals); *spend; set up, build*: **castra pōnere**, *to pitch a camp*; **rudīmentum pōnere**, *to lay aside* (i.e. get through) *the first steps, to learn*.

ad — appōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to set before, serve* (at table).

con — compōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to arrange, settle; conclude, finish*.

dē — dēpōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to lay down* or *aside, put down; stop; arrange, establish*.

dis — dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to arrange, array, dispose*.

ex — expōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to set* or *put forth; land, disembark; expose, abandon; relate, explain*.

in — impōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to place* or *put upon* or *in*; **lēgēs impōnere**, *to dictate terms*.

ob — oppōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to put in the way, set against, oppose*.

prae — praepōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to set over, put in charge of*.

prō — prōpōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to put* or *set forth; expose to view, submit; propose, offer; resolve, determine*.

re — repōnō, ere, posuī, positus, *to put back, replace, restore*.

pōns, pontis, m., *a bridge*.

ponticulus, ī [dim. of **pōns**], m., *a little bridge*.

Ponticus, adj., *pertaining to Pontus, Pontic*.

Pontus, ī, m., *Pontus*, a country in Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea.

populāris, is [**populus**], m., *a fellow-countryman*.

populor, ārī, ātus sum, *to lay waste, ravage, plunder*.

populus, ī, m., *a people, nation*; collectively, *the people, the citizens*.

Porcia, ae, f., a daughter of Cato Uticensis (see **Catō**), and wife of M. Brutus.

porrigō, see **regō**.

Porsena, ae, m., *Porsena*, a king of Clusium in Etruria.

porta, ae, f., *a city gate, gate*.

portendō, see **tendō**.

porticus, ūs [**porta**], f., *a colonnade, arcade, portico*.

portō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bear, carry, bring*.

re — reportō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bring back; carry off* or *away*.

portōrium, ī [**portus**], n., *a tax, duty, tariff*.

portus, ūs, m., *a harbor, haven*.

pōscō, ere, popōscī, —, *to ask, demand*.

dē — dēpōscō, ere, popōscī, —, *to demand urgently, claim*.

ex — expōscō, ere, popōscī, —, *to demand, claim*.

re — repōscō, ere, —, —, *to demand* (back), *claim*.

Posidōnius, ī, m., a Stoic philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Pompey.

possum, posse, potuī, — [**potis**, *able*

+ **sum**], *to be able, can; have influence, be strong.*

post, (1) adv., *after, later, afterwards;* (2) prep. with acc., *after, behind.*

posteā [**post** + **is**], adv., *afterwards.*

posterus [**post**], adj., *following, next;* comp. **posterior, us,** gen. **ōris,** *later;* sup. **postrēmus,** *last, lowest;* **in posterum,** *for the future;* **ad postrēmum,** *finally;* **postrēmō,** *at last, finally.* As noun, **posterī, ōrum,** pl. m., *descendants, posterity.*

posthabeō, see **habeō.**

posthāc [**post** + **hīc**], adv., *hereafter, thereafter, in the future.*

postīcum, ī [**postīcus,** *in the rear*], n., *a back door.*

postis, is, m., *a door-post, post.*

postquam or **post . . . quam** [**post** + **quam**], conj., *after, when.*

postrēmō, see **posterus.**

postrēmus, see **posterus.**

postrīdiē [**posterus** + **diēs**], adv., *on the following day, next day.*

pōstulātum, ī [**pōstulō**], n., *a demand, request.*

pōstulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to request, demand.*

potēns, entis [orig. part. of **possum**], adj., *able, mighty, influential.*

potentātus, ūs [**potēns**], m., *power, authority, dominion.*

potentia, ae [**potēns**], f., *power, might.*

potestās, ātis [**potis,** *able*], f., *might, power* (esp. that of a magistrate); *dominion, rule; opportunity.*

potior, īrī, ītus sum, *to become master of, obtain, acquire, get.*

prae, prep. with abl., *before, in front of; in comparison with;* in composition, *before, very.*

praeacūtus [**prae** + **acūtus,** *sharp*], adj., *sharp at the end, pointed.*

praebeō, see **habeō.**

praecēdō, see **cēdō.**

praeceptor, ōris [**praecipiō**], m., *teacher.*

praeceptum, ī [**praecipiō**], n., *teaching, maxim, rule; command, order.*

praecidō, see **caedō.**

praecinō, see **canō.**

praecipiō, see **capiō.**

praecipuē [**praecipuus,** *special*], adv., *chiefly, principally, especially.*

praeclārē [**praeclārus**], adv., *gloriously, excellently.*

praeclārus [**prae** + **clārus**], adj., *very bright* or *brilliant, excellent, distinguished.*

praecō, ōnis, m., *a crier, herald.*

praeda, ae, f., *booty, spoil, plunder.*

praedicātiō, ōnis [**praedicō**], f., *a public proclamation, statement.*

praedicō, see **dicō.**

praedīcō, see **dīcō.**

praedō, ōnis [**praeda**], m., *one that makes* (gains) *booty, robber.*

praefectus, ī [**praeficiō,** *to place in command*], m., *a leader, commander.*

praeferō, see **ferō.**

praeferōx, ōcis [**prae** + **ferōx**], adj., *insolent, full of confidence.*

praefor, fārī, fātus sum [**prae** + **for,** *to speak*], *to say by way of preface.*

praelūceō, ēre, lūxī, — [**prae** + **lūceō,** *to shine*], *to shine before, light the way before.*

praemium, ī [**prae** + **emō**], n., *reward, prize.*

praepōnō, see **pōnō.**

praeripiō, see **rapiō.**

praesēns, entis [orig. part. of **praesum**], adj., *present, at hand; face to face.*

praesidium, ī [**praesideō,** *to defend*], n., *help, aid, defense; defensive force, garrison; fort, post, station.*

praestō, see **stō.**

praesum, see **sum.**

praeter, prep. with acc., *past, beyond;*

contrary to, against; besides, except; in composition, *past, beyond*.

praetereā [**praeter** + **is**], adv., *in addition to this, besides, moreover*.

praetereō, see (1) **eō**.

praeteritus [orig. part. of **praetereō**], adj., *past*.

praetextus [orig. part. of **praetexō**, *to edge, border*], adj., *bordered, edged*. As noun, **praetexta, ae** (sc. **toga**), f., *the toga praetexta*, or white toga with purple border, worn by magistrates and by free-born children till the sixteenth or seventeenth year, when they became of age and assumed the *toga virilis*, which was wholly white.

praetor, ōris [orig. **praeitor**, from **prae** + (1) **eō**], m., *a leader, commander*; among the Romans, *a praetor* or magistrate, whose especial business was the administration of justice. After Sulla's time eight or more were elected annually. The praetors often served in command of armies, esp. in the provinces, and after acting as judges in Rome, were regularly assigned to duty in the provinces with the title of *prō-praetor*.

praetōrius [**praetor**], adj., *of* or *belonging to the general, the general's; praetorian*. As noun, **praetōrius, ī**, m., *a man of praetorian rank, an ex-praetor*.

praeveniō, see **veniō**.

prandium, ī, n., *lunch*.

prātum, ī, n., *a field, meadow*.

prāvus, adj., *crooked, wrong; perverse, wicked*.

precor, ārī, ātus sum [**prex**], *to ask, beg, beseech*.

dē — dēprecor, ārī, ātus sum, *to plead against, plead, avert by prayer; decline*.

prehendō, ere, ī, prehēnsus, *to grasp, seize, catch*.

ad — apprehendō, ere, ī, hēnsus, *to lay hold of, seize, grasp*.

con — comprehendō, ere, ī, hēnsus, *to seize, catch, arrest; understand*.

dē — dēprehendō, ere, ī, hēnsus, *to seize, catch; surprise, detect, discover*.

re — reprehendō, ere, ī, hēnsus, *to hold back, check; blame, criticise, reprove*.

premō, ere, pressī, pressus, *to press; press hard, crush*.

con — comprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, *to restrain, check, crush*.

ex — exprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, *to press* or *force out; utter, express*.

ob — opprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, *to crush utterly, overpower, overwhelm, master*.

re — reprimō, ere, pressī, pressus, *to press* or *keep back, check, restrain*.

pretiōsus [**pretium**], adj., *of great value, costly, precious*.

pretium, ī, n., *money value, price; money; recompense, reward*; **operae pretium est**, *it is worth while*.

prex, precis, f., *a prayer, entreaty* (chiefly in pl.).

prīdem, adv., *long since, long ago*.

prīdiē [**pri(or)** + **diē**], adv., *the day before*.

prīmō, see **prior**.

prīmōrēs, um [**prīmus**], pl. m., *first men, chiefs, nobles*.

prīmum, see **prior**.

prīmus, see **prior**.

prīnceps, ipis [**prīmus** + **capiō**], adj., *first, foremost*. As noun, m., *leading man, chief, leader*.

prīncipium, ī [**prīnceps**], n., *beginning*.

prior, us, gen. **priōris**, comp. adj., *foremost, first, prior*; sup. **prīmus**, *first, foremost*; **prīmō, prīmum**, *at first, first*.

Prīscus, ī, m., cognomen of *Tarquinius Prīscus*, the fifth king of Rome.

prius [neuter of **prior**], adv., *before, sooner, previously, first of all.*

priusquam or **prius . . . quam** [**prius** + **quam**], conj., *earlier than, before.*

prīvātim [**prīvātus**], adv., *individually; by one's self, privately.*

prīvātus [**prīvō**], adj., *personal, private, individual.* As noun, **prīvātus, ī**, m., *a man in private life, a private citizen.*

prīvō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to bereave, deprive, rob.*

prō, prep. with abl., *in front of, before; in behalf of, for; instead of; in comparison with, in accordance with*, in composition, *forth, for.*

prō, interj., *O! ah! alas! Heavens!*

proavus, ī [**prō** + **avus**], m., *great-grandfather.*

probō, āre, āvī, ātus [**probus**, *good*], *to test* (and find good), *approve, commend; show, prove.*

ad — approbō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to approve fully, favor; show, demonstrate.*

con — comprobō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to approve, sanction; confirm.*

Proca, ae, m., a king of Alba Longa, father of Numitor and Amulius.

prōcēdō, see **cēdō**.

procella, ae, f., *a strong wind; storm.*

prōcēritās, ātis [**prōcērus**, *tall*], f., *height, tallness.*

prōclāmō, see **clāmō**.

prōcōnsul, is [**prō**, *in place of* + **cōnsul**], m., *a proconsul, governor of a province.* See **cōnsul** (end).

procul, adv., *in the distance, afar;* with abl., *far from.*

Proculus, ī, m., a Roman senator who claimed that Romulus appeared to him after his death.

prōcumbō, see ***cumbō**.

prōcūrō, see **cūrō**.

prōdigium, ī, n., *an omen, portent; strange being, prodigy, monster.*

prōditiō, ōnis [**prōdō**], f., *treason.*

prōditor, ōris [**prōdō**], m., *a traitor.*

prōdō, see **dō**.

proelior, ārī, ātus sum [**proelium**], *to fight, wage war.*

proelium, ī, n., *a battle, combat.*

profectō [**prō** + **factum**], adv., *indeed, in truth, certainly, to be sure.*

prōferō, see **ferō**.

proficīscor, ī, profectus sum, *to set out, proceed; depart.*

profiteor, see **fateor**.

prōflīgō, see ***flīgō**.

profugiō, see **fugiō**.

profugus, ī [**profugiō**], m., *a fugitive, exile.*

profundō, see **fundō**.

profūsus [orig. part. of **profundō**], adj., *lavish, extravagant, profuse.*

prōgredior, see **gradior**.

prohibeō, see **habeō**.

prōiciō, see **iaciō**.

proinde [**prō** + **inde**], adv., *hence, therefore.*

prōlābor, see **lābor**.

prōmineō, ēre, uī, —, *to project, extend, lean out.*

prōmissus [orig. part. of **prōmittō**], adj., *hanging down, long, flowing.*

prōmissum, ī [**prōmittō**], n., *a promise.*

prōmittō, see **mittō**.

prōmoveō, see **moveō**.

prōmptē [**prōmptus**], adv., *quickly, readily.*

prōmptus [**prōmō**, *to put forth*], adj., *visible, at hand; ready, alert, prompt.*

pronepōs, ōtis [**prō** + **nepōs**], m., *great-grandson.*

prōnūntiō, see **nūntiō**.

propāgō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to propagate, increase, prolong.*

prope, adv., *near by; nearly, almost* (esp. with numbers): comp. **propius**; sup. **proximē**, *nearest, next.*

prōpellō, see **pellō**.

properō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum** [**properus**, *quick*], *to speed, hasten.*

propinquus [**prope**], adj., *neighboring, near;* as noun, *a relative.*

propior [**prope**], comp. adj., *nearer;* sup. **proximus**, *nearest, next; latest, last; next, following;* **in proximō**, *near by.* As noun, **proximī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., *bystanders.*

prōpōnō, see **pōnō**.

prōpositum, **ī** [**prōpōnō**], n., *plan, purpose.*

propriē [**proprius**], adv., *peculiarly, especially.*

proprius, adj., *own, one's own;* with gen. or dat., *peculiar to, characteristic of.*

propter, prep. with acc., *on account of.*

prōripiō, see **rapiō**.

prōrogō, see **rogō**.

prōscrībō, see **scrībō**.

prōscrīptiō, **ōnis** [**prōscrībō**], f., *a notice of sale; proscription, confiscation.*

prōsequor, see **sequor**.

prōsiliō, see **saliō**.

prōspectus, **ūs** [**prōspiciō**, *to look forward*], m., *view, prospect.*

prōsperē [**prōsperus**], adv., *propitiously, successfully.*

prōsperus [**prō** + **spēs**], adj., *according to one's hopes, favorable.*

prōsternō, see **sternō**.

prōsum, see **sum**.

prōtendō, see **tendō**.

prōtinus, adv., *right on, continuously; at once, immediately.*

prōvehō, see **vehō**.

prōvincia, **ae**, f., *a province* (i.e. a territory outside of Italy under Roman government); *sphere of operations.*

prōvocō, see **vocō**.

proximē, see **prope**.

proximus, see **propior**.

prūdēns, **entis** [orig. **prōvidēns**, part. of **prōvideō**, *to see ahead*], adj., *foreseeing, skillful, clever, prudent.*

prūdentia, **ae** [**prūdēns**], f., *foresight, practical wisdom, good sense.*

psittacus, **ī**, m., *a parrot.*

Ptolemaeus, **ī**, m., a name borne by the kings of Egypt after the time of Alexander the Great.

pūblicē [**pūblicus**], adv., *in the name of* (by order of) *the state, publicly, officially.*

pūblicō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**pūblicus**], *to open to the public, make public.*

pūblicus [orig. **populicus**: cf. **populus**], adj., *belonging to the people* (state), *public; official.* As noun, **pūblicum**, **ī**, n., *the state treasury.*

Pūblius, **ī**, m., a Roman praenomen.

pudor, **ōris**, m., *modesty, shame, hesitancy.*

puella, **ae** [dim. of **puer**], f., *a girl.*

puer, **puerī**, m., *a child; boy; slave.*

puerīlis, **e** [**puer**], adj., *boyish, youthful.*

pueritia, **ae** [**puer**], f., *childhood; boyhood, youth* (extending usually to the 17th year).

pugiō, **ōnis**, m., *a dagger, dirk.*

pūgna, **ae**, f., *a combat, fight, battle.*

pūgnāx, **ācis** [**pūgna**], adj., *fond of fighting, combative.*

pūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, *to fight; oppose, resist.*

ex — expūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to take by storm, capture; overpower, prevail upon.*

in — impūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to fight against, oppose, attack.*

ob — oppūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to fight against, assault, besiege.*

re — repūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to fight back, oppose, resist.*

pulcher, **chra**, **chrum**, adj., *beautiful; excellent, illustrious.*

Pulcher, **chrī**, m., *P. Claudius*, a son of A. Claudius Caecus, consul 249 B.C.

pullārius, ī [**pullus**], m., *keeper of the sacred chickens.*

pullus, ī, m., *a young animal; chicken.*

pulvis, **eris**, m., *dust.*

pungō, **ere**, **pupugī**, **punctus**, *to strike, prick, puncture; sting, torment.*

Pūnicus, adj., *Phoenician, Punic; Carthaginian* (see **Carthāgō**).

pūniō, **īre**, **īvī**, **ītus** [**poena**], *to punish.*

pūrgō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**pūrus**, *clean* + **agō**], *to make clean; clear away, excuse.*

putō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to cleanse* (vines by cutting); *consider, think, suppose.*

am — amputō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to cut all round, cut away, lop off.*

con — computō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to sum up, reckon, compute.*

dis — disputō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to weigh, examine; discuss; argue.*

re — reputō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to think over, reflect on, reflect.*

Pȳrēnaeus, ī (sc. **mōns**), m., *the Pyrenees.*

Pyrrhus, ī, m., a king of Epirus, who allied himself with Tarentum, and invaded Italy, 280–275 B.C.

Q

Q., abbreviation of the name **Quīntus**.

quadrāgēsimus [**quadrāgintā**], num. adj., *fortieth.*

quadrāgintā, indecl. num. adj., *forty.*

quadrīgae, **ārum**, pl. f., *a four-horse team.*

quadringentī, **ae**, **a** [**quattuor** + **centum**], num. adj., *four hundred.*

quaerō, **ere**, **quaesīvī**, **quaesītus**, *to seek; ask; get, gain.*

ad — adquīrō, **ere**, **quīsīvī**, **quīsītus**, *to acquire, get, gain.*

con — conquīrō, **ere**, **quīsīvī**, **quīsītus**, *to seek* or *search for; hunt up.*

re — requīrō, **ere**, **quīsīvī** (**iī**), **quīsītus**, *to seek* or *search for.*

quaesō, **ere**, **īvī**, —, *to seek; beg, pray.*

quaestor, **ōris** [orig. **quaesītor**; cf. **quaerō**, **quaesō**], m., *quaestor, quartermaster*, a name given to certain magistrates who had the care of public monies and military supplies, both at Rome and in the provinces.

quaestūra, **ae** [**quaestor**], f., *the quaestorship.*

quālis, **e**, adj., (1) interrog., *of what kind? what sort of?* (2) rel., *of such a kind, such as, as.*

quāliscumque, **quālecumque**, adj., *of whatsoever kind, of any kind.*

quam [(1) **quis**], adv., *how, how much;* after a comp., *than;* with a sup., *as possible;* **quam prīmum**, *as soon as possible;* **quamdiū**, *as long as;* **tam . . . quam**, *as . . . so, not only . . but also.*

quamquam, conj., *although, even if.*

quamvīs [**quam** + **vīs**, from **volō**], adv. and conj., *however much, although.*

quandōquidem [**quandō**, *since* + **quidem**], conj., *since indeed.*

quantus [**quam**], adj., (1) interr., *how great? how much?* (2) rel., correl. to **tantus**, *as great as, as.*

quantum, adv., *how much? how far?*

quāpropter [(1) **quis** + **propter**], adv.; (1) interr., *why? wherefore?* (2) rel., *for which reason, wherefore.*

quāre [**quā** + **rē**], adv., (1) interr., *why?* (2) rel., *for which reason, wherefore, therefore.*

quārtāna, **ae** [**quārtus**], f. (sc. **febris**, *fever*), a fever or ague recurring every fourth day.

quārtus [**quattuor**], num. adj., *fourth.*

quasī, adv. and conj., *as if, just as if, as though, ostensibly; on the ground that.*

quater, adv., *four times.*

quatiō, **ere**, —, **quassus**, *to shake, strike.*

dē dēcutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to shake off* or *down, strike off.*

ex — excutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to shake off, fling off.*

per — percutiō, ere, cussī, cussus, *to strike through, pierce; smite, strike; kill, slay; overwhelm, shock.*

quattuor, indecl. num. adj., *four.*

que, conj., enclitic, *and, and yet, but.*

queror, ī, questus sum, *to complain.*

con — conqueror, ī, questus sum, *to complain bitterly, lament, deplore.*

questus, ūs [**queror**], m., *complaint, lamentation.*

(1) **quī, quae, quod,** interr. pron., used adjectively, *which? what? what kind of?* See (1) **quis.**

(2) **quī, quae, quod,** rel. pron., *who, which, what, that; whoever, whatever.*

(3) **quī, quae,** or **qua, quod,** indef. pron., used adjectively, *any, some.*

(4) **quī** [old abl. of (1) **quī**], adv., *how?*

quia, conj., *because, since.*

quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whichever, whatever.*

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, and as adj., **quoddam,** indef. pron., *a certain one, somebody; a certain.*

quidem, adv., *indeed, in fact, to be sure;* **nē . . . quidem,** *not even, not at all.*

quiēs, ētis, f., *rest, sleep, quiet, respite.*

quiētus [orig. part. of **quiēscō**, *to be at rest*], *quiet, peaceful.*

quīn [(4) **quī** + **nē**], conj., *how not? why not; that, that not, but that;* **quīn et** or **etiam,** *nay more.*

Quīntilius, ī, m., gentile name of *P. Quintilius Vārus,* an officer of Augustus, who sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Germans, B.C. 9.

Quīntīlis, is [**Quīntus**], m. (sc. **mēnsis**), *July,* the fifth month (counting from March. See **December**).

quīndecemvir, ī [**quīndecem,** *fifteen* + **vir**], m., *a member of a board of fifteen men.*

quingentī, ae, a [**quīnque** + **centum**], num. adj., *five hundred.*

quīnquāgintā, indecl. num. adj., *fifty.*

quīnque, indecl. num. adj., *five.*

quīnquennium, ī [**quīnque** + **annus**], n., *a period of five years.*

quīnquiēs [**quīnque**], adv., *five times.*

quīntus [**quīnque**], num. adj., *fifth.*

Quīntus, ī, m., a praenomen.

quīppe, adv., *indeed, as you see, surely.*

Quirīnālis, is (sc. **collis**), m., *the Quirinal,* one of the hills of Rome.

Quirīnus, ī, m., a name given to Romulus after his death and deification.

Quirītēs, ium [**Curēs**], pl. m., orig. *the people of Cures;* later, the name used to denote the Romans in their civil capacity, hence: *citizens, Romans.* See **Rōmānī.**

(1) **quis, quid,** interr. pron. used substantively, *who? which? what?* See (1) **quī.**

(2) **quis, qua, quid,** indef. pron. used substantively, *some one, any one; something, anything.* See (3) **quī.**

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam [(1) **quis** + **nam**], interr. pron., *who* or *what in the world? who? which? what?*

quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam and **quidpiam,** indef. pron., *some, any, some one.*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, indef. pron., adj. or noun, *any one, anything, any.*

quisque, quaeque, quidque or **quodque,** indef. pron., noun or adj., *each, every, each one, every one.*

quisquis, quicquid, indef. pron., *whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which.*

quō [**quī**], adv. and conj. As adv.,

(1) interr., *whither?* (2) rel., *whither;* as conj., *in order that, that, that thereby.*

quōcumque, adv., *whithersoever.*

quod, conj., *because, that, in that; as to the fact that, so far as;* **quod sī**, *but if.*

quōmodo [(1) **quī** + **modus**], adv., (1) interr., *how?* (2) rel., *in the manner that, as.*

quondam, adv., *once, formerly.*

quoniam [**quom** (= **cum**, *since*) + **iam**], conj., *since, because, seeing that.*

quoque, conj., *also, too* (placed after the word it emphasizes).

quōrsum or **quōrsus** [orig. **quōversus**; **quō** + **vertō**], adv., *whither?*

quotannīs [**quot** + **annus**], adv., *each year, yearly.*

quoūsque [**quō** + **ūsque**, *until*], adv., (1) interr., *until what time?* (2) rel., *until.*

R

radius, ī, m., *a staff, rod; beam, ray.*

radīx, īcis, f., *a root; foot, base.*

rapīna, ae [**rapiō**], f., *robbery, pillage.*

rapiō, ere, rapuī, raptus, *to seize* and *carry off, drag off; plunder, destroy; hasten, hurry.*

ab — abripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to take away forcibly, drag off.*

ad — adripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to snatch quickly, seize.*

con — corripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to seize, catch up;* **morbō corripī,** *to fall sick.*

dis — dīripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to tear apart; ravage, plunder.*

prae — praeripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to snatch away, carry off* or *away.*

prō — prōripiō, ere, uī, reptus, *to fling forth;* with **sē**, *rush.*

rārō [**rārus**], adv., *seldom, rarely.*

rārus, adj., *thin; scattered, rare.*

ratiō, ōnis [**reor**], f., *reckoning, calculation, account; method, plan.*

ratis, is, f., *a raft, boat, vessel.*

re or **red**, insep. prefix, *again, back.*

rebellō, see **bellō**.

recēdō, see **cēdō**.

receptus, ūs [**recipiō**], m., *a retreat.*

recessus, ūs [**recēdō**], m., *nook, corner.*

recidō, see **cadō**.

reciperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to regain, recover.*

recipiō, see **capiō**.

reconciliō, see **conciliō**.

recreō, see **creō**.

rēctē [**rēctus** (part. of **regō**), *straight, right*], adv., *rightly, duly, well.*

recubō, see **cubō**.

recūsō, āre, āvī, ātus [**re** + **causa**], *to decline, refuse.*

reddō, see **dō**.

redeō, see (1) **eō**.

redigō, see **agō**.

redimō, see **emō**.

redintegrō, āre, āvī, ātus [**red** + **integer**], *to make whole again, renew.*

reditus, ūs [**redeō**], m., *a going* (or coming) *back, return.*

redūcō, see **dūcō**.

refellō, ere, ī, — [**re** + **fallō**, *to deceive*], *to prove false, refute, disprove.*

referō, see **ferō**.

refoveō, see **foveō**.

refringō, see **frangō**.

refugiō, see **fugiō**.

rēgālis, e [**rēx**], adj., *kinglike, royal.*

rēgia, ae [**rēgius**], f. (sc. **domus**), *a palace.*

rēgīna, ae [**rēx**], f., *a queen.*

regiō, ōnis [**regō**], f., *district, region.*

rēgius [**rēx**], adj., *kingly, royal, king's.*

rēgnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**rēgnum**], *to be king; rule, govern.*

rēgnum, ī [**rēx**], n., *kingly government, sovereignty, sway; a kingdom.*

regō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, *to keep straight, guide, conduct, rule.*

con — corrigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, *to straighten, correct, improve.*

dis — dīrigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, *to guide, steer, direct.*

ex — ērigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, *to raise* or *lift up; stir up, arouse.*

per — pergō, ere, perrēxī, perrēctus, *to go straight on, proceed, hasten;* with acc., *pursue with vigor, perform;* **partēs pergere,** *to play the rôle.*

por (= prō) — porrigō? ere, porrēxī, porrēctus, *to spread* or *stretch out; hold forth, offer, present.*

regredior, see **gradior.**

Rēgulus, ī, m., *M. Atīlius,* consul in 256 B.C.; defeated in Africa and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, 255.

rēiciō, see **iaciō.**

relābor, see **lābor.**

relēgō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + lēgō, *to send*], *to send out of the way, remove.*

religiō, ōnis, f., *sense of duty; religion, devotion to the gods; scruple.*

religiōsus [religiō], adj., *careful, scrupulous; sacred, holy.*

religō, see **ligō.**

relinquō, ere, līquī, lictus [re + linquō, *to leave*], *to leave behind, leave; bequeath; appoint by will.*

reliquiae, ārum [relinquō], pl. f., *remainder, remnant, residue.*

reliquus [cf. relinquō], adj., *remaining, rest.*

remaneō, see **maneō.**

remedium, ī [re + medeor, *to cure*], n., *a cure, remedy.*

remigrō, see **migrō.**

remittō, see **mittō.**

remūneror, ārī, ātus sum [re + mūnerō, *to reward*], *to reward, repay.*

Remus, ī, m., the brother of Romulus.

renovō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + novus], *to renew, restore, revive.*

renūntiō, see **nūntiō.**

renuō, see ***nuō.**

reor, rērī, ratus sum, *to reckon; think, suppose;* **ratus,** *thinking.*

repellō, see **pellō.**

rependō, see **pendō.**

repente [repēns, *sudden*], adv., *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

repentīnus [repēns, *sudden*], adj., *sudden, unexpected.*

reperiō, see **pariō.**

repetō, see **petō.**

repleō, see ***pleō.**

repōnō, see **pōnō.**

portō, see **portō.**

repōscō, see **pōscō.**

reprehendō, see **prehendō.**

reprimō, see **premō.**

reprōmittō, see **mittō.**

repudiō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cast off, divorce; reject, scorn.*

repūgnō, see **pūgnō.**

repulsa, ae [repellō], f., *rejection, repulse; a defeat at the polls.*

reputō, see **putō.**

requīrō, see **quaerō.**

rēs, reī, f., *thing, matter; affair, deed, exploit, event; circumstance; a story; property, fortune; trouble;* **rēs familiāris,** *private property;* **rēs pūblica,** *the commonwealth, state;* **rēs gestae,** *exploits;* **rēs repetundae,** *extortion;* **rē vērā,** *in reality, in truth.*

resecō, see **secō.**

reserō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + sērō, *to bolt*], *to unlock, open.*

resīdō, see **sīdō.**

resistō, see **sistō.**

resolvō, see **solvō.**

respergō, ere, spersī, spersus [re + spargō, *to strew, sprinkle*], *to besprinkle, bespatter.*

respiciō, see ***speciō.**

respīrō, see **spīrō.**

respondeō, see **spondeō.**

respōnsum, ī [respondeō], n., *answer, reply,* esp. of an oracle; *warning.*

rēs pūblica, see **rēs**.
restinguō, see **stinguō**.
restituō, see **statuō**.
retineō, see **teneō**.
retrahō, see **trahō**.
reus, ī, m., *defendant, accused person, prisoner.*
revertor, see **vertō**.
revīviscō, ere, —, — [**re** + **vīvēscō**, inceptive of **vīvō**], *to come to life again.*
revocō, see **vocō**.
rēx, rēgis [cf. **regō**], m., *king, monarch.*
Rhēa, ae, f., *Rhēa*, also called *Rhēa Silvia*, mother of Romulus and Remus.
Rhēnus, ī, m., the river Rhine.
rhētor, oris, m., *a teacher of oratory, rhetorician; orator.*
Rhodus, ī, f., *Rhodes*, a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its schools of rhetoric (see **Apollōnius**), its colossal statue of Apollo, and for the skill of its people in navigation.
rīdeō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, *to smile, laugh; laugh at, mock.*
dē — dērīdeō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, *to laugh at, mock, deride.*
in — inrīdeō, ēre, rīsī, rīsus, *to jeer at, mock, ridicule.*
rigō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to wet, moisten.*
rigor, ōris, m., *severity, rigor.*
rīpa, ae, f., *a bank* (of a river).
rīsus, ūs [**rīdeō**], m., *laughter.*
rītē [cf. **rītus**], adv., *with due ceremonies, duly, fitly, properly.*
rītus, ūs, m., *religious ceremony, rite.*
rixa, ae, f., *a quarrel* (of blows), *brawl.*
rōbur, oris, n., *hard wood, oak; strength, vigor, power.*
rogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to ask, inquire; request, implore.*
ab — abrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to repeal, annul.*
inter — interrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to ask, question.*
prō — prōrogō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to prolong, extend.*
Rōma, ae, f., *Rome.*
Rōmānus, adj., *Roman;* as noun, **Rōmānus, ī**, m., *a Roman;* **Rōmānī, ōrum**, pl. m., *the Romans*, the name given to the Romans in their military capacity.
Rōmulus, ī, m., *Romulus*, founder and first king of Rome, son of Rhea and Mars.
Rōscius, ī, m., *Sextus Rōscius*, defended by Cicero on a capital charge.
rōstrum, ī [**rōdō**, *to gnaw*], n., *the beak* or *ram of a ship;* pl., *the Rostra*, or speaker's platform in the Forum (adorned with beaks of captured ships).
Rubicō, ōnis, m., *the Rubicon*, a river in the northeastern part of Italy.
rudīmentum, ī [**rudis**], n., *first attempt, beginning.* See **pōnō**.
rudis, e, adj., *uncouth, unpolished; ignorant, rude.*
ruīna, ae [**ruō**], f., *downfall, ruin, destruction;* pl., *a fallen building, ruins.*
rūmor, ōris, m., *a story, report, rumor.*
rumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *to break, destroy.*
con — corrumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *to destroy; seduce, bribe, corrupt.*
ex — ērumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptum *to break forth* or *out, burst forth.*
per — perrumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptus, *to break through, force a way through, get across.*
ruō, ere, ī, tus, *to fall; rush, hasten;* with acc., *to cause to fall, overthrow.*
con — corruō, ere, ī, —, *to fall* (in battle).
dis — dīruō, ere, ī, tus, *to tear apart, overthrow, destroy.*

ex — ēruō, ere, ī, tus, *to cast out; dig up, destroy utterly.*

in — inruō, ēre, ī, —, *to rush in, make an attack.*

ob — obruō, ere, ī, tus, *to overwhelm, hide, bury.*

rūpēs, is [rumpō], f., *a rock, cliff.*

rūrsus or **rūrsum** [orig. **revorsus**; cf. **revertō**], adv., *back; again.*

rūs, rūris, n., *the country;* pl., *the fields;* **rūrī**, *in the country.*

rūsticor, ārī, ātus sum [rūs], *to live in the country; take a vacation.*

rūsticus [rūs], adj., *rural, rustic.*

S

Sabīnī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Sabines*, a race in central Italy, adjoining Latium on the north.

sacer, cra, crum, adj., *holy, sacred;* as noun, **sacrum, ī**, n., *a holy thing, sacred vessel;* pl., *religious rites, sacrifices.*

sacerdōs, ōtis [sacer], m. and f., *priest, priestess.*

sacrārium, ī [sacer], n., *sanctuary, shrine.*

sacrificium, ī [sacer + faciō], n., *a sacrifice.*

sacrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to set apart; bless; curse.*

con — cōnsecrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to dedicate, consecrate, devote.*

ex — exsecror, ārī, ātus sum, *to curse, abhor.*

saeculum, ī, n., *a race; generation, age, time.*

saepe, adv., *frequently, often.*

saeviō, īre, īvī (iī), ītum [saevus], *to be fierce* or *cruel, rage;* **saevīre in aliquem**, *to treat any one cruelly.*

saevitia, ae [saevus], f., *fury, cruelty.*

saevus, adj., *raging, fierce, cruel.*

sagīnō, āre, āvī, ātus [sagīna, *stuffing*], *to fatten.*

sagulum, ī, n., *a short military cloak.*

Saguntus, ī, f., and **Saguntum, ī**, n., *Saguntum*, a town on the east coast of Spain.

Salernitānus, adj., *of* or *near Salernum* (modern Salerno), a town in Campania.

Salīī, ōrum [saliō], pl. m., *the Salii* or *Leapers*, the dancing priests of Mars.

Salīnātor, ōris, m., see **Līvius.**

saliō, īre, uī, tus, *to leap.*

dē — dēsiliō, īre, uī, sultum, *to leap down.*

in — īnsiliō, īre, uī, —, *to leap up* or *on, mount.*

prō — prōsiliō, īre, uī, —, *to leap* or *spring forward.*

trāns — trānsiliō, īre, uī, —, *to leap across, jump over.*

saltem, adv., *at least, at all events.*

saltō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **saliō**], *to dance, leap.*

ex — exsultō, āre, āvī, —, *to leap, dance* (esp. with joy), *exult, rejoice.*

saltus, ūs [saliō], m., *a leap, bound; leaping, jumping.*

saltus, ūs, m., *a forest pasture, mountain glen, ravine, pass.*

salūbris, e [salūs], adj., *health-giving, wholesome, healthy; beneficial.*

salūs, ūtis, f., *health, vigor; safety.*

salūtātiō, ōnis [salūtō], f., *greeting, salutation.*

salūtātor, ōris [salūtō], m., *saluter, caller.*

salūtō, āre, āvī, ātus [salūs], *to wish one health, greet, salute, visit.*

con — cōnsalūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to greet* or *salute warmly.*

salveō, ēre, —, — [salvus], *to be well;* imperative, **salvē, salvēte**, *hail! greetings!*

salvus, adj., *well, sound, safe.*

sambūceus [sambūcus, *an elder-tree*], adj., *of elder, elder.*

Samnītēs, ium, pl. m., *the Samnites*,

a branch of the Sabine race inhabiting the mountains southeast of Latium.

sānē [**sānus**, *sound*], adv., *indeed, truly, by all means; certainly.*

sanguinolentus [**sanguis**], adj., *bloody.*

sanguis, inis, m., *blood.*

sapiō, ere, īvī, —, *to taste; to have taste* or *understanding; be wise.*

dē — dēsipiō, ere, —, —, *to be foolish* or *crazy.*

sapiēns, entis [orig. part. of **sapiō**], adj., *wise, sensible, discreet.*

sapientia, ae [**sapiēns**], f., *wisdom.*

Sardinia, ae, f., an island between Italy and Spain.

sarmentum, ī [**sarpō**, *to prune*], n., *a twig;* pl., *brushwood, fagots.*

satis, adv., *enough; tolerably, quite;* as noun, n., *enough, sufficiency.*

satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factum [**satis** + **faciō**], *to satisfy, make reparation.*

saucius, adj., *wounded, hurt.*

saxum, ī, n., *a stone, rock, boulder.*

scamnum, ī, n., *a bench, stool.*

scandō, ere, —, —, *to climb, mount.*

ad — ascendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to climb up, mount, ascend.*

con — cōnscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to mount, ascend; go on board.*

dē — dēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsum, *to climb* or *come down, descend; dismount.*

ex — ēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to mount, ascend.*

trāns — trānscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to climb* or *pass over, cross.*

scapha, ae, f., *a light boat, skiff.*

scelerātus [**scelus**], adj., *wicked, impious, accursed.*

scelestē [**scelestus**, *impious*], adv., *wickedly, impiously.*

scelus, eris, n., *wicked deed, sin, crime.*

schola, ae, f., *leisure, leisure for learning; place of learning, school.*

scīlicet [**scīre** + **licet**], adv., *plainly, of course, doubtless.*

scindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *to cut, tear, rend, split.*

ab — abscindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *to cut* or *tear off, hew off.*

sciō, īre, scīvī, scītus, *to know, understand;* with infin., *to know how.*

Scīpiō, ōnis, m., the name of one of the most illustrious families of Rome, belonging to the Cornelian gens.

1. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō*, consul 218 B.C.; defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and the Trebia; killed, with his brother Cn., in Spain, in 212.

2. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus Māior*, son of (1), born B.C. 237; commanded in Spain 210–206; consul in 205; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202. He died about 183 B.C.

3. *L. Cornēlius Scīpiō*, brother of (2), consul in B.C. 190. After defeating Antiochus at Magnesia, he received the cognomen *Asiāticus*.

4. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus Minor*, captured Carthage, B.C. 146; took Numantia, in Spain, 133; died in 129.

5. *P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Nāsīca Serāpiō*, see **Nāsīca**.

6. *Q. Metellus Pius Scīpiō*, father-in-law of Pompey.

scīscitor, ārī, ātus sum [**scīscō**], *to ask, inquire.*

scīscō, ere, scīvī, scītus [**sciō**], *to seek to know; approve, enact, decree.*

con — cōnscīscō, ere, scīvī, scītus, *to approve of, decree;* **mortem sibi cōnscīscere**, *to commit suicide.*

dē — dēscīscō, ere, scīvī, scītum, *to withdraw, desert, revolt.*

scrība, ae [**scrībō**], m., *a clerk, secretary.*

scrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to write.*

ad — adscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to add, include, enroll.*

con — cōnscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to enroll, enlist.*

dē — dēscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to copy off, sketch, describe.*

dis — dīscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to mark off, divide.*

in — īnscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to write on, inscribe on.*

per — perscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to write out* (in full).

prō — prōscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to offer for sale; proscribe, outlaw.*

sub — subscrībō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus, *to write beneath.*

scrīnium, ī, n., *a case, box* (esp. for books or papers).

scrīptor, ōris [scrībō], m., *a writer, author; narrator.*

Scultenna, ae, f., a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near Mutina.

scūtum, ī, n., *a shield.*

(1) **sē**, see **suī**.

(2) **sē** or **sēd**, insep. prefix, *apart, away from.*

sēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

sēcernō, see **cernō**.

secō, āre, uī, tus, *to cut.*

re — resecō, āre, uī, tus, *to cut loose* or *off.*

sēcrētus [part. of **sēcernō**], adj., *separate; hidden, concealed; secret;* abl. **sēcrētō** as adv., *secretly.*

sector, ārī, ātus sum [freq. of **sequor**], *to follow eagerly, pursue, seek the society of.*

secundus [**sequor**], adj., *following, second; favorable, fortunate.*

secūris, is [secō], f., *an axe, hatchet.*

secus, comp. **sētius**, adv., *otherwise, differently.*

sed, conj., *but, on the contrary.*

sēdecim [sex + decem], indecl. num. adj., *sixteen.*

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, *to sit.*

ad — adsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *to sit at* or *beside, besiege.*

in — īnsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, with dat., *to sit in, on,* or *upon;* with acc., *to settle on, occupy.*

ob — obsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *block, besiege, beset.*

sēdēs, is [cf. **sedeō**], *f., seat, chair; residence, abode.*

sēditiō, ōnis [sēd + itiō, from **eō, īre**], f., *dissension, rebellion, revolt.*

sēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

sēdulitās, ātis [**sēdulus**, *earnest*], f., *earnestness, persistency.*

sēdulō [abl. of **sēdulus**, *earnest*], adv., *earnestly, busily; purposely, deliberately.*

sēgnis, ē, adj., *slow, tardy, sluggish.*

sēgniter [**sēgnis**], adv., *without spirit* or *vigor, lazily.*

sella, ae [sedeō], f., *a seat, chair;* **sella curūlis**, a portable stool, with bent legs, made to open and shut like a camp-stool. Such chairs were often of bronze, or of wood finely carved, and inlaid with ivory, or even adorned with ornaments of gold. The right to use this chair belonged at first only to the king, but later to curule aediles, praetors, consuls, dictators, and the Flamines.

semel, adv., *once, once for all.*

sēmet, see **suī**.

semper, adv., *always, continually.*

sempiternus [**semper**], adj., *eternal.*

Semprōnius, ī, m., *Tī. Semprōnius Longus*, defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia B.C. 218.

senātor, ōris [**senātus**], m., *a senator.*

senātōrius [**senātor**], adj., *senatorial.*

senātus, ūs [cf. **senex**], m., *council of elders, senate*, in the time of the kings a mere advisory body, called together by the king when he desired

advice, but later the chief power in the Roman state.

Seneca, ae, m., *L. Annaeus Seneca*, the Stoic philosopher, tutor of the Emperor Nero.

senecta, ae [senex], f., *old age*.

senectūs, ūtis [senex], f., *old age*.

senex, gen. **senis**, adj., *old*; comp. **senior**, *elder*; sup. **māximus** (**nātū**), *eldest*. As noun, **senex**, **senis**, m., *an old man*; **seniōrēs**, **um**, pl m., *the elders* (men over 45).

senior, see **senex**.

senium, ī [senex], n., *old age, decay*.

sententia, ae [sentiō], f., *opinion, thought; wish, inclination*.

sentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *to discern by sense, feel; see, perceive*; **bene sentīre dē**, *to think well of*.

con — cōnsentiō, īre, sēnsī, sēnsum, *to agree; conspire, plot*.

sēparātim [(2) sē + parō], adv., *separately, apart*.

sepeliō, īre, īvī (iī), **sepultus**, *to bury, inter*.

septem, indecl. num. adj., *seven*.

septēnī, ae, a [septem], num. adj., *seven each, seven apiece*.

Septimulēius, ī, m., *L. Septimulēius* of Anagnia in Latium, a friend of Ti. Gracchus, who afterwards sold his head for gold.

septimus [septem], num. adj., *seventh*.

septirēmis, e [septem + rēmus, *oar*], f. (sc. nāvis), *a ship with seven banks* or *tiers of oars*.

septuāgēsimus [septuāgintā, *seventy*], num. adj., *seventieth*.

sepultūra, ae [sepeliō], f., *burial, funeral*.

sequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow; favor*.

ad — adsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow up, overtake; gain, attain*.

con — cōnsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow, overtake; attain, acquire*.

in — īnsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to pursue, overtake*.

ob — obsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to comply with, yield to, submit to*.

per — persequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow persistently, pursue, hound*.

prō — prōsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow, accompany, escort*.

sub — subsequor, ī, secūtus sum, *to follow after, follow*.

Sergius, ī, m., a Roman gentile name.

1. *L. Sergius Catilīna*, see **Catilīna**.

2. *M. Sergius Catilīna*, grandfather of (1).

sēriō [abl. of **sērius**], adv., *in earnest, seriously, in good faith*.

sērius, adj., *grave, serious, earnest*.

sermō, ōnis [serō], m., *talk, conversation; speech*.

serō, ere, —, tus, *to bind together*.

con — cōnserō, ere, uī, tus, *to join*; **manūs** or **pūgnam cōnserere**, *to join battle, fight*.

dē — dēserō, ere, uī, tus, *to leave, abandon, forsake, neglect*.

dis — disserō, ere, uī, tus, *to speak, discourse, harangue*.

ex — exserō, ere, uī, tus, *to thrust out*.

sērō [abl. of **sērus**, *late*], adv., *late, too late*.

Sertōrius, ī, m., *Quīntus*, an officer in the army of Marius. He went to Spain as propraetor in B.C. 82, and maintained himself at the head of an independent force till his death in 72.

serva, ae [servus], f., *a slave woman*.

servīlis, e [servus], adj., *of a slave; slavish, servile*.

servitūs, ūtis [servus], f., *slavery*.

Servius, ī, m., see **Tullius**.

servō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to save, preserve, watch*.

con — cōnservō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to keep safe, preserve*.

servus, ī, m., *a slave.*

sēse, see **suī.**

sēstertius, ī [**sēmis**, *half* + **tertius**], m. (sc. **nummus**), *a sesterce*, a small silver coin equivalent orig. to two and one-half asses, but later worth about four cents. See **ās.** In naming large sums of money the Romans speak of 'so many times a hundred thousand *sēstertiī*' (*centēna mīlia sēstertium*).

sētius, see **secus.**

seu, see **sīve.**

sevērē [**sevērus**], adv., *gravely, severely, sternly, strictly.*

sevēritās, ātis [**sevērus**], f., *sternness, strictness.*

sevērus, adj., *stern, strict, severe.*

sex, indecl. num. adj., *six.*

sexāgintā, num. adj., *sixty.*

Sextīlis, e, adj., *of the sixth month.* As noun, **Sextīlis**, is, m. (sc. **mēnsis**), *August.* See **December.**

Sextīlius, ī, m., praetor in Africa in B.C. 88.

sextus [**sex**], num. adj., *sixth.*

Sextus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

sī, conj., *if, whether;* **quod sī**, *but if.*

sibi, see **suī.**

sībilus, ī, m., *a hissing, whistling.*

Sibyllīnus [**Sibylla**, *a Sibyl, prophetess*], adj., *pertaining to the Sibyls, Sibylline.*

sīc, adv., *in this way, thus, so.*

siccō, āre, āvī, ātus [**siccus**], *to drain.*

siccus, adj., *dry.* As noun, **siccum**, ī, n., *the dry ground.*

Sicilia, ae, f., *Sicily.*

Siculus, adj., *Sicilian.*

sīdō, sīdere, —, —, *to seat one's self, sit down.*

ad — adsīdō, ere, sēdī, —, *to seat one's self, sit down.*

con — cōnsīdō, ere, sēdī, sessum, *to sit down; settle, encamp; take a position.*

re — resīdō, ere, sēdī, —, *to settle down, sink, subside; abate, grow calm.*

sīgnificō, āre, āvī, ātus [**sīgnum** + **faciō**], *to make signs, show; point out, indicate.*

sīgnō, āre, āvī, ātus [**sīgnum**], *to set a mark on: sign, seal* (a document).

ad — adsīgnō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to allot, award, assign.*

sīgnum, ī, n., *sign, signal; military standard, ensign; statue, image;* **sīgna īnferre alicuī**, *to advance against* or *attack any one.*

Sīlānus, ī, m., *D. Iūnius Sīlānus Mānliānus*, praetor in Macedonia B.C. 142.

silēns, entis [orig. part. of **sileō**, *to be still*], adj., *still, quiet, silent.*

silentium, ī [**silēns**], n., *stillness, quiet, silence.*

silva, ae, f., *a wood, forest.*

Silvia, ae, f., see **Rhēa.**

similis, e, adj., *like, similar.*

similiter [**similis**], adv., *in like manner, similarly.*

similitūdō, inis [**similis**], f., *likeness, resemblance, similarity.*

simul, adv., *at the same time;* **simul atque** or **ac**, *as soon as.*

simulō, āre, āvī, ātus [**similis**], *to make like, copy; feign, pretend.*

dis — dissimulō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to disguise, conceal, dissemble.*

simultās, ātis [**simul**], f., *enmity, hatred;* **simultātēs gerere**, *to carry on a feud.*

sine, prep. with abl., *without.*

singulāris, e [**singulī**], adj., *one by one, single, individual; remarkable, singular, unparalleled.*

singulī, ae, a, adj., *one at a time, one apiece, single.*

sinister, tra, trum, adj., *left.*

sinō, ere, sīvī, situs, *to put, place; permit, let.*

sinus, ūs, m., *a curve, hollow, fold; fold*

of the toga (as it crosses the breast), *pocket; bosom.*

sistō, ere, stitī, status, trans., *to cause to stand, place, set;* intrans., *stand.*

ab — absistō, ere, stitī, —, *to withdraw, cease, desist.*

con — cōnsistō, ere, stitī, —, *to stand, take position* (of an army); *stop, halt; be firm, endure, continue.*

dē — dēsistō, ere, stitī, —, *to stand off from, cease, desist.*

ex — exsistō, ere, stitī, —, *to step forth; come to be, become, arise.*

ob — obsistō, ere, stitī, —, *to stand in the way of, resist, oppose.*

re — resistō, ere, stitī, —, *to oppose, withstand, resist.*

sub — subsistō, ere, stitī, —, *to take a stand, remain, tarry.*

situs [orig. part. of **sinō**], adj., *placed, situate, lying.*

situs, ūs [sinō], m., *location, site.*

sīve or **seu,** conj., *or, or if, whether;* **sīve . . . sīve** or **seu . . . seu,** *whether . . . or, if . . . or if.*

sōbrius, adj., *sober, temperate.*

socer, socerī, m., *a father-in-law.*

societās, ātis [socius], f., *fellowship, association; alliance.*

sociō, āre, āvī, ātus [socius], *to join, unite; hold in common, share, divide.*

socius, ī, m., *fellow, comrade, ally.*

sodālis, is, m., *companion, associate.*

sōl, sōlis, m., *the sun.*

soleō, ēre, itus sum, *to be wont, be accustomed, use.*

sōlitārius [sōlus], adj., *lonely, isolated.*

sōlitūdō, inis [solus], f., *loneliness; lonely place, wilderness.*

solitus [soleō], adj., *wonted, usual, accustomed;* as noun, **solitum, ī,** n., *the customary, the usual.*

solium, ī, n., *chair of state, throne.*

sollemnis, e, adj., *religiously fixed, holy, sacred.*

sollicitō, āre, āvī, ātus [sollicitus, *troubled*], *to stir up, arouse, excite.*

sōlum [sōlus], adv., *only;* **nōn . . . sōlum . . . sed . . . etiam,** *not only . . . but also.*

sōlus, adj., *alone, single-handed, single, only; lonely, solitary.*

solvō, ere, ī, solūtus, *to loosen, unbind; let down; impair, destroy.*

ab — absolvō, ere, ī, solūtus, *to set free, release; acquit.*

re — resolvō, ere, ī, solūtus, *to loosen; dissolve, melt.*

somnium, ī [somnus], n., *a dream, vision.*

somnus, ī, m., *sleep.*

sonitus, ūs [sonō, *to resound*], m., *sound, crash, noise.*

sōpiō, īre, īvī (iī), ītus [cf. **sopor,** *a deep sleep*], *to put to sleep;* pass., *to sleep;* **sōpītī,** *buried in slumber.*

soror, ōris, f., *a sister.*

sorōrius [soror], adj., *of a sister, sister's.*

sors, sortis, f., *lot, fate, destiny; decision by lot.*

sortior, īrī, ītus sum [sors], *to cast lots; obtain by lot.*

spatium, ī, n., *space, room; distance; period of time.*

speciēs, —, acc. **em,** abl. **ē** [*speciō], f., *sight, appearance; semblance, pretense.*

***speciō, ere, spexī,** —, *to look.*

ad — adspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *to look at, examine, inspect.*

con — cōnspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *to catch sight of, spy; see.*

dē — dēspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *to look down upon, despise.*

dīs — dīspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *to descry, perceive.*

in — īnspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus, *to look into, examine, consider.*

re — respiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,

to look back (at), gaze at, consider; regard, respect.

spectāculum, ī [spectō], n., *show, sight, spectacle.*

spectātor, ōris [spectō], m., *spectator.*

spectō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of *speciō], *to look at, watch, behold.*

ex — exspectō, āre, āvī, ātus, trans., *to look out for, await, expect;* intrans., *wait, wait to see.*

speculātor, ōris [speculor], m., *a lookout, spy, scout.*

speculor, ārī, ātus sum [specula, *a watch-tower*], *to spy out, examine.*

speculum, ī [*speciō], n., *a looking-glass, mirror* (usually of metal).

spernō, ēre, sprēvī, sprētus, *to set aside, despise, scorn.*

ab — āspernor, ārī, ātus sum, *to disdain, despise, scorn.*

spērō, āre, āvī, ātus [spēs], *to hope* (for), *look for, expect.*

dē — dēspērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to lose hope, despair, despair of.*

spēs, speī, f., *hope, expectation; promise.*

spīritus, ūs [spīrō], m., *breath; disposition, lofty spirit, ambition, pride.*

spīrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe.*

ex — exspīrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe out; die, expire* (sc. **animam**).

re — respīrō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to breathe back* or *out, breathe* (again); intrans., *to recover breath, revive.*

splendor, ōris [splendeō, *to shine*], m., *brightness, splendor, magnificence.*

spoliō, āre, āvī, ātus [spolium], *to strip, rob, plunder.*

spolium, ī, n., *booty, spoil.*

spondeō, ēre, spopondī, spōnsus, *to promise* (sacredly), *agree.*

dē — dēspondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus, *to promise in marriage, betroth.*

re — respondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus, *to answer, reply; correspond to, agree with.*

spōnsus, ī [spondeō], m., *a lover, betrothed man.*

sponte [abl. of *spōns, *free will*], f., *voluntarily;* with **meā, tuā,** or **suā**, *of my, your,* or *his own free will.*

Spūrinna, ae, m., *Vestritius Spūrinna*, an augur of the time of Julius Caesar.

squāma, ae, f., *scale* (of fish or snake).

statim [cf. **stō**], adv., *instantly, at once.*

statiō, ōnis [stō], f., *station, post; picket line, guard.*

statua, ae [statuō], f., *a statue, image.*

statuō, ere, ī, ūtus [stō], *to cause to stand, set up, place; determine; determine on, appoint, arrange.*

con — cōnstituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set up, erect; set in order, organize; arrange, appoint; resolve.*

in — īnstituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set in place, arrange; found, establish; determine, undertake, begin; train, teach.*

re — restituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set up again, replace, restore, reinstate; repair, remedy, save.*

sub — substituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to put in place of, substitute; put.*

statūra, ae [stō], f., *size, height, stature.*

status, ūs [stō], m., *state, condition, rank.*

stercus, oris, n., *dung, manure.*

Sthenius, ī, m., *a Sicilian chief.*

sternō, ere, strāvī, strātus, *to spread out, scatter; lay low.*

con — cōnsternō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to terrify, frighten, confound; move deeply, affect powerfully.*

prō — prōsternō, ere, strāvī, strātus, *to overthrow, destroy.*

stimulus, ī, m., *goad; sharp point, prick.*

stinguō, ere, —, —, *to quench.*

ex — exstinguō, ere, stīnxī, stīnctus, *to extinguish; destroy, kill.*

re — restinguō, ere, stinxī, stīnctus, *to quench, extinguish, destroy.*

stīpendium, ī [**stips**, *gift* + **pendō**], n., *a payment; salary, pay; campaign;* **stīpendia facere** or **merēre**, *to serve a campaign.*

stirps, stirpis, f., *stock, race; offspring, progeny.*

stō, stāre, stetī, statum, *to stand; stand firm, abide;* **stāre prōmissō**, *to stand by* (lit., *on*) *one's promise.*

circum — circumstō, āre, stitī, —, *to stand about, surround.*

con — cōnstō, āre, stitī, —, *to agree; stand firm, be fixed; consist of;* **cōnstat**, *it is agreed, it is well known, it is certain;* **sibi cōnstāre**, *to be consistent.*

ex — exstō, āre, stitī, —, *to be extant, remain, exist.*

prae — praestō, āre, stitī, stitus, intrans., *to stand before, surpass, excel;* trans., *to show, make, render.*

stolidē [**stolidus**, *stupid*], adv., *stupidly.*

strāgēs, is [**sternō**], f., *overthrow, ruin, defeat; massacre.*

strāgulum, ī [**sternō**], n., *coverlet, bedspread.*

strēnuus, adj., *brisk, active, vigorous.*

strepitus, ūs [**strepō**, *to make a noise*], m., *noise, din, crash; applause.*

stringō, ere, strinxī, strictus, *to draw* or *bind tight, press together, graze; draw, unsheathe* (a sword or dagger).

dē — dēstringō, ere, strinxī, strictus, *to draw, unsheathe.*

per — perstringō, ere, strinxī, strictus, *to touch, graze; thrill, run through.*

struō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *to pile up, arrange; build, erect.*

ex — exstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *to pile* or *heap up, build.*

in — īnstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, *to build; arrange, draw up* or *array* (troops); *make ready, equip, fit out.*

studiōsē [**studiōsus**, *eager*], adv., *eagerly, zealously.*

studium, ī [**studeō**, *to be eager*], n., *zeal, enthusiasm; desire, pursuit, study; good-will, affection.*

stultitia, ae [**stultus**], f., *folly.*

stultus, adj., *foolish, silly.*

stupēns, entis [orig. part. of **stupeō**], adj., *dazed, confused, dumbfounded.*

stupeō, ēre, uī, —, *to be struck senseless, be amazed* or *astounded.*

suādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, *to advise, urge, exhort.*

dis — dissuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsus, *to advise against, oppose* (by argument).

per — persuādeō, ēre, suāsī, suāsūrus, *to persuade, induce; convince.*

sub, prep. with (1) acc., *under, towards, until, after;* (2) with abl., *under, beneath, at the foot of, close to; in the reign of;* in composition, *under, somewhat; in place of; underhandedly.*

subdō, see **dō**.

subdūcō, see **dūcō**.

subeō, see (1) **eō**.

subiciō, see **iaciō**.

subigō, see **agō**.

subitus [**subeō**], adj., *sudden, unexpected;* abl. **subitō** as adv., *on short notice, suddenly.*

sublātus, see **tollō**.

sublicius [**sublica**, *a pile*], adj., *consisting of* or *resting on piles.*

sublīmis, e, adj., *uplifted, lofty; on high, through the sky.*

submittō, see **mittō**.

submoveō, see **moveō**.

subolēs, is, f., *a sprout, shoot; offspring, issue; race.*

subōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

subscrībō, see **scrībō**.

subsellium, ī [sub + **sella**], n., *a low bench, seat.*

subsequor, see **sequor**.

subsidium, ī [cf. **subsīdō**, *to lie in wait*], n., *reserve troops; aid, help.*

subsistō, see **sistō**.

substituō, see **statuō**.

subtexō, **ere**, **uī**, **tus** [sub + **texō**, *to weave*], *to weave under, join; subjoin, add* (in speech).

succēdō, see **cēdō**.

succēssor, **ōris** [**succēdō**], m., *follower, successor.*

succēssus, **ūs** [**succēdō**], m., *favorable outcome, success.*

succingō, see **cingō**.

succlāmō, see **clāmō**.

succurrō, see **currō**.

suēscō, **ere**, **suēvī**, **suētus**, *to become accustomed to.*

ad — adsuēscō, **ere**, **suēvī**, **suētus**, *to accustom one's self to, be wont.*

con — cōnsuēscō, **ere**, **suēvī**, **suētus**, *to become accustomed.*

sufficiō, see **faciō**.

suffīgō, see **fīgō**.

suffōcō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [sub + **fauces**, *the throat*], *to choke, strangle.*

suffodiō, see **fodiō**.

suffrāgātor, **ōris** [**suffrāgor**, *to vote for*], m., *supporter, partisan, follower.*

suffrāgium, ī, n., *a voting tablet, vote, ballot.*

suī gen., **sibi** dat., **sē** acc. and abl. of the reflexive pron., sing. and pl., *himself, herself, itself, themselves;* **sēse**, **sēmet**, strengthened forms of **sē**.

Sulla, ae, m., a cognomen in the Cornelian gens.

1. *L. Cornēlius Sulla*, surnamed *Fēlix*, born B.C. 138; consul in 88; commanded against Mithridates 88–84; fought Marius in 88, and again in 83, 82, becoming master of Italy. He was then chosen perpetual dictator, and made many changes in the constitution. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died next year.

2. *P. Cornēlius Sulla*, nephew of (1), defended in 62 B.C. by Cicero from a charge of complicity in Catiline's conspiracy.

Sullānus, adj., *of* or *by Sulla, Sullan;* as noun, **Sullānī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., *the followers of Sulla.*

Sulpicius, ī, m., *Ser. Sulpicius Rūfus*, tribune of the people in 88 B.C., and a supporter of Marius.

sum, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrus**, *to be, exist, live;* with gen., *belong to, be the part of; be true, be so; happen, take place;* with dat., *have, possess.*

ab — absum, **esse**, **āfuī**, *to be away* or *absent, be far from;* **prope abesse**, *to be at no great distance, be near.*

ad — adsum, **esse**, **adfuī**, *to be present* or *near; to aid* (esp. in court).

dē — dēsum, **deesse**, **dēfuī**, *to be away* or *absent; be wanting; fail; to miss, let slip.*

in — īnsum, **inesse**, **īnfuī**, *to be in* or *on; belong to.*

inter — intersum, **esse**, **fuī**, *to be present at, take part in.*

prae — praesum, **praeesse**, **fuī**, *to be over* or *before; rule, govern, be in command of.*

prō — prōsum, **prōdesse**, **prōfuī**, *to benefit, profit, aid.*

super — supersum, **esse**, **fuī**, *to be over and above, remain; survive, outlive.*

summa, ae [**summus**], f., *top, summit; chief point* or *place, supremacy; total, amount, sum.*

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, **ere**, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus** [sub + **emō**], *to take up, take, choose; enter upon, begin; spend.*

ab — absūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *to use up, consume; spend.*

ad — adsūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *to take to one's self, receive.*

con — cōnsūmō, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptus, *to use up, spend.*

sūmptuārius [**sūmptus**], adj., *relating to expense, sumptuary.*

sūmptus, ūs [**sūmō**], m., *outlay, expense.*

supellex, supellectilis, f., *household stuff, furniture.*

super, prep. (1) with acc., *over, above, upon, in addition to; during;* (2) with abl., *over, upon, beyond, in addition to.*

superbē [**superbus**], adv., *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly.*

superbia, ae [**superbus**], f., *pride, arrogance.*

superbus [**super**], adj., *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent.*

Superbus, ī, m., see **Tarquinius.**

superiaciō, see **iaciō.**

superior, see **superus.**

superō, āre, āvi, ātus [**superus**], *to pass over, cross; overcome, subdue, conquer; excel, surpass.*

supersum, see **sum.**

superus [**super**], adj., *above, upper, higher;* comp. **superior**, *higher, superior, earlier;* as noun, *a superior;* sup. **suprēmus**, *highest, topmost, last,* or **summus**, *highest, greatest, extreme, most distinguished;* often *the highest part of, top of;* **Mare Superum**, *the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea.*

superveniō, see **veniō.**

supervīvō, see **vīvō.**

supplex, icis [**sub** + **plicō**, *to fold, bend*], adj., bending the knees in entreaty, *begging, suppliant;* as noun, *a suppliant.*

suppliciter [**supplex**], adv., *suppliantly, humbly.*

supplicium, ī [**supplex**], n., *a kneeling down* (as suppliant, or to receive punishment); *punishment, execution.*

supplicō, āre, āvī, ātum [**supplex**], *to kneel down; entreat, beseech; pray, worship, thank.*

suprā [**super**], adv., *above.*

surgō, ere, surrēxī, surrēctum [**sub** + **regō**], *to stand up, rise, arise.*

ad — adsurgō, ere, surrēxī, —, *to rise up, arise.*

suscipiō, see **capiō.**

sūspectus [orig. part. of **sūspiciō**, *to suspect*], adj., *mistrusted, suspected.*

suspendium, ī, n., *hanging.*

sustineō, see **teneō.**

sūtor, ōris [**suō**, *to sew, stitch*], m., *a shoemaker, cobbler.*

suus [**suī**], adj., *his own, her own, its own, their own; his, her, its, their;* as noun, **suī, ōrum**, pl. m., *his* (their) *friends, followers, soldiers* or *fellow-citizens.*

Syphāx, ācis, m., a prince of Numidia.

Syria, ae, f., *Syria*, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.

T

T., abbreviation of the name **Titus.**

tabella, ae [dim. of **tabula**], f., *a small board, writing tablet.*

taberna, ae, f., *stall, shop* (of boards); *hut, tent.*

tabernāculum, ī [**taberna**], n., *a tent.*

tabula, ae, f., *a board, plank; picture* (sc. **picta**, *painted*); *writing tablet; record, list.*

taceō, ēre, uī, —, *to be silent, say nothing.*

tacitus [**taceō**], adj., *silent, secret.*

taedium, ī [**taedet**, *it wearies*], n., *weariness, disgust, loathing.*

talentum, ī, n., *a talent*, a Greek money measure, worth about $1100.

tālis, e, adj., *such, of such a kind;* **tālis . . . quālis**, *such . . . as.*

tam, adv., *to such a degree, so much, as much, so;* **tam . . . quam**, *as . . . so, not only . . . but also.*

tamdiū, adv., *so long.*

tamen, adv., *yet, still, for all that, all the same, however, nevertheless.*

tamquam, conj., *as if.*

Tanaquil, ilis, f., the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv., *at length, at last, finally.*

tangō, ere, tetigī tāctus, *to touch.*

con — contingō, ere, tigī, tāctus, with acc., *to touch;* with dat., *to occur to, fall to lot of, befall; happen.*

ob — obtingō, ere, tigī, —, *to fall to the lot of, befall; occur.*

tantum [**tantus**], adv., *so much* (and no more), *only, merely.*

tantummodō [**tantum** + **modō**], adv., *only, merely.*

tantus, adj., *so great, such;* as noun, **tantum, ī**, n., *so much.*

tardē [**tardus**, *slow*], adv., *slowly.*

tarditās, ātis [**tardus**, *slow*], f., *slowness, sluggishness.*

tardō, āre, āvī, ātus [**tardus**, *slow*], *to delay, hinder, impede.*

Tarentīnus, adj., *of Tarentum, Tarentine;* as noun, **Tarentīnī, ōrum**, pl. m., *the people of Tarentum.*

Tarentum, ī, n., a flourishing Greek city on the southern coast of Italy; modern *Taranto.*

Tarpēia, ae, f., a Roman maiden of the time of Romulus.

Tarpēius, adj., *of Tarpeia, Tarpeian;* **rūpēs Tarpēia**, *the Tarpeian rock*, a part of the Capitoline Hill, on the side toward the Forum.

(1) **Tarquiniī, ōrum**, pl. m., a city in Etruria.

(2) **Tarquiniī, ōrum**, pl. m., *the Tarquin family, the Tarquins.*

Tarquinius, ī, m., the name of a gens in early Rome, said to have come from Etruria.

1. *Tarquinius Priscus*, the fifth king of Rome.

2. *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last king of Rome, expelled B.C. 509.

3. *Sextus Tarquinius*, son of (2).

4. *L. Tarquinius Collātinus*, cousin of (3), and husband of Lucretia.

Tatius, ī, m., *Titus Tatius*, a Sabine king, and joint ruler with Romulus.

tēctum, ī [**tegō**], n., *a covering, roof; covered structure, house.*

tegō, ere, tēxī, tēctus, *to cover; hide, conceal; defend, guard.*

dē — dētegō, ere, tēxī, tēctus, *to uncover, expose; betray.*

tēgula, ae [**tegō**], f., *roof tile, tile.*

tēlum, ī, n., *missile; spear, javelin.*

temerārius [**temerē**], **adj.**, *heedless, rash, reckless.*

temerē, adv., *blindly, rashly, heedlessly.*

temeritās, ātis [**temerē**], f., *rashness, heedlessness, temerity.*

temperāns, antis [orig. part. of **temperō**], adj., *moderate, temperate, sober.*

temperō, āre, āvī, ātus [**tempus**], *to set bounds to, restrain.*

tempestās, ātis [**tempus**], f., *point* or *period of time; storm, tempest.*

templum, ī, n., *a sacred spot; temple.*

tempus, oris, n., *time, period, season; opportunity, occasion.*

tendō, ere, tetendī, tentus and **tēnsus**, *to spread out, stretch;* **īnsidiās tendere**, *to lay a trap for, plot against.*

con — contendō, ere, ī, tentus, *to stretch; exert one's self, strive, insist; hasten, march quickly.*

in — intendō, ere, ī, tentus, *to stretch, stretch towards; aim, direct.*

ob(s) — ostendō, ere, ī, tentus, *to stretch out, show; produce, furnish; disclose, make known.*

por (= **prō**) **— portendō, ere, ī,**

tentus, *to point out, indicate; foreshadow, portend.*

prō — prōtendō, ere, ī, tentus, *to stretch out, extend.*

tenebrae, ārum, pl. f., *darkness, gloom; a hiding place.*

tenebricōsus [**tenebrae**], adj., *dark, gloomy.*

teneō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to hold, keep; possess; maintain, guard, defend; seize.*

ab — abstineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to hold back* or *from; keep aloof from; refrain from, abstain.*

con — contineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to keep, hold, contain; restrain, rule, curb.*

dē — dētineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to hold back* or *off; detain, hinder.*

ob — obtineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to hold, possess; rule, govern.*

per — pertineō, ēre, uī, —, *to stretch out, extend; reach.*

re — retineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to keep* or *hold* (back), *retain, detain.*

sub(s) — sustineō, ēre, uī, tentus, *to hold up, support, sustain; bear, endure; hold in check, restrain.*

tentō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **tendō**], *to touch, handle; try, attempt; sound, try to win over.*

tentōrium, ī [**tendō**], n., *a tent.*

ter, num. adv., *thrice, three times.*

Terentius, ī, m., a Roman gentile name. See **Varrō**.

Terentius, ī, m., a comrade of Pompey the Great.

tergiversor, ārī, — [**tergum** + **vertō**], *to twist and turn, shuffle, evade.*

tergum, ī, n., *back, rear.*

ternī, ae, a [cf. **trēs**], num. adj., *three on each side, by threes, three.*

terō, ere, trīvī, trītus, *to rub, wear away; waste, kill.*

terra, ae, f., *the earth, ground; land.*

terreō, ēre, uī, itus, *to frighten, alarm, terrify; deter.*

dē — dēterreō, ēre, uī, itus, *to frighten off, deter, keep from.*

terribilis, e [**terreō**], adj., *frightful, dreadful.*

terror, ōris [**terreō**], m., *fear, panic.*

tertius [cf. **trēs**], adj., *third;* abl. n **tertiō** as adv., *the third time.*

tēstimōnium, ī [**tēstis**, *a witness*], n., *evidence, testimony, proof.*

tēstor, ārī, ātus sum [**tēstis**, *a witness*], *to bear witness, be a witness.*

Teutobochus, ī, m., a chief of the Teutones.

Teutonēs, um, pl. m., *the Teutones*, a Germanic people which invaded Italy, but was defeated by Marius.

thēsaurus, ī, m., *a treasure, hoard.*

Thessalia, ae, f., *Thessaly*, a large district in the northeastern part of Greece.

Ti., abbreviation of the name **Tiberius**.

Tiberis, is, m., *the river Tiber.*

Tiberius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Tīcinus, ī, m., *the Ticinus*, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, tributary to the Po.

tigillum, ī [dim. of **tīgnum**, *beam*], n., *a little beam.*

Tigrānēs, is, m., a king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timeō, ēre, uī, —, *to be afraid, fear.*

timidus [**timeō**], adj., *fearful, timid.*

tīrōcinium, ī [**tīrō**, *a raw recruit*], n., *a soldier's first campaign; military inexperience.*

titulus, ī, m., *inscription, placard notice.*

Titus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

toga, ae, f., *the toga*, the characteristic outer robe of the Romans. See also **praetextus**.

togātus [**toga**], adj., *clad in the toga; in peaceful garb, unarmed.*

tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, *to lift, raise, take up; remove, abolish.*

tonitrus, ūs [**tonō**, *to thunder*], m., *thunder, peal of thunder.*

tōnsor, ōris [**tondeō**, *to shear*], m., *a barber.*

tōnsōrius [**tōnsor**], adj., *of a barber, barber's.*

Tōranius, ī, m., *Titus*, who betrayed his father to the second triumvirate.

Torquātus, ī [**torquis**], m., a cognomen common in the Manlian gens.

1 *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, dictator in 353 and 349 B.C., consul 347, 344, and 340.

2. *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, son of (1), put to death by his father for disobedience of orders.

torqueō. ēre, torsī, tortus, *to turn, twist; torture, torment.*

torquis, is [**torqueō**], m., *a twisted collar, necklace.*

torvē [**torvus**, *grim*], **adv.**, *sternly, grimly.*

tot, indecl. adj., *so many.*

totidem [**tot**], indecl. adj., *just as many, the same number of.*

totiēns [**tot**], adv., *so many times, so often.*

tōtus, gen. **tōtīus**, dat. **tōtī**, adj., *all, all the, the whole, entire.*

trādō, see **dō**.

trādūcō, see **dūcō**.

trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw, drag; detain.*

ab — abstrahō. ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to drag off* or *away; carry off.*

con — contrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw together, collect, assemble.*

dē — dētrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw* or *strip off, remove; drag.*

dis — distrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to pull asunder, part, separate.*

ex — extrahō. ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw* or *pull out; prolong, waste.*

per — pertrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw along, drag; lead.*

re — retrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus. *to draw* or *drag back.*

trāiciō, see **iaciō**.

trānō, see **nō**.

trāns, prep. with acc., *across, beyond, over.*

trānscendō, see **scandō**.

trānseō, see (1) **eō**.

trānsferō, see **ferō**.

trānsfigō, see **fīgō**.

trānsfodiō, see **fodiō**.

trānsfugiō, see **fugiō**.

trānsgredior, see **gradior**.

trānsigō, see **agō**.

trānsiliō, see **saliō**.

trānsmittō, see **mittō**.

trānsversus [**trāns** + **vertō**], **adj.**, *turned across, crosswise; out of the way.*

Trasumēnus, ī, m., a lake in Etruria, famous as the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans in B.C. 217.

Trebia, ae, f., *the Trebia*, a small tributary of the Po, near Placentia.

trecentēsimus [**trecentī**], num. adj., *three hundredth.*

trecentī, ae, a [**trēs** + **centum**], num. adj., *three hundred.*

tredecim [**trēs** + **decem**], indecl. num. adj., *thirteen.*

tremō. ere, uī, —, *to quake, tremble.*

trepidātiō, ōnis [**trepidō**], f., *alarm, confusion.*

trepidō. āre, āvī, —, *to be in alarm* or *confusion; tremble, waver.*

trēs, tria, num. adj., *three.*

tribūnal, ālis [**tribūnus**], n., *a judgment seat, tribunal.*

tribūnātus, ūs [**tribūnus**], m., *the tribuneship, office of tribune.*

tribūnīcius [**tribūnus**], adj., *of a tribune, tribunitial.*

tribūnus, ī [**tribus**], m., *chief of a tribe, tribune*; **tribūnus mīlitum** or **mīlitāris**, *military tribune, captain*, one of the minor officers of a legion,

six in number; **tribūnus plēbis**, *tribune of the people*, elected from the plebeians. The office was created in 494 B.C. to protect the plebeians against the patricians. Ten *tribūnī plēbis* were elected annually. Their persons were sacred.

tribuō, ere, ī, ūtus [**tribus**], *to assign, grant, give.*

dis — distribuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to divide, distribute, apportion.*

tribus, ūs [cf. **trēs**], f., *a tribe* (orig. a third part of the people).

tribūtum, ī [**tribuō**], n., *tax, tribute.*

triennium, ī [**trēs** + **annus**], n., *the space of three years, three years.*

trigeminī, ae, a [**trēs** + **geminus**], adj., *born three at a birth;* as noun, pl. m., *triplets.*

trīgintā, indecl. num. adj., *thirty.*

trīstis, e, adj., *sad, sorrowful; stern, severe.*

triumphālis, e [**triumphus**], adj., *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal.*

triumphō, āre, āvī, ātum [**triumphus**], *to celebrate a triumph, triumph.*

triumphus, ī, m., *a triumph*, the splendid procession in which the victorious general entered the city, accompanied by his soldiers and the spoil and captives he had taken. The procession passed round the Capitoline Hill into the Via Sacra, then into the Forum, and on up to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

triumvir, virī [**trēs** + **vir**], m., *a triumvir*, one of a board of three commissioners.

tropaeum, ī, n., *a trophy, sign of victory*, made usually by fastening captured arms to the trunk of a tree.

trucīdō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cut to pieces, slaughter, butcher.*

truncus, ī, m., *stem, trunk* (of a tree); *trunk, body.*

tū, tuī, pl. **vōs, vestrum** or **vestrī**, pers. pron., *thou, you.*

tueor, ērī, itus sum, *to look at, watch; defend, protect.*

in — intueor, ērī, itus sum, *to look closely at* or *upon, gaze at.*

Tullius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Servius Tullius*, sixth king of Rome.

2. *M. Tullius Cicerō*, the orator. See **Cicerō**.

Tullus, ī, m., praenomen of *Tullus Hostilius*, third king of Rome.

tum, adv., *then, at that time; thereupon.*

tumultuor, ārī, ātus sum [**tumultus**], *to make a disturbance, riot.*

tumultus, ūs, m., *a disturbance, uproar; rebellion, riot.*

tumulus, ī [**tumeō**, *to swell*], m., *a hillock, mound, hill.*

tunc, adv., *then, at that time; accordingly, thereupon.*

turba, ae, f., *a hubbub, crowd, throng.*

turbulentus [**turba**], adj., *stormy, confused, troubled.*

turdus, ī, m., *a thrush, fieldfare.*

turma, ae, f., *a troop* or *squadron* (of cavalry).

turpis, e, adj., *ugly; base, dishonorable.*

turris, is, m., *tower, castle; howdah.*

tūs, tūris, n., *incense.*

tūtēla, ae [**tueor**], f., *protection, guardianship.*

(1) **tūtor, ōris** [**tueor**], m., *protector, guardian.*

(2) **tūtor, ārī, ātus sum** [freq. of **tueor**], *to guard, protect.*

tūtus [orig. part. of **tueor**], adj., *safe;* **tūtō**, abl. as adv., *safely.*

U

ūber, eris, n., *teat, dug, udder.*

ubi interr. adv., *where? when?* As

conj. interr. and rel., *where, when.*

ulcīscor, ī, ultus sum, *to punish, arenge.*

ūllus, gen. **ūllīus,** adj., *any, any one.*

ulterior, ius, gen. **ōrīs** [**ultrā**], adj., *farther, remoter;* sup. **ultimus,** *farthest, last, utmost, greatest;* **ultima manus,** *finishing touches;* **ulterius,** adv., *beyond, farther, more, longer;* **ultimum,** adv., *for the last time.*

ultimum, ultimus, see **ulterior.**

ultiō, ōnis [ulcīscor], f., *revenge.*

ultrā, adv., and prep. with acc., *on the other side, beyond;* **ultrā fidem,** *incredibly.*

ultrō, adv., *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*

umbra, ae, f., *shadow, shade.*

umerus, ī, m., *the shoulder.*

umquam, adv., *at any time, ever.*

unde, adv. (1) interr., *whence? from whom, from which?* (2) rel., *whence, from whom, from which; therefore.*

undecim [**ūnus** + **decem**], indecl. num. adj., *eleven.*

undique, adv., *from all sides; on all sides, everywhere.*

unguis, is, m., *a* (finger) *nail.*

ūniversus [**ūnus** + **vertō**], adj., *all in one, whole, entire.*

ūnus, gen. **unīus,** adj., *one, only, sole, alone;* **ūnus quisque,** *each one.*

urbānus [**urbs**], adj., *of* or *in the city,* esp. *in Rome; refined, witty;* as noun, **urbānī, ōrum,** pl. m., *city people; town wits.*

urbs, urbis, f., *a city;* The City (Rome).

ūrīnātor, ōris, m., *a diver.*

ūrna, ae [**ūrō**], f., *a vessel, urn* (of baked clay).

ūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn.*

co + **amb**(**i**) **— combūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus,** *to burn up, consume.*

dē — deūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ex — exūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ūsquam, adv., *anywhere.*

ūsque, adv., *all the way, right on, continuously, even.*

ūsūrpō, āre, āvī, ātus [**ūsus** + **rapiō**], *to make use of, enjoy.*

ūsus, ūs [**ūtor**], m., *use, employment; experience, training; profit, advantage, convenience.*

ut, adv., interr., *how? in what way?* rel., *as, just as; since, seeing that;* **ut . . . ita,** *just as . . . so.*

ut, conj., (1) with indic., *when;* **ut prīmum,** *as soon as;* (2) with subj. of purpose, *in order that, that;* of result, *so that, that.*

(1) **uter, utris,** m., *leather bag, skin.*

(2) **uter, utra, utrum,** adj., (1) interr., *which of (the) two?* (2) rel., *whichever one* (of the two).

uterque, traque, trumque [**uter** + **que**], adj., *each* (of the two), *both.*

ūtilis, e [**ūtor**], adj., *useful, helpful; profitable, expedient.*

ūtilitās, ātis [**ūtilis**], f., *profit, advantage.*

utinam, adv., *oh that! would that!*

utique, adv., *at any rate, surely; especially.*

ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum, *make use of, employ; enjoy, take advantage of;* **aliquid ūtendum dare,** *to lend.*

utpote, adv., *seeing that, inasmuch as, since*

utrimque [**uterque**], adv., *from* or *on both sides, on either hand.*

uxor, ōris, f., *a wife.*

V

vacō, āre, āvī, —, *to be empty, be free* (e.g. from labor), *have leisure.*

vacuus [**vacō**], adj., *empty, unoccupied.*

vādō, ere, —, —, *to go, rush.*

ex — ēvādō, ere, vāsī, vāsus, *to go forth* or *away; get away, escape; get to be, become.*

in — invādō, ere, vāsī, vāsum, *to enter; attack; seize, take possession of.*

vae, interj., *oh! alas! woe!*

vāgītus, ūs [**vāgiō,** *to cry*], m., *squalling, crying.*

valeō, ēre, uī, itūrus, *to be well* or *strong; have power* or *influence, prevail.*

Valerius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvīnus.* See **Māximus** (1).

2. *C. Valerius Catullus.* See **Catullus.**

valētūdō, inis [**valeō**], f., *health* (good or bad); *good health; sickness.*

validus [**valeō**], adj., *strong, stout; powerful.*

vallēs, or **vallis, is,** f., *valley, vale.*

vāllum, ī, n., *stockade, rampart, wall.*

vānus, adj., *empty, idle; ostentatious, vain.*

varius, adj., *various, different, diverse.*

varix, icis, m., *a dilated vein.*

Varrō, ōnis, m., *C. Terentius Varrō,* consul in 219 and 216; defeated at Cannae, with his colleague Paulus.

Vārus, ī, m., see **Quīntilius.**

vas, vadis, m., *bail, security; surety.*

vās, vāsis (pl. **vāsa, ōrum**), n., *a vessel, dish.*

vāstō, āre, āvī, ātus [**vāstus**], *to lay waste, devastate, destroy.*

vāstus, adj., *empty, waste; immense, huge.*

vegetus [**vegeō,** *to quicken*], adj., *lively, animated.*

vehementer [**vehemēns,** *earnest*], adv., *earnestly, seriously, severely; exceedingly.*

vehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *to bear, carry, convey;* in pass., with **nāvī** or **equō,** *to sail, ride.*

ad — advehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *to carry* or *bring to, bring.*

ex — ēvehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *to lift, raise, elevate.*

in — invehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *to carry in* or *to;* in pass., *ride into, sail to.*

prō — prōvehō, ere, vexī, vectus, *to carry forward;* in pass., *to sail, proceed.*

Vēientēs, um, pl. m., *the people of Veii,* a town in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome.

vel [old imperative of (1) **volō**], adv. and conj., *even; or, or else;* **vel . . . vel,** *either . . . or.*

vēlō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cover up, veil.*

vēlōcitās, ātis [**vēlōx**], f., *speed, swiftness.*

vēlōx, ōcis, adj., *swift, fleet, quick.*

velut or **velutī,** adv., *just as if, as if; ostensibly.*

vēnābulum, ī [**vēnor**], n., *a hunting spear.*

vēnātiō, ōnis [**vēnor**], f., *hunting; a hunting spectacle,* in which wild beasts fought against men, or against one another.

vēndō, ere, didī, ditus [contr. from **vēnumdō**], *to sell.*

venēnum, ī, n., *poison.*

venerātiō, ōnis [**veneror**], f., *respect, reverence; an object of reverence* or *awe.*

veneror, ārī, ātus sum, *to reverence, worship, revere, respect, honor.*

venia, ae, f., *indulgence, favor, pardon.*

veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come, go.*

ad — adveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come to, reach, arrive at, arrive.*

circum — circumveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *to surround, beset.*

con — conveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *to come together, assemble;* with

acc., *to meet;* **convenit**, impers., *it is agreed, an arrangement is made.*

in — inveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *to come upon, find, discover.*

ob — obveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come* or *go to meet; befall, occur to; fall to the lot of.*

per — perveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come to, reach; penetrate, attain to.*

prae — praeveniō, īre, vēnī, ventus, *to come before, get start of, anticipate, outstrip.*

super — superveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *to come to the rescue, arrive.*

vēnor, ārī, ātus sum, *to hunt, chase.*

venter, tris, m., *the stomach.*

ventitō, āre, āvī, — [freq. of **veniō**], *to come* or *go often, resort.*

ventus, ī, m., *wind.*

vēnumdō, dare, dedī, datus [**vēnum**, *sale* + **dō**], *to sell.*

Venusia, ae, f., a town in Southern Italy, between Apulia and Lucania.

venustus [**venus**, *grace*], adj., *charming, graceful.*

verber, eris, n., *a lash, whip; blow.*

verbum, ī, n., *a word; saying, phrase.*

vērē [**vērus**], adv., *truthfully, truly.*

verēcundia, ae [**vereor**], f., *modesty, shame; respect, reverence.*

vereor, ērī, itus sum, *to feel awe of, respect; fear, be afraid.*

vērō [abl. of **vērus**], adv., *truly, heartily; in truth, indeed, however, but.*

verrūca, ae, f., *a wart, pimple.*

versiculus [dim. of **versus**], m., *a little verse; a line.*

versō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **vertō**], *to twist, turn;* pass., *to dwell, abide, be; employ one's self, conduct one's self.*

versus, ūs [**vertō**], m., *a verse, line.*

vertex, icis [**vertō**], m., *summit, peak, crest.*

vertō, ere, ī, versus, *to turn, change;* in pass., *turn about, return.*

ab — āvertō, ere, ī, versus, *to turn away* or *aside, avert, divert.*

con — convertō, ere, ī, versus, *to turn round, change; turn, direct; divert, misuse;* **conversus**, *turning.*

dis — dīvertō, ere, ī, versus, *to turn away* or *aside.*

ex — ēvertō, ere, ī, versus, *to overturn, destroy, ruin.*

inter — intervertō, ere, ī, versus, *to turn aside; embezzle, misappropriate.*

re — revertor, ī, revertī or (less often) **reversus sum**, *to return; revert, recur.*

vērum [**vērus**], adv., *truly, certainly; but.*

vērus, adj., *true, real, genuine.* **For rē vērā**, see **rēs**.

vescor, ī, —, *to eat.*

vesper, erī, m., *evening.*

Vesta, ae, f., the goddess of the hearth, and so of the family and the state. A fire was kept burning continually in her temple near the Forum, which six maidens, called Vestals, watched in turn, since the Romans believed that the maintenance of this fire was closely connected with the continuance of their state. The Vestals were not allowed to marry during their term of office.

vester, tra, trum [orig. **voster**; cf. **vōs**], poss. pron. adj., *your, yours.*

vēstibulum, ī, n., *vestibule, entrance.*

vēstīgium, ī, n., *footstep, footprint.*

vestis, is, f., *clothing, garments; a robe.*

veterānus [**vetus**], adj., *old, veteran.* As noun, **veterānī, ōrum**, pl. m., *veteran soldiers, veterans.*

vetō, āre, uī, itus, *not allow, forbid.*

vetus, eris, adj., *old, aged; of a former time, ancient.*

vexō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **vehō**], *to shake; trouble, disturb.*

via, ae, f., *highway, road; passage, march, journey.*

vicārius, ī [**vicis**], m., *a substitute, proxy.*

vicēsimus [cf. **vīgintī**], num. adj., *twentieth.*

vicīēs [cf. **vīgintī**], num. adv., *twenty times.*

vīcīnus [**vīcus**], adj., *neighboring, near.*

(vicis), is (nom. wanting), f., *alternation, change, succession;* **in vicem**, *in turn.*

victor, ōris [**vincō**], m., *conqueror, victor;* as adj., *victorious.*

victōria, ae [**victor**], f., *victory.*

vīcus, ī, m., *a street; village, town.*

vidēlicet [**vidēre** + **licet**], adv., *you see, clearly; of course, that is.*

videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *to see, perceive, understand;* in pass., *seem.*

in — invideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *to look askance at, to envy.*

vigil, vigilis, adj., *wakeful, alert;* as noun, *a watchman, sentinel.*

vigilantia, ae [**vigil**], f., *wakefulness, vigilance, watchfulness.*

vigilia, ae [**vigil**], f., *wakefulness; a watch* (a fourth part of the night).

vīgintī, indecl. num. adj., *twenty.*

vīlicus, ī [**vīlla**], m., *overseer, steward.*

vīlla, ae, f., *a country house, villa.*

vīminālis, **e** [**vīmen**, *an osier*], adj., *of osiers;* as noun, **Vīmināl**is, **is**, m. (sc. **collis**), *the Viminal Hill*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

vinciō, īre, vinxī, vinctus, *to bind, fetter.*

vincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *to conquer, defeat; surpass;* intrans., *prevail.*

dē — dēvincō, ere, vīcī, victus, *to conquer completely, subdue.*

vinculum, ī [**vinciō**], n., *a bond;* in pl., *bonds, chains, jail.*

vindex, icis, m., *champion, protector.*

vindicō, āre, āvi, ātus [**vīs** + **dīcō**], *to claim; protect; avenge; punish.*

vīnum, ī, n., *wine.*

violentus [**vīs**], adj., *violent, impetuous.*

violō, āre, āvī, ātus [**vīs**], *to injure; dishonor, outrage.*

vir, virī, m., *a man, hero; husband.*

vīrēs, see **vīs**.

virga, ae, f., *a rod, scourge.*

Virgīnia, ae, f., the maiden whose attempted enslavement by Appius Claudius led to the downfall of the Decemvirs. B.C. 449.

Virgīnius, ī, m., *L.*, the father of Virginia, consul in B.C. 449.

virgō, inis, f., *young girl, maiden, virgin.*

virīlis, e [**vir**], adj., *manly.*

virītim [**vir**], adv., *man by man, singly, individually.*

virtūs, ūtis [**vir**], f., *manliness, strength, bravery; ability.*

vīs, gen. and dat. wanting, acc. **vim**, abl. **vī**, f., *strength, force; hostile force, violence; quantity, number;* pl., **vīrēs**, *energy, vigor, resources;* **vim facere**, *to use violence.*

vīsō, ere, ī, us [freq. of **videō**], *to go to see, visit.*

vīsus, ūs [**videō**], m., *appearance, vision.*

vīta, ae [cf. **vīvō**], f., *life.*

vitium, ī [**vieō**, *to twist*], n., *a fault, failing, vice.*

vituperandus [gerundive of **vituperō**], adj., *blameworthy.*

vituperātiō, ōnis [**vituperō**], f., *censure, criticism.*

vituperō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to blame, censure.*

vīvō, ere, vīxī, vīctum, *to live.*

super — supervīvō, ere, vīxī, —, *to live beyond, outlive, survive.*

vīvus [**vīvō**], adj., *living, alive;* of water, *running.*

vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.*

vōciferor, ārī, ātus sum [**vōx** + **ferō**], *to cry out, shout, exclaim.*

vocitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **vocō**], *to call repeatedly* or *loudly.*

vocō, āre, āvī, ātus [cf. **vōx**], *to call, summon, name.*

ab — āvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call off,* or *away.*

ad — advocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call to* (one), *summon; call together.*

con — convocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call together, summon.*

ex — ēvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call forth* or *out, summon.*

prō — prōvocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call forth, challenge; appeal to.*

re — revocō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to call back, call again, recall.*

volitō, āre, āvī, — [freq. of (2) **volō**], *flit about; fly, hasten.*

(1) **volō, velle, voluī,** —, *to wish; be willing; be minded, determine.*

(2) **volō, āre, āvī, ātūrus,** *to fly.*

ab — āvolō, āre, āvī, —, *to fly* or *hasten away.*

dē — dēvolō, āre, —, —, *to fly down, fly.*

Volscī, ōrum, pl. m., an ancient tribe living in the southern part of Latium, finally subdued by the Romans in B.C. 338.

volucer, cris, cre [(2) **volō**], adj., *flying, winged;* as noun, f. (sc. **avis**), *a bird.*

volūmen, inis [**volvō**, *to roll*], n., *roll of writing, scroll, volume, book.*

voluntārius [**voluntās**], adj, *of free will, voluntary.*

voluntās, ātis [(1) **volō**], f., *will, wish, desire, inclination.*

voluptās, ātis, f., *pleasure, enjoyment.*

vōs, see **tū**.

vōtum, ī [**voveō**], n., *a vow, wish, prayer.*

voveō, ēre, vōvī, vōtus, *to promise solemnly, vow, dedicate.*

dē — dēvoveō, ēre, vōvī, vōtus, *to consecrate, doom, devote.*

vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, sound, tone; cry, call; saying, speech.*

vulgāris, e [**vulgus**], adj., *commonplace, ordinary, vulgar.*

vulgō [**vulgus**], adv., *commonly, popularly, generally.*

vulgus, ī, n., *the masses, multitude, the common people.*

vulnerō, āre, āvī, ātus [**vulnus**], *to wound, hurt, injure.*

vulnus, eris, n., *a wound; blow, misfortune.*

vultur, uris, m., *a vulture.*

vultus, ūs, m., *the expression of the face, features, countenance.*

X

Xanthippus, ī, m., a Spartan general by whose aid the Carthaginians defeated Regulus in B.C. 255.

Xenophōn, ōntis, m., *Xenophon,* an Athenian general and author, who lived about B.C. 440–350.

Xerxēs, is, m., a king of Persia, defeated by the Greeks at Salamis B.C 480.

Z

Zama, ae, f., a city in Numidia, near Carthage.

zōna, ae, f., *a girdle, belt; money belt.*

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